1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

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State and Territory Statistical Indicators



Provides an overview of the population, economy and environment for each of the Australian states and territories. Roll your mouse over the map above or use the menu at the left to go to the state of your choice.
This portal is updated on a regular basis to ensure the latest data is available.

Looking for national data?

Key Economic Indicators

MEASURES OF AUSTRALIA'S PROGRESS 2010
IS LIFE IN AUSTRALIA GETTING BETTER?

Follow this link to Measures of Australia's Progress

If after loading the SVG plug-in you are unable to see the map, please use the menu on the left to navigate to the State of your choice.

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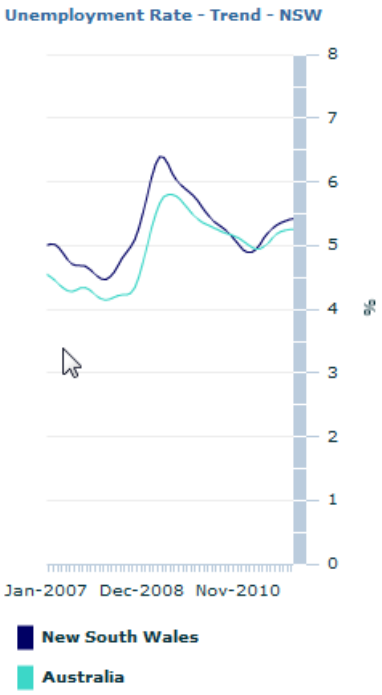
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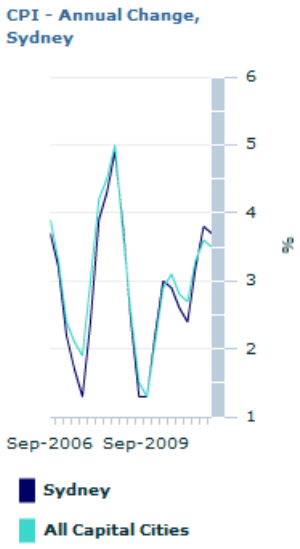
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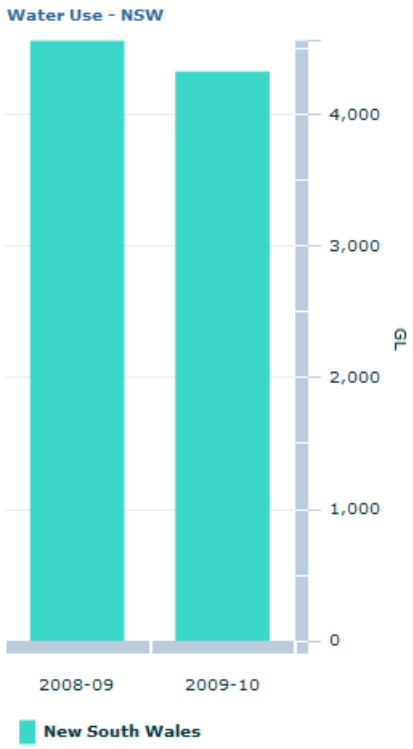
Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)



Source(s): Consumer Price Index. Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)



Source(s): Building Approvals. Australia (cat. no. 8731.0)



Source(s): Water Account, Australia (cat no. 4610.0)



- Demography
- Work
- Education and Training
- Health
- Family and Community
- Crime



- State Accounts
- Prices
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- Agriculture
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Labour Force Participation

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Education and Training

People with Qualifications

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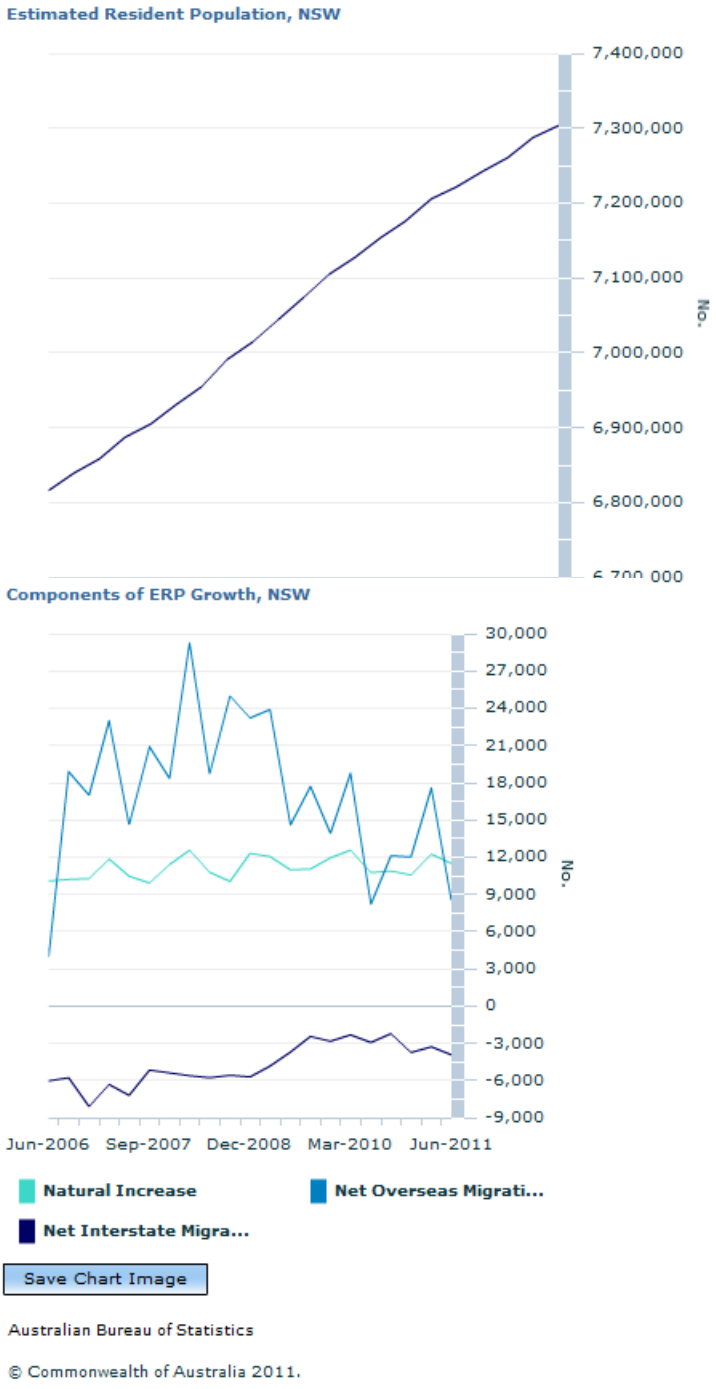
Victims of Crime

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ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION



Source(s): Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0)

- At 30 June 2011, the estimated resident population (ERP) of NSW was 7.30 million, an increase of approximately 16,100 over the previous quarter and approximately 82,200 (1.1%) over the previous year.
- The largest component of population growth in the June quarter 2011 was natural increase, which added approximately 11,500 to the population. Net overseas migration accounted for approximately 8,500 additional people while there was a net loss of approximately 3,900 people to interstate migration.
- Nationally, the ERP at 30 June 2011 was 22.6 million, up approximately 320,800 (1.4%) from the previous year. Among the states and territories, WA had the fastest annual rate of growth (2.4%) while the NT had the slowest

growth (0.4%).

- An interactive illustration of population changes and projections can be accessed at Australian Population Pyramids.

Useful Links

Historical Population Statistics

About Population Statistics

Regional Population Growth

How is the Estimated Resident Population (ERP) derived?

Current estimates of the resident population of Australia and its states and territories are based on the most recent (2006) Census and are derived from 'place of usual residence' (where individuals have lived, or intend to live, for six months or more of the Census year).

In Census years, ERP figures at 30 June are calculated by adjusting census counts of usual residents to include those missed in the Census and those who were overseas on Census Night and also take account of births and deaths occurring between 30 June and Census Night (usually early August). Quarterly estimates of the Australian population are derived thereafter by adding **natural increase** (births minus deaths) and **net overseas migration** (immigration minus emigration) to the estimated population at the beginning of the period. For the states and territories, account is also taken of estimated interstate movements involving a change of usual residence (**net interstate migration**).

Population figures are released in several phases including preliminary, revised and final. The above figures are preliminary.

For more information about population statistics, refer to *Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009* (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001)

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TOTAL FERTILITY RATE

- In 2010, the total fertility rate (TFR) for NSW was 1.87 babies per woman, increasing from 1.83 in 2009.
- The 2010 rate was similar to the rate recorded a decade before (1.82 in 2000), and has increased from 2005, when the TFR was 1.79.
- Total fertility rates varied substantially between the states and territories in 2010, ranging from 1.75 babies per woman in Victoria to 2.11 babies per woman in the NT. In 2010, NSW, SA, the NT and the ACT recorded increases in TFR from the previous year, with Victoria, Queensland, WA and Tasmania recording decreases.
- All states and territories except the NT have recorded an overall increase in the TFR since 2005.



Footnote(s): (a) Births per woman

Source(s): Births Australia (cat. no. 3301.0)

Useful Links

Population Methods and Concepts

How is the Total Fertility Rate derived?

The total fertility rate (TFR) represents the number of children a female could expect to bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life. The TFR is the sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per 1,000 of the estimated female population of the same age). *Reproductive lifetime* refers to the age range 15 to 49 years. For the purpose of calculating age-specific fertility, births to mothers under 15 years and over 49 years are added to the nearest age group.

For more information about fertility statistics and methodologies, please refer to the Explanatory Notes of *Births, Australia* (cat. no 3301.0).

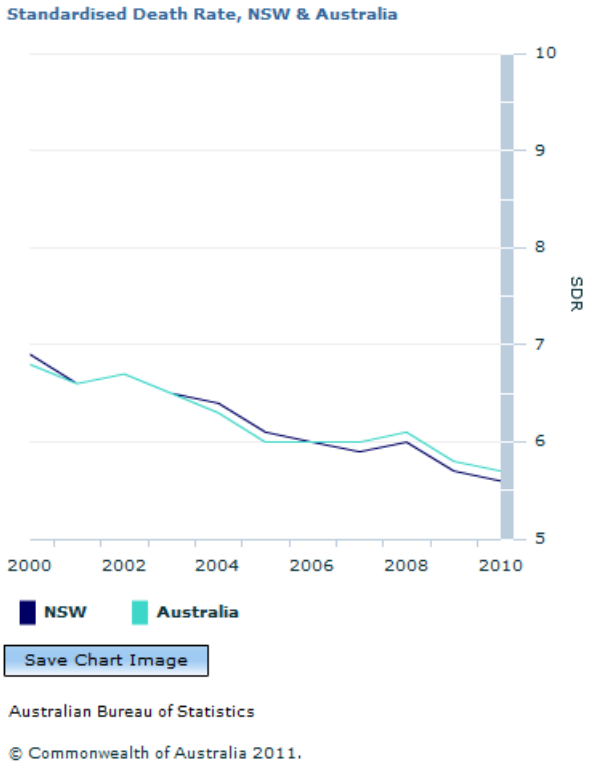
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MORTALITY RATE

- In 2010, the standardised death rate (SDR) for the population of NSW was 5.6 per 1,000. The SDR was higher for males (6.7) than females (4.6).
- Since 2000, the SDR in NSW has declined from 6.9 to 5.6.
- Nationally, the SDR has trended downwards, from 6.8 in 2000 to 5.7 in 2010.



Source(s): Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)

Useful Links

About Population Statistics

Causes of Death

What is a Standardised Death Rate?

Standardised death rates (SDRs) enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001. SDRs are expressed per 1,000 or per 100,000 persons.

For large populations with reliable age-specific death rates, the direct method of calculating SDRs is used. The SDR is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age, the death rates of the population under study.

For smaller populations where age-specific death rates are unknown or unreliable, the indirect method of calculation is

used. The SDR is an adjustment to the crude death rate (number of deaths per 1,000 of the estimated resident population) to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths that would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population.

Age-specific death rates are calculated using the number of deaths (occurring or registered) during the calendar year at a specified age per 1,000 of the estimated resident population of the same age at the mid-point of the year (30 June).

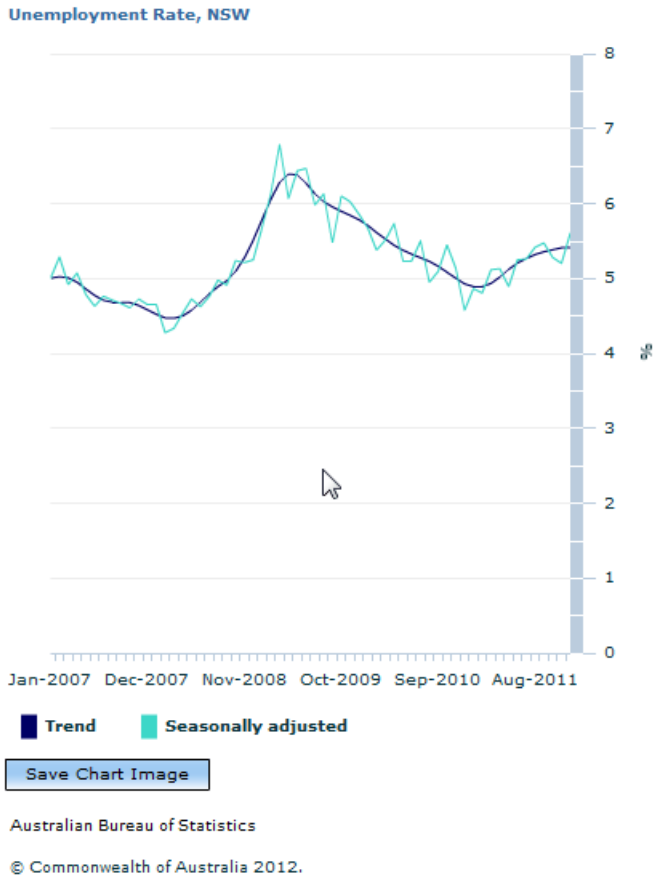
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UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

- In December 2011, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in NSW was 5.6%, an increase on the November 2011 rate of 5.2%.
- At the same time, the trend unemployment rate was 5.4%, unchanged since September 2011, and slightly higher than the national rate of 5.3%.



Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

What is the unemployment rate in your state or territory?

The unemployment rate for any group is defined as the number of unemployed people expressed as a percentage of the labour force (employed plus unemployed). As a measure of the proportion of the labour force that is under-utilised, its most important use is as an indicator of the performance of the economy. A high rate of unemployment indicates limited employment opportunities in a labour market that is oversupplied. A low rate of unemployment indicates a tight labour market, potential scarcity of skilled labour, and future cost pressures from wage demands from workers.

The trend over time in the overall unemployment rate serves as an indicator of the performance of the economy, while the unemployment rate for different groups of people (e.g. younger people, older people, women) identifies areas of

social concern when rates for some groups are much higher than for others.

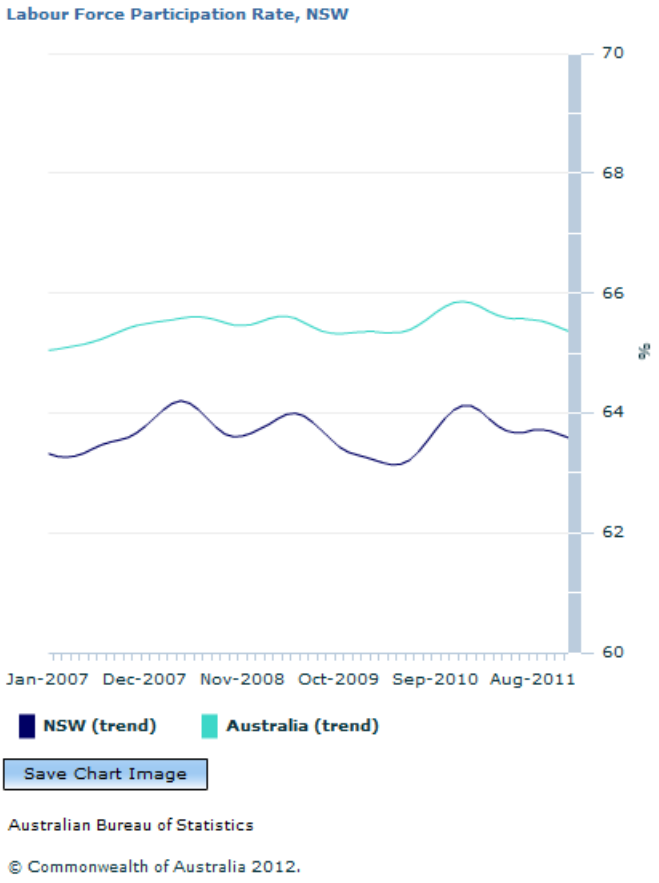
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LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

- In December 2011, the trend labour force participation rate in NSW was 63.6%, unchanged from the previous month, and down from the most recent high of 64.1% in the period November 2010 to January 2011. The national rate in December 2011 was 65.4%.
- In seasonally adjusted terms, the labour force participation rate was 63.5%, little changed from the previous month.



Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

How many people participate in the labour force in your state or territory?

The participation rate represents the labour force (total employed and unemployed who are actively looking for work) expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over, in the same group. Labour force estimates are derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers using computer-assisted interviewing.

A person's experience of the labour market will vary according to a number of factors, including the economic conditions at any given time, and their age. For example, the chance of someone finding a job decreases during a recession, while the likelihood of participating in the labour force varies as circumstances change, particularly in relation to family and education commitments. Factors affecting someone's peer group can also have a similar influence on labour market activity - people of different generations may have different expectations and experiences.

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EMPLOYED PERSONS

- In seasonally adjusted terms, there were 3,584,900 employed persons in NSW in December 2011 or 20,400 less than in November 2011.
- In trend terms, there were 3,597,400 employed persons in NSW in December 2011 or 12,700 less than in December 2010.
- In NSW in December 2011, there were 1,959,600 employed males and 1,637,800 employed females, in trend terms.



Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

How many persons are employed in your state or territory?

Employed persons are all persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or

- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or
- were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:
  - away from work for fewer than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or
  - away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or
  - away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or
  - on strike or locked out; or
  - on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or
- were employers or own account workers, who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

Labour force estimates are derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers using computer-assisted interviewing.

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PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT

- In NSW in trend terms, there were 1,060,700 part-time employed persons in December 2011, or 29.5% of total employed persons.
- Of all employed males in NSW in December 2011, 16.5% were working part-time, compared to 45.0% of all employed females who were working on a part-time basis.
- In NSW in December 2011, there were 2,536,700 full-time employed persons or 500 more than in November 2011, and 14,100 less than in December 2010.



Footnote(s): Trend

Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Useful Links

What do part-time and full-time employment mean?

Part-time employed persons are employed persons who usually worked fewer than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week or were not at work during the reference week.

Full-time employed persons are employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working fewer than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

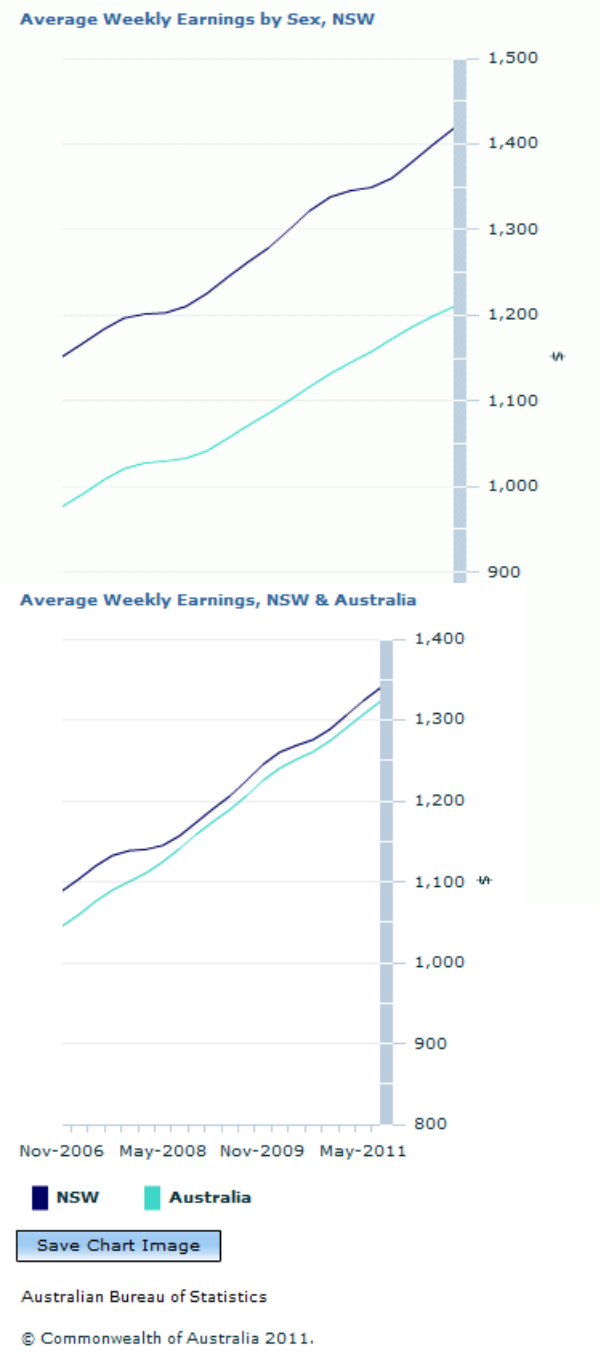
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AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS



Footnote(s): Full-time adult ordinary time (trend)

Source(s): Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0)

- In trend terms, average weekly full-time ordinary time earnings (AWOTE) in the August 2011 quarter in NSW for males was $1,418.20, a rise of 5.1% from the same time 12 months earlier and for females $1,210.10, an increase of 4.5% over the same period.
- AWOTE in the August 2011 quarter in NSW stood at $1,339.50, an increase of 5.0% from the same period in 2010 compared to the Australian estimate of $1,322.60, an increase of 4.9%.

Useful Links

Australian Labour Market Statistics (cat. no. 6105.0)

How are average weekly earnings derived?

Weekly ordinary time earnings refers to one week's earnings of employees for the reference period, attributable to award, standard or agreed hours of work. It is calculated before taxation and any other deductions (e.g. superannuation, board and lodging) have been made.

What do ordinary time earnings include?
Award, workplace and enterprise bargaining payments, and other agreed base rates of pay, over-award and over-agreed payments, penalty payments, shift and other allowances; commissions and retainers; bonuses and similar payments related to the reference period; payments under incentive or piecework; payments under profit sharing schemes normally paid each pay period; payment for leave taken during the reference period; all workers' compensation payments made through the payroll; and salary payments made to directors.

What do ordinary time earnings exclude?
Amounts salary sacrificed, non-cash components of salary packages, overtime payments, retrospective pay, pay in advance, leave loadings, severance, termination and redundancy payments, and other payments not related to the reference period.

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PEOPLE WITH NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATIONS

- In 2010, two-thirds (65.1%) of the NSW population aged 25-64 years had a non-school qualification. This proportion has increased steadily since 2000 when little more than half (52.2%) had such a qualification.
- Nationally, the proportion rose to 63.2% with the ACT having the highest rate at 74.6% and Tasmania the lowest, at 59.1%.



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of persons aged 24-65 years with a non-school qualification

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

About the Survey of Education and Work

About the Australian Standard Classification of Education

Non-school Qualifications

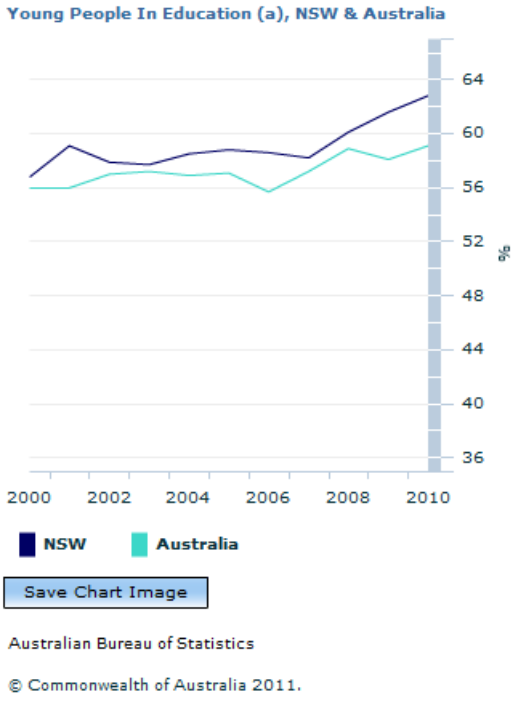
Non-school qualifications are awarded for educational attainments other than those of pre-primary, primary or secondary education. They include qualifications at the following broad levels of education:
Post Graduate Degree; Master Degree; Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate; Bachelor Degree; Advanced Diploma and Diploma; and Certificates I, II, III and IV levels. (*Education Variables* (cat. no. 1246.0)). Non-school qualifications may be attained concurrently with school qualifications.

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YOUNG PEOPLE IN EDUCATION

- In 2010, almost two-thirds (62.8%) of the NSW population aged 15-24 years were enrolled in a full-time or part-time course of study at an educational institution. This compares with 59.1% for the same age group across Australia.
- Over the past decade the proportion of young people in education in NSW has ranged from a low of 56.8% in 2000 to 62.8% in 2010.



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of people aged 15-24 participating in education.

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

About Education Statistics

Deriving Measures of Engagement in Secondary Education

Education Participation

Data on the education participation of Australians aged 15-64 years are collected in the ABS Survey of Education and Work. The 2009 survey collected information from residents of private dwellings in all states and territories. Education participation relates to all people enrolled for a course of study in the survey month at any institution whose primary role is education including (but not restricted to) schools, higher education institutions and Technical and Further Education colleges (TAFEs). For more information about the survey, including definitions, estimation procedures and collection methodology, refer to the Explanatory Notes of *Education and Training Experience* (cat. no. 6278.0).

Participation in education and training typically falls with age. The participation of young people aged 15 -24 years is

seen by the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) as critical in increasing the productivity of individual workers and the economy as a whole *(COAG Meeting, Communique April 2009*). The participation rate of people aged 15 -24 years is expressed as a proportion of the total estimated resident population of that age group.

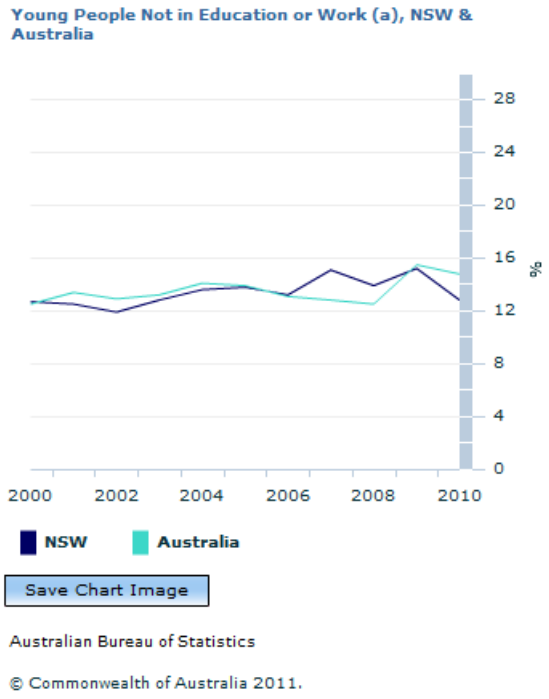
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YOUNG PEOPLE NOT FULLY ENGAGED IN EDUCATION OR WORK

- In 2010, about one in eight (12.8%) of the NSW population aged 15-19 years were not fully engaged in education or work. Over the past decade, this estimate has ranged from a low of 11.9% in 2002 to 15.2% in 2009.
- Nationally, the proportion of 15-19 year olds not fully engaged in education or work was 14.8% in 2010, with Queensland having the highest proportion (19.8%) and ACT the lowest (9.4%).



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of persons aged 15-19 years not fully-engaged in education and/or work.

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

More information on Education Statistics

Survey of Education and Work

Young People Not Fully Engaged in Education or Work

People who are not fully engaged in education or work fall into three main categories: those who are neither studying nor working; those who are studying part-time and not working; and those who are working part-time and not studying. Many of these people are in the 15-19 year age group, experiencing the often difficult transition from school to work, who may be at risk of remaining unskilled or joining the ranks of the long-term unemployed. The proportion of 15 -19 year olds who are not fully engaged in education or work is an important indicator of the social and economic well-being of the nation and the strength of state and national economies.

The above estimates are calculated using data from the ABS *Survey of Education and Work* (cat. no. 6227.0), conducted annually throughout Australia. See the link above for more information about this survey.

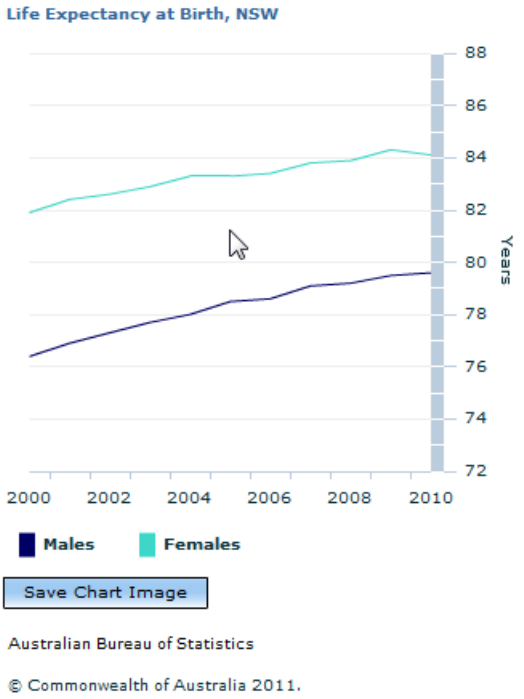
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LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

- Based on current mortality rates, a boy born in NSW in 2010 could expect to live for 79.6 years, compared to a life expectancy of 76.4 years for boys born in 2000.
- At the same time, a girl could expect to live for 84.1 years, compared to 81.9 years of life expected for girls born in 2000.
- Nationally, boys born in Australia in 2010 have a life expectancy of 79.5 years, while girls could expect to live for 84.0 years on average.



Footnote(s): Based on 2008-10 life tables

Source(s): Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)

Useful Links

Australian Social Trends, Dec 2010 (cat. no. 4102.0)

Life expectancy trends

How is life expectancy determined?

Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years a person might expect to live if the conditions at the time of birth continued throughout his/her lifetime. These estimates are calculated by the ABS using life tables which are statistical models generated using age-specific death rates. The life tables used to calculate the data for this indicator are current, or period life tables based on death rates for a short period of time during which mortality has remained much the same. Mortality rates used in the Australian and state and territory life tables are based on death registrations and estimated resident population for the period 2008-2010. The life tables do not take into account future assumed improvements in

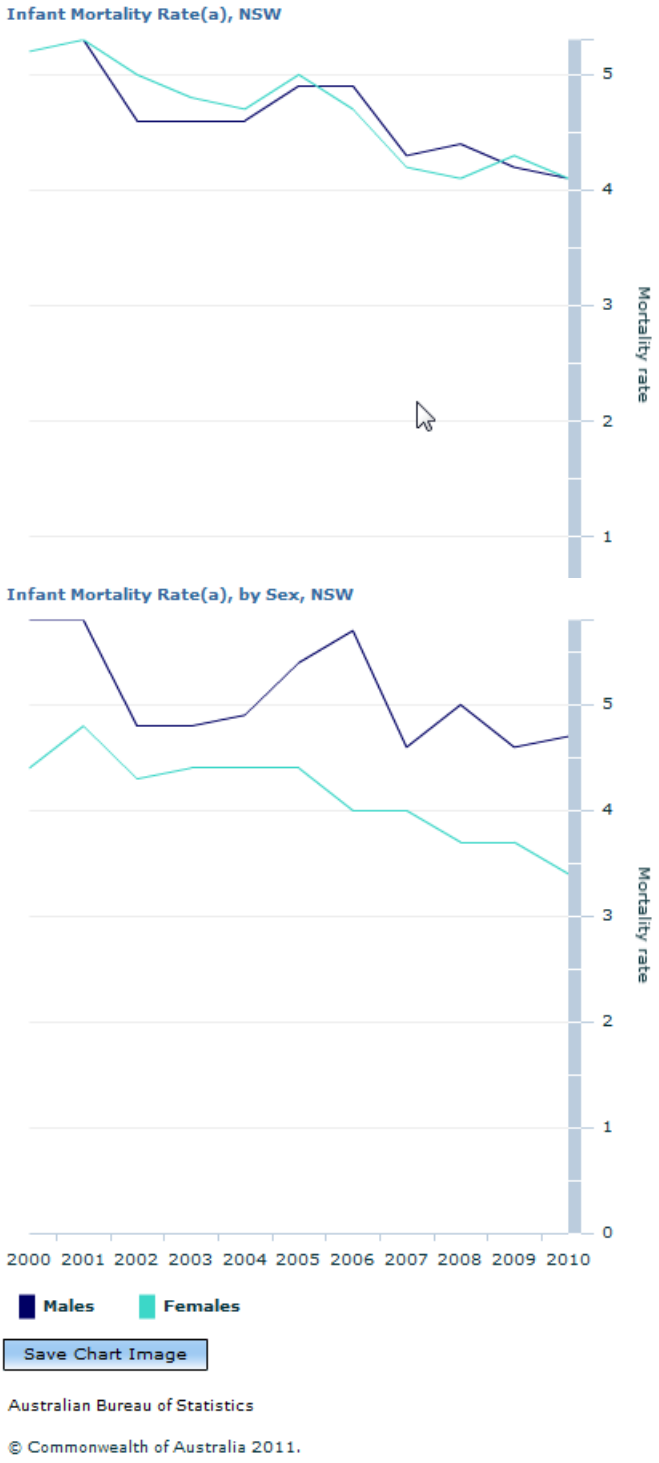
mortality.

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INFANT MORTALITY



Footnote(s): (a) Deaths per thousand live births

Source(s): Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)

- In 2010 in NSW, the infant mortality rate for males was 4.7 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. This was marginally higher than the rate of 4.6 in 2009 and a decrease on the rate of 5.8 in 2000.
- At the same time, the rate for females was 3.4, a decrease on the rate of 3.7 in 2009 and 4.4 in 2000.

- The infant mortality rate for all babies in NSW in 2010 was 4.1, which equalled the Australian rate.

Useful Links

Australian Social Trends, Dec 2010 (cat. no. 4102.0)

Australian Social Trends, 2002 (cat. no. 4102.0)

How is the infant mortality rate for your state or territory derived?

The survival of infants in their first year of life is commonly viewed as an indicator of the general health and wellbeing of a population. A low infant mortality rate is a major contributor to increased life expectancy**.**

The main source of data for this indicator is the ABS Deaths collection, compiled from data provided by the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages in each state and territory. An **infant death** is the death of a child before its first birthday. The **infant mortality rate** is the number of deaths in a calendar year of children aged under one year per 1,000 live births in the same calendar year.

The improved survival of babies in Australia in the last century, as in many other developed countries, has been associated mainly with the decline of infectious diseases, along with growing preventative health measures and public health programs. Further improvements in the second half of the century were largely due to improved medical technology and education campaigns about the importance of immunisation and most recently, in the case of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), infant sleeping position. Improvements in neonatal intensive care in the 1970s also played a major role in the continued decline in infant mortality in the latter part of the century.

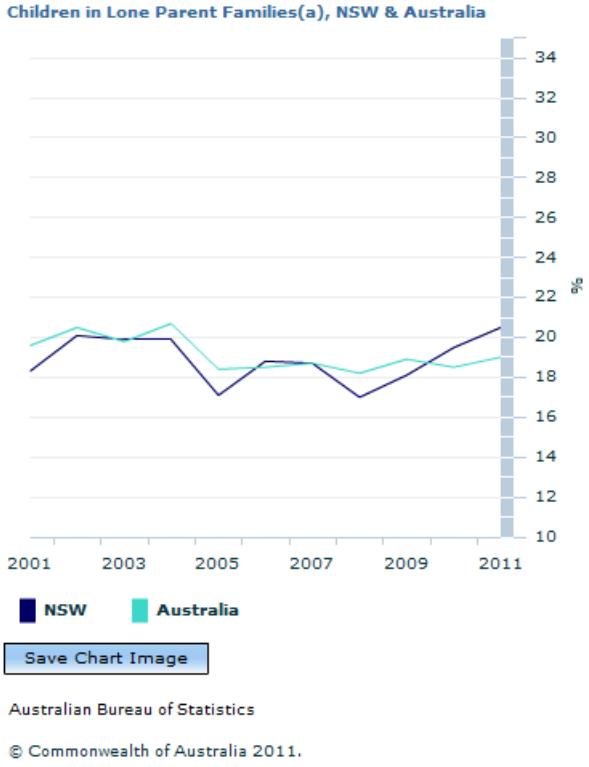
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CHILDREN IN LONE PARENT FAMILIES

- In 2011, about one in five children (20.5%) under 15 years of age in NSW lived in a lone parent family. Over the past decade this figure has ranged from 17.0% in 2008 to 20.5% in 2011.
- Nationally, 19.0% of children under 15 years lived in a lone parent family in 2011. Among the states and territories, Tasmania had the largest proportion, (24.5%) while the ACT had the smallest (13.2%).



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of children aged under 15 years living in lone-parent families.

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

Improving Family Data

Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families

Family Composition

Family composition data are collected through the ABS annual survey, *Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families* (cat. no. 6224.0.55.001). The survey results represent households across Australia except those in discrete Indigenous communities.

The size and composition of families have changed considerably in recent decades and remain of interest to social commentators and policy makers. Lone parents families are more likely to be at risk of poverty, reliance on government benefits and other forms of economic and social disadvantage. Lone parents may also find it difficult to balance work and care responsibilities (*Measuring Wellbeing: Frameworks for Australian Social Statistics* (cat. no. 4160.0).

For more information about family composition statistics and methodologies, please refer to *Improvements to Family Estimates from the Labour Force Survey* (cat. no. 6224.0.55.002).

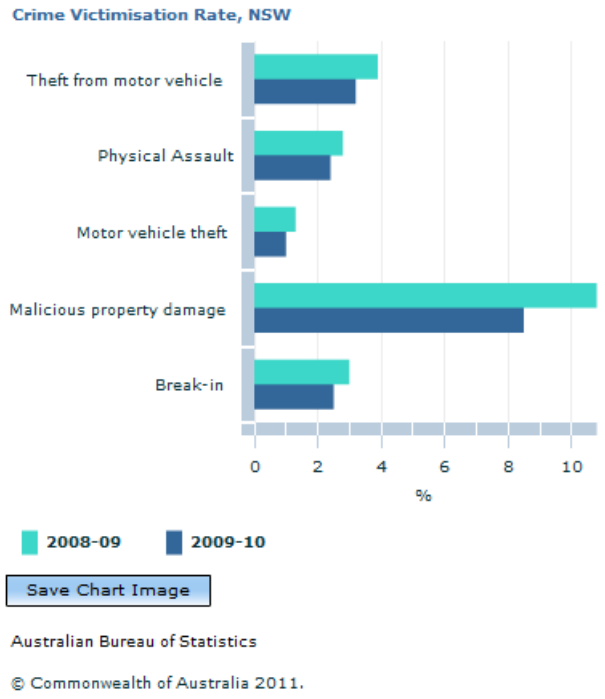
This page last updated 25 January 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 26/07/2011

CRIME VICTIMISATION

- In NSW in 2009-10 there were 135.9 thousand victims of physical assault, a victimisation rate of 2.4% which was the lowest rate in Australia for this offence.
- In 2009-10 there were 230.4 thousand victims of malicious property damage in NSW, a victimisation rate of 8.5% which was the highest rate of all selected crimes in NSW (despite falling from 10.8% in 2008-09).
- There were 87.8 thousand victims of thefts from motor vehicles in 2009-10 in NSW, a victimisation rate of 3.2% which fell from 3.9% in 2008-09.



Source(s): Crime Victimisation, Australia (cat. no. 4530.0)

Useful Links

Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia (cat. no. 4510.0)

Recorded Crime - Offenders (cat. no. 4519.0)

Information Paper: Measuring Crime Victimisation, Australia: The Impact of Different Collection Methodologies (cat. no. 4522.0.55.001)

Crime and Justice @ a Glance (ABS)

What is the crime victimisation rate?

The victimisation rate is defined as the total number of victims of a crime in a given population expressed as a percentage of that population.

A victim may be a person or a household reporting at least one of the crimes surveyed. Victims were counted once only for each type of crime, regardless of the number of incidents of that type.

These statistics are derived from information collected in the ABS Multipurpose Household Survey.

The Survey covered only selected types of personal and household crimes. Personal crimes included physical assault, threatened assault, robbery and sexual assault. Household crimes included break-ins, attempted break-ins, motor vehicle theft, theft from a motor vehicle, malicious property damage and other theft.

Information collected in the Survey was 'as reported' by respondents and hence may differ from that which might be obtained from other sources or via other methodologies.

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State Accounts	**Prices**
State Final Demand	Consumer Price Index
Industry Gross Value Added	Labour Price Index
Count of Businesses	**International Trade**
Investment and Finance	Value of Imports/Exports
Housing Finance Commitments	

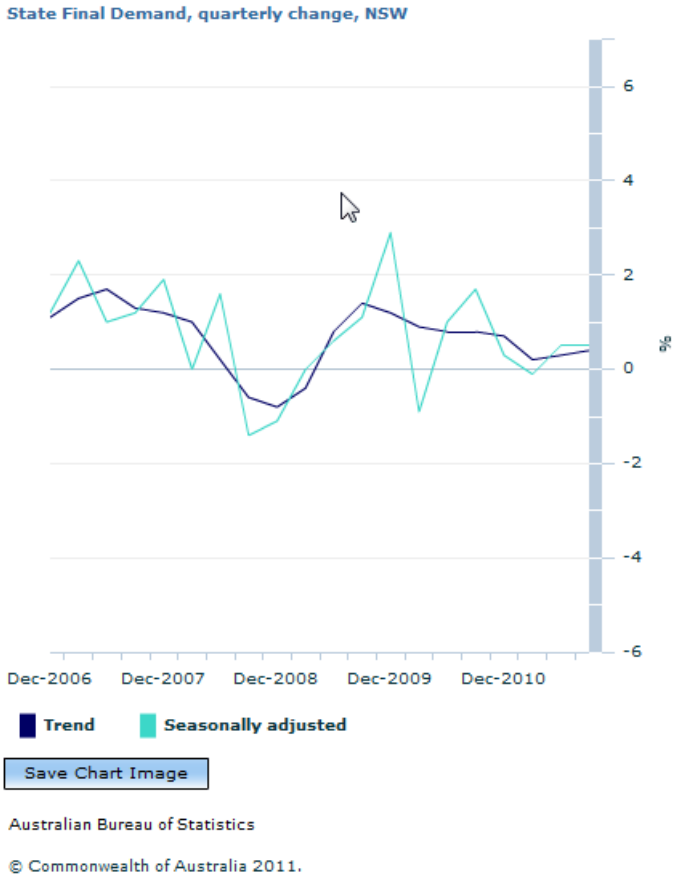
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1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 09/12/2011

STATE FINAL DEMAND

- In the September quarter 2011, the NSW trend estimate of state final demand increased 0.4% on the previous quarter and 1.5% over the previous year, in volume terms.
- The seasonally adjusted estimate in the September quarter 2011 also increased 0.5% on the previous quarter.
- In trend terms, growth during the quarter was strongest for WA (up 4.1%), and Queensland (up 2.9%). SA was the weakest, with a negative growth of 0.2%.



Source(s): Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0)

Useful Links

Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0)

Spotlight on National Accounts (cat. no. 5202.0)

National Accounts @ a Glance (ABS)

How is economic growth rate measured in your state or territory?

State final demand is a measure of economic demand for products in the economy. It is an aggregate obtained by summing government final consumption expenditure, household final consumption expenditure, private gross fixed capital formation and the gross fixed capital formation of public corporations and general government. It is different from Gross State Product (GSP) as it excludes international and interstate trade as well as change in inventories.

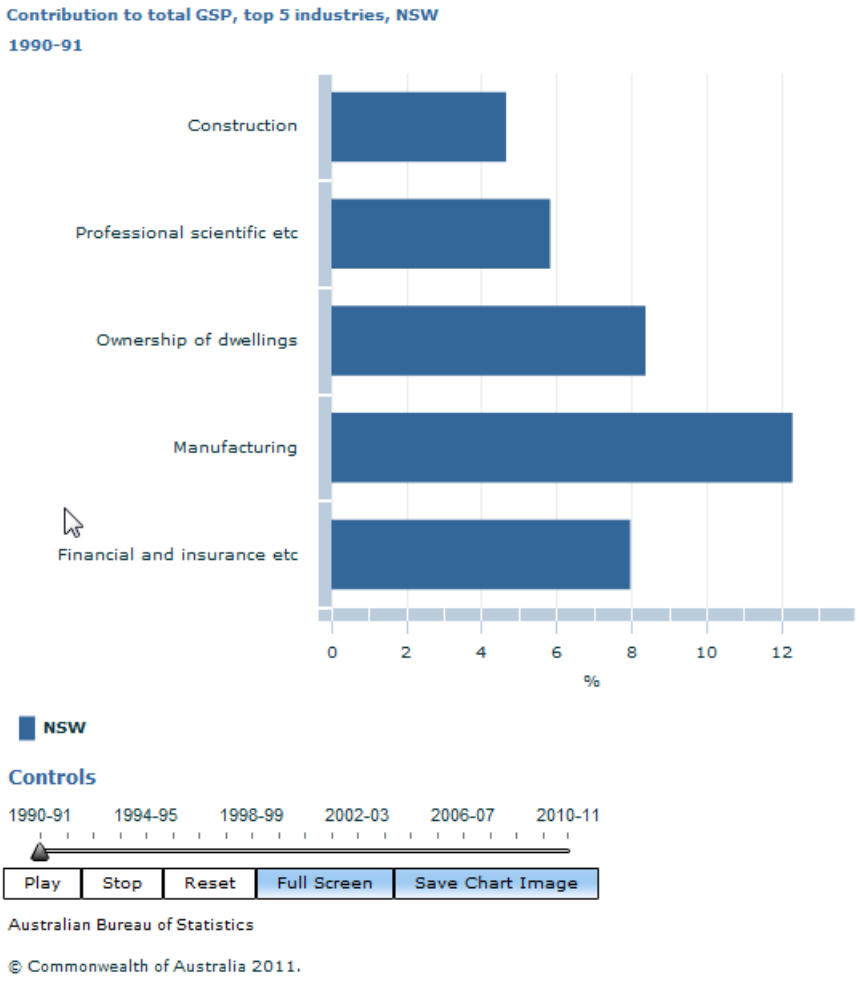
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ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 25/11/2011

INDUSTRY GROSS VALUE ADDED

- The industries in NSW which made the greatest contribution to the state's gross product in 2010-11 in volume terms were: Financial and insurance services (13.5%), Manufacturing (8.6%), Ownership of dwellings (8.5%), Professional, scientific and technical services (7.0%), and Construction (5.9%).
- From 2000-01 to 2010-11, the Construction industry recorded a 78.6% increase in value added. This represented the highest increase of all industries in NSW. During the same period, the Rental, hiring and real estate services industry recorded the largest decrease of 15.2%.



Source(s): Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0)

Useful Links

Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0)

Spotlight on National Accounts (cat. no. 5202.0)

What is the contribution of individual industries to the gross product in your state or territory?

Industry Gross Value Added (IGVA) measures the value of industry production. It is used to measure the contribution of individual industries to the gross product of a state or territory.

Gross State Product (GSP) is a measure of the production of goods and services within a state or territory. This is defined equivalently to gross domestic product (GDP) but is for a State/Territory rather than to the nation as a whole. These estimates are all expressed in Chain Volume terms. Chain Volume estimates provide time series of expenditure and production aggregates that are free of the direct effects of price change.

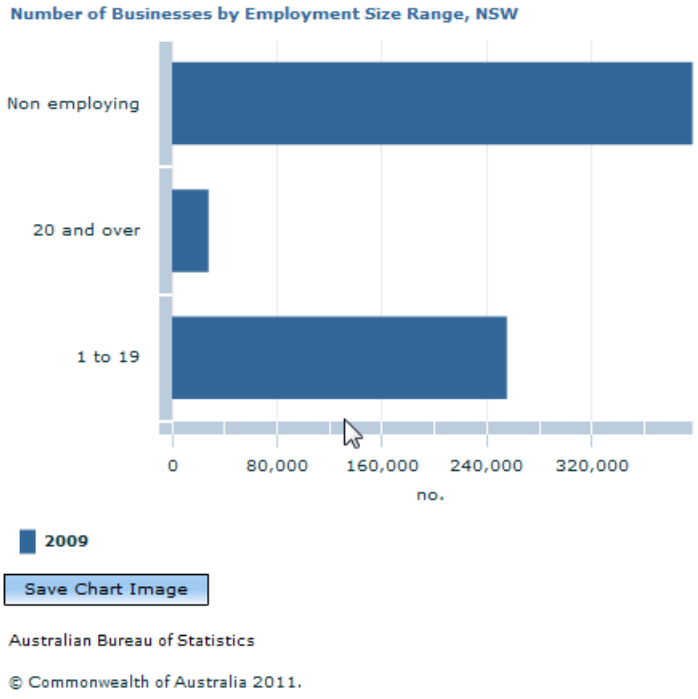
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COUNT OF BUSINESSES

- At the end of June 2009 there were 680,200 operating businesses in NSW, or 8,800 less than at the same time in the previous year.
- The vast majority of these were small businesses, with 58.4% of the total being non-employing businesses and a further 37.6% of the total employing from 1-19 employees.



Source(s): Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits (cat. no. 8165.0)

Useful Links

Business Demography @ a Glance (ABS)

Do you know how many businesses operate in your state?

The ABS counts the number of businesses operating in the Australian economy, including rates of business entries and exits and business survival. These data are sourced from the ABS Business Register. They show the number of operating businesses by employment size at the end of June in each financial year and only include businesses which actively traded in goods or services during the reference period. Due to changes in scope, these counts are not directly comparable to previous data releases.

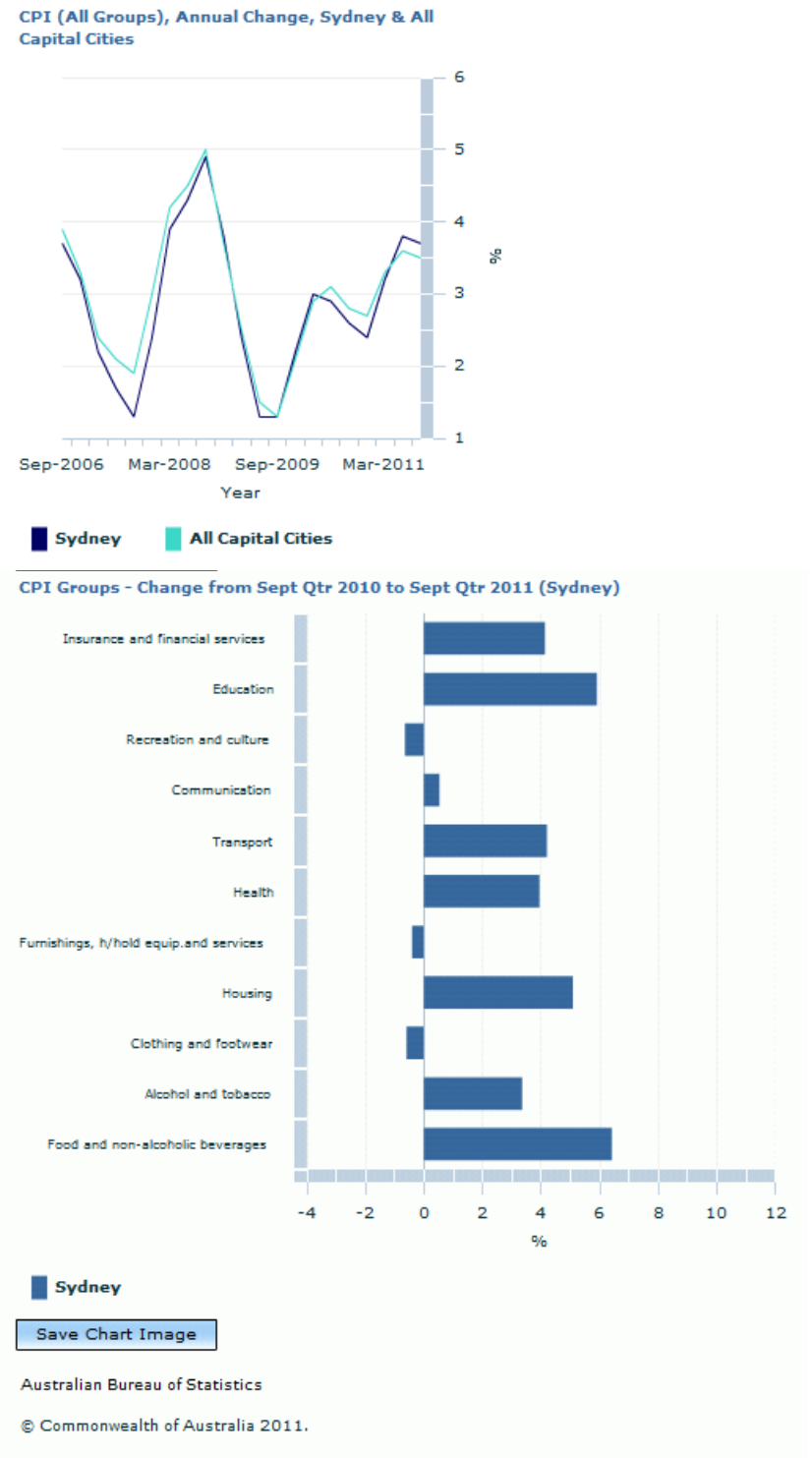
More detailed counts are available from the ABS website by industry, main state and territory, type of legal organisation, institutional sector, employment size ranges and annual turnover size ranges.

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1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 28/10/2011

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX



Source(s): Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)

- The increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Sydney from September 2010 to September 2011 was 3.7%, greater than the weighted average for the eight capital cities (3.5%).
- The largest price increase over the year in Sydney was for Food and non-alcoholic beverages, which increased by

6.4%.

- The greatest decreases in prices occurred in Clothing and footwear and Recreation and culture, both of which declined by 0.6%.
- In the September quarter 2011, Sydney's CPI increased by 0.7%, slightly above the average quarterly increase for the eight capital cities (0.6%).

Useful Links

About Price Indexes

Information Paper: Introduction of the 16th Series Australian Consumer Price Index, Australia, September 2011

What is the Consumer Price Index ?

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is based on the price of a "basket" of goods and services and is used to measure change in this price over time. The content of the basket is determined through the ABS Household Expenditure Survey.

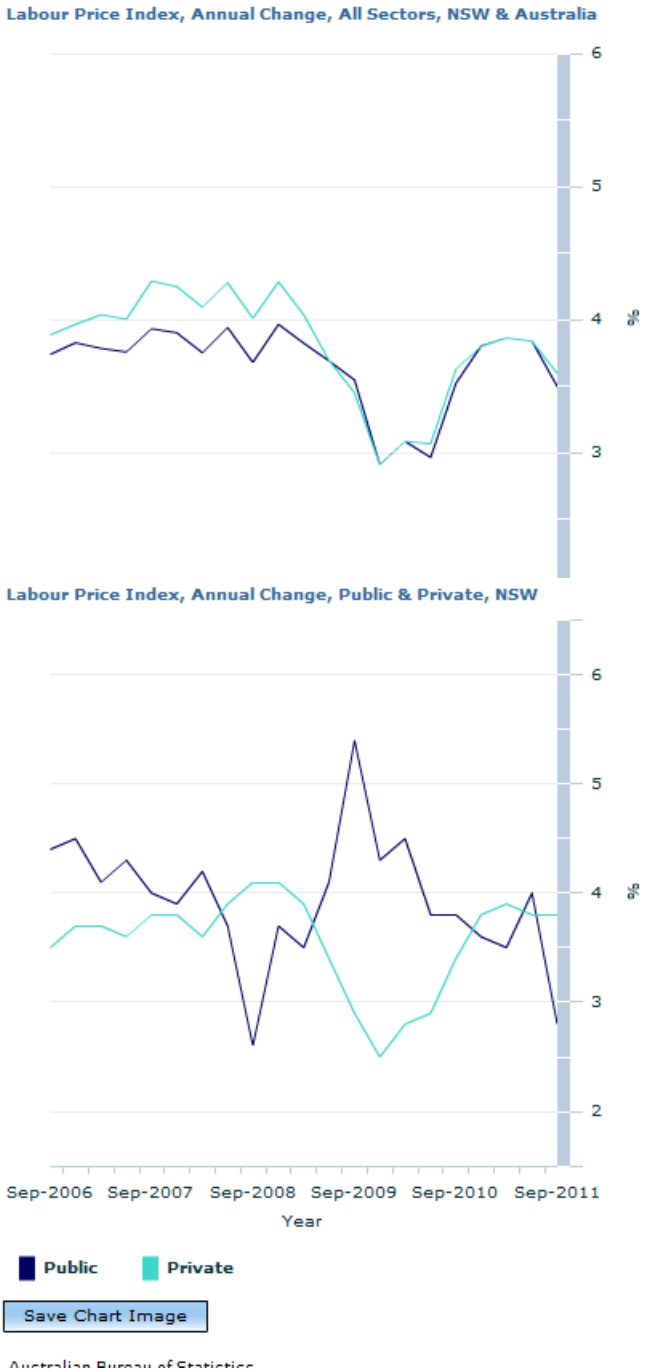
The CPI measures price change relative to the base year 1989-90, for which the index figure is set to 100. Prices are collected each quarter from selected retail outlets and through monitoring marked prices and advertised "special offers". For more information, refer to *Consumer Price Index, Concepts, Sources and Methods,* (cat. no. 6461.0).

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1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 21/11/2011

LABOUR PRICE INDEX



Source(s): Labour Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6345.0)

- The annual increase in the Labour Price Index (LPI) for NSW from September 2010 to September 2011 was 3.5%, lower than the national increase (3.6%) over the same period.
- The annual increase from September 2010 to September 2011 was 3.8% for the private sector and 2.8% for the public sector.
- In the September quarter 2011, the LPI for NSW increased by 1.2%, equal to the national quarterly increase (1.2%).

- In the September quarter 2011, the private and public sectors in NSW recorded increases of 1.4% and 0.8% respectively.

Useful Links

About the Labour Price Index

About Indexes

What is the Labour Price Index?

The Labour Price Index (LPI) measures the price of labour services and reflects change in wages and salaries over time. Change is measured relative to the base year, 2008-09, for which the figure is set to 100.

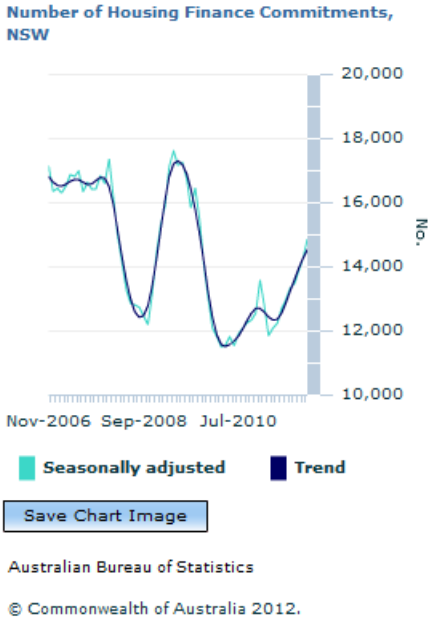
Wage data are collected quarterly from a random sample of 4,800 businesses on the Australian Business Register, which is stratified by state, industry, sector and business size. The LPI collects data related to 20,000 jobs nationally. For more information, refer to Labour Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2004.

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ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 19/01/2012

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS



Australian Bureau of Statistics

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Footnote(s): Owner occupation data is used unless otherwise specified

Source(s): Housing Finance, Australia (cat. no. 5609.0)

- In November 2011, the number of owner occupied housing commitments in NSW increased, in trend terms, rising by 1.9% from the previous month and 14.5% from November 2010.
- The value of commitments (Owner occupation) rose by 1.0% in trend terms, from the previous month and 9.3% from November 2010. Of all the states and territories, NSW had the largest annual change, in trend terms, in the value of commitments (Owner occupation).
- In seasonally adjusted terms, the number of commitments (Owner occupation) increased by 4.2% from October 2010, while the value of commitments (Owner occupation) increased by 3.6% over the same period.

Useful Links

About Time Series Data

More About Housing Finance Commitments

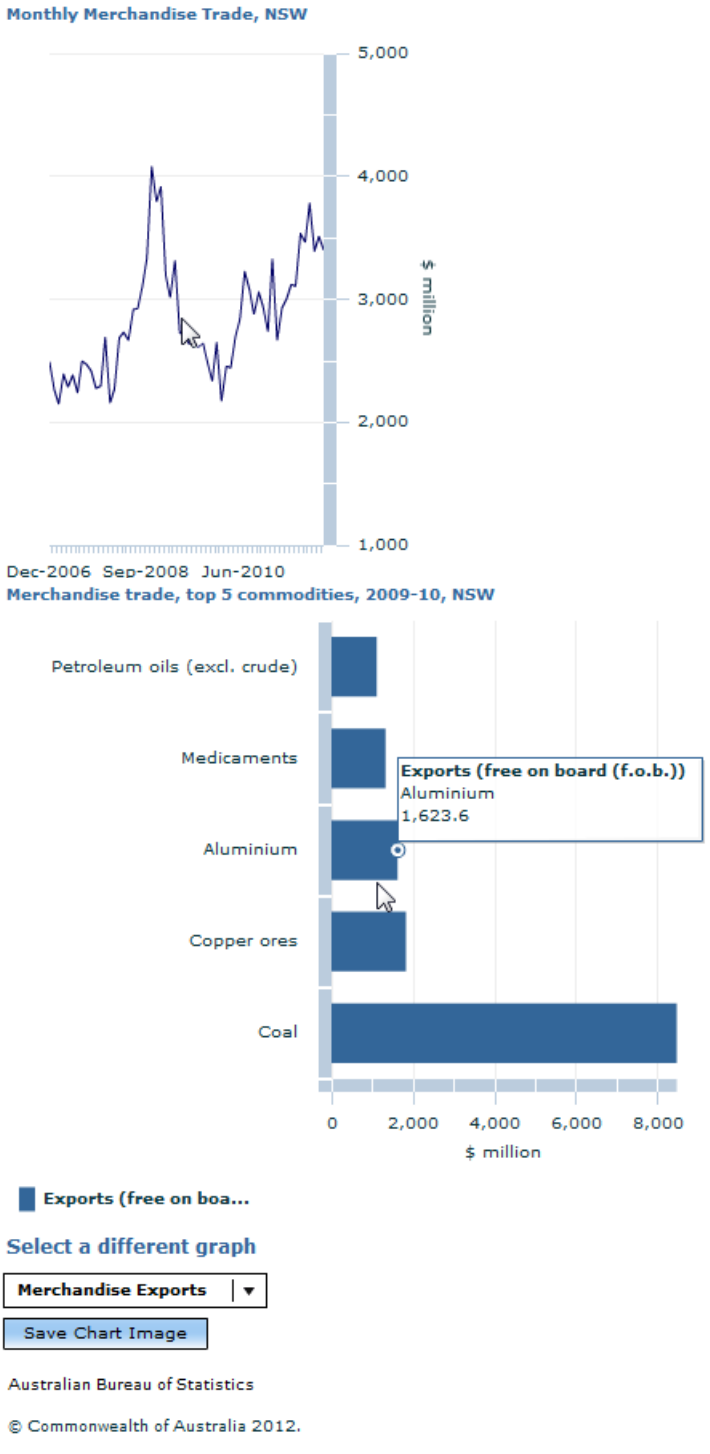
Housing finance commitments are the monetary commitments made by significant lenders towards the construction or purchase of housing. This includes new commitments as well as the outstanding values of housing loan assets to individuals (owner-occupiers and investors) held by lenders at the end of each reference month. Significant lenders include Banks, Building Societies, Credit Unions, Life or General Insurance companies, Superannuation Funds and other financial institutions. Housing finance data are primarily collected via returns submitted to the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA). For more information about the collection of housing finance statistics, refer to the Explanatory Notes of *Housing Finance, Australia* (cat. no. 5609.0).

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1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 10/01/2012

VALUE OF IMPORTS/EXPORTS



Source(s): Unpublished data, International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (cat. no. 5368.0)

- In November 2011, the value of NSW goods exported overseas was $3,405 million, a decrease of 3.0% on the October 2011 value of $3,510 million.
- At the same time, the value of goods imported into NSW was $7,956 million, an increase of 2.5% on the October 2011 value of $7,764 million and the highest since October 2008.

- In 2009-10 the top five overseas exports from NSW were Coal (SITC 321), Copper ores and concentrates (SITC 283), Aluminium (SITC 684), Medicaments (SITC 542) and Petroleum oils (excl. crude) (SITC 334).
- In 2009-10 the top five overseas imports into NSW were Medicaments (SITC 542), Telecommunications equipment (SITC 764), Motor cars (SITC 781), Automatic data processing equipment (SITC 752) and Petroleum oils (incl. crude) (SITC 333).

Useful Links

International Merchandise Trade, Australia, Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2001 (cat. no. 5489.0)

Foreign Trade @ a Glance

Standard International Trade Classification Rev.3 (United Nations Statistics Division)

Do you know how much your state or territory exports/imports?

International merchandise trade statistics are compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from information submitted by exporters and importers or their agents to the Australian Customs Service (Customs). These statistics represent movements of commodities imported directly from or exported to overseas destinations. Interstate trade movements are not included. International trade statistics are used extensively to monitor Australia's export and import performance and they are a key input to Australia's balance of payments and national accounts statistics.

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Industry

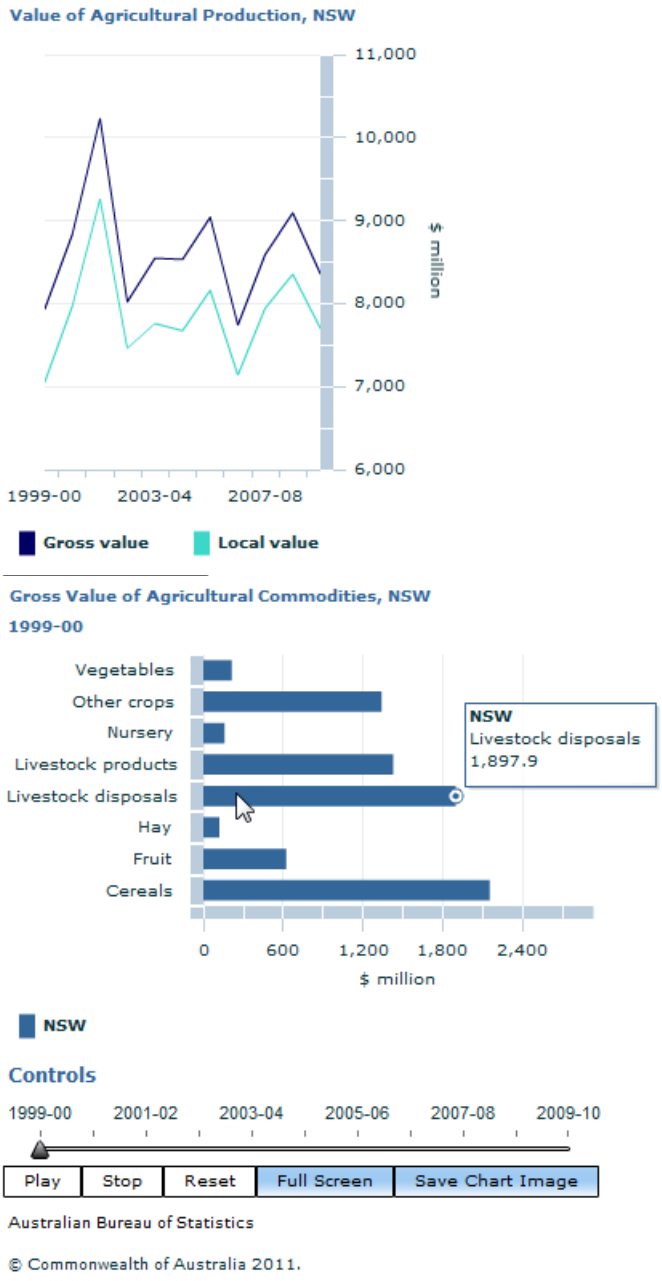
Agriculture	**Retail**
Value of Agricultural Production	Retail Turnover
Livestock Slaughtering	Motor Vehicle Sales
Construction	**Tourism**
Building Approvals	Tourist Accommodation

This page last updated 25 January 2012

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VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION



Source(s): Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia (cat. no. 7503.0)

- In 2009-10 the gross value of total NSW agricultural production was $8,359.2 million, a decrease of 8.1% (or $732.1 million) from 2008-09. At the same time, the local value of NSW agricultural production decreased by 7.8%.
- In 2009-10 livestock disposals contributed 34.4% to the total gross value of NSW agricultural production, followed by cereals with 20.1% and livestock products with 15.7% respectively.

Useful Links

Agricultural Commodities, Australia (cat. no. 7121.0)

Livestock Products, Australia (cat. no. 7215.0)

Agriculture @ a Glance (ABS)

Do you know how the value of your state or territory's agricultural output is determined?

The gross value of agricultural commodities produced (VACP) is the value placed on recorded agricultural production at the wholesale prices realised in the market place.

The local value is the value placed on commodities at the point of production (i.e. farm gate). It is calculated by deducting marketing costs from the gross value of commodities produced. Marketing costs may include freight, cost of containers, commission and other marketing charges.

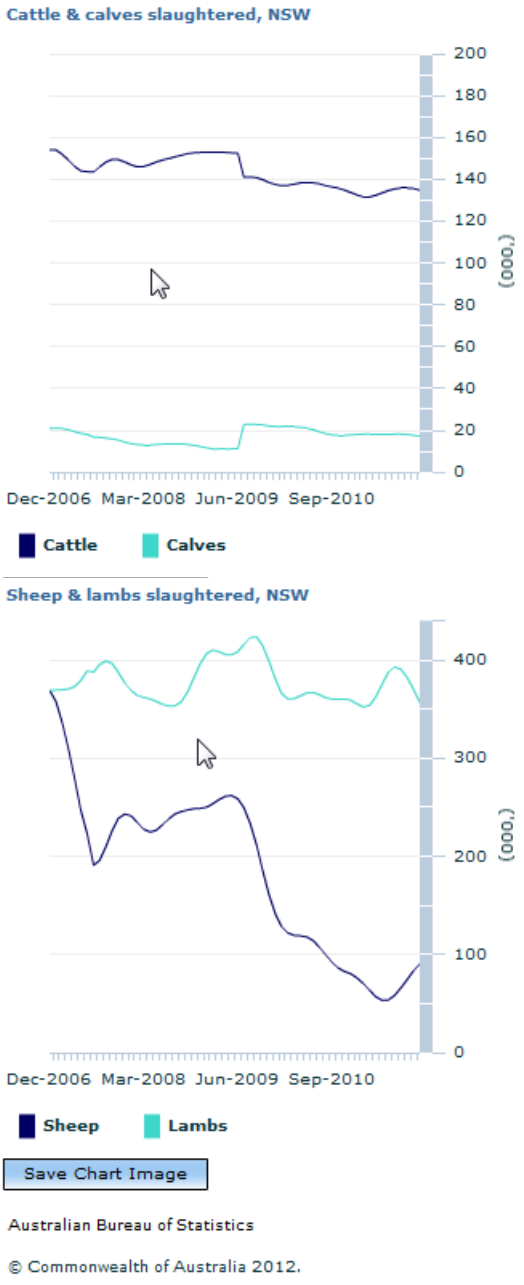
Quantity data for most agricultural commodities are collected from ABS agricultural surveys or the Agricultural Census. Remaining commodity data are obtained from non-ABS sources, and are comparable across time.

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ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 11/01/2012

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERING



Footnote(s): Trend

Source(s): Livestock and Meat, Australia (cat. no. 7218.0.55.001)

In NSW in November 2011, in trend terms, there were:

- 134,800 cattle slaughtered, little changed from the November 2010 figure
- 17,300 calves slaughtered, a decrease of 1.6% on the November 2010 figure
- 90,600 sheep slaughtered, the sixth consecutive monthly increase but still 65.5% below the recent high recorded in May 2009

- 357,100 lambs slaughtered, which was 0.9% below the November 2010 figure.

Useful Links

Livestock Products, Australia (cat. no. 7215.0)

Agriculture @ a Glance

Do you know how many livestock have been slaughtered in your state or territory?

Livestock slaughtering and meat production statistics are based on a monthly collection from abattoirs and other major slaughtering establishments. They include estimates of animals slaughtered by country butchers and other small slaughtering establishments.

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1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 13/01/2012

BUILDING APPROVALS

- In November 2011, the number of dwelling unit approvals in NSW decreased by 1.5% in trend terms, and continues 3 months of consecutive declines.
- The seasonally adjusted figure for November 2011 was 2.0% higher than in the previous month.
- The number of dwelling units approved in NSW in November 2011, was 9.9% lower in trend terms, than in November 2010. Over the year, only the NT recorded an increase in the number of building approvals in trend terms, from 76 to 79, or 3.9%.



Source(s): Building Approvals. Australia (cat. no. 8731.0)

Useful Links

About Time Series Data

Building Activity

More About Building Approvals

Building approvals statistics include the number and value of new building work approved by administrative bodies in the

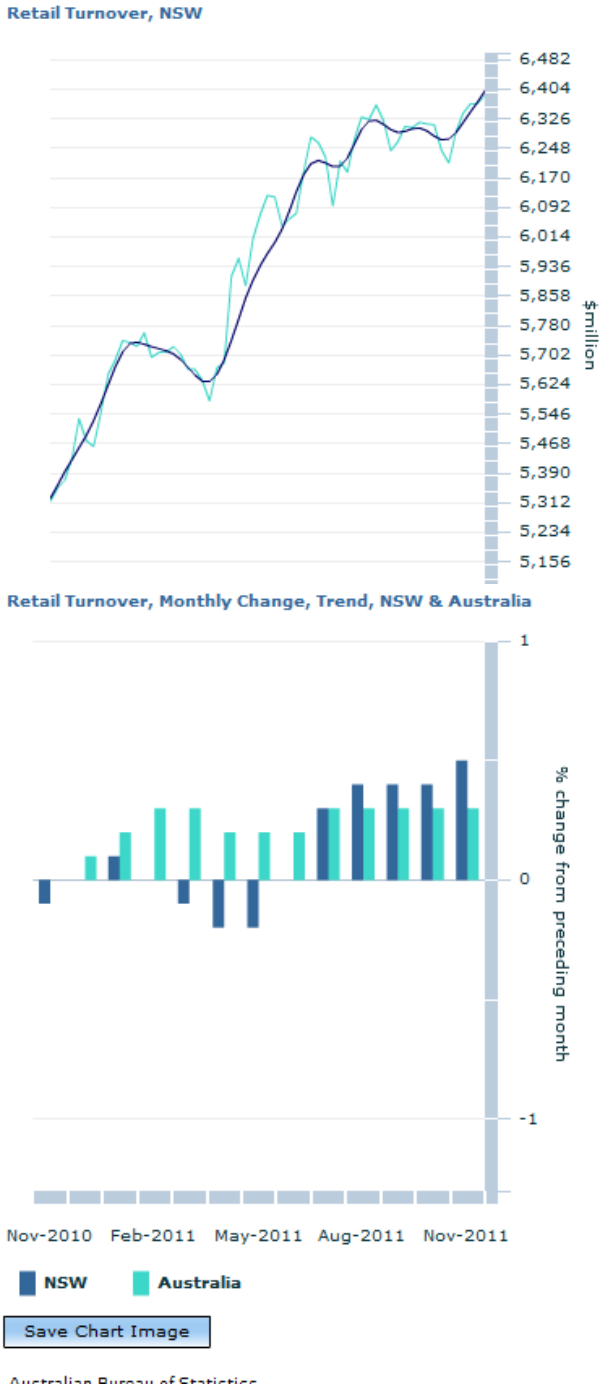
collection period. They relate to the construction of new residential buildings, renovations and additions valued at $10,000 or more and the construction of non-residential buildings valued at $50,000 or more. Approvals of engineering works for roads, bridges or railways are not included in these statistics.

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ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 12/01/2012

RETAIL TURNOVER



Source(s): Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0)

- In November 2011, the trend estimate of monthly retail turnover in NSW increased by 0.5% compared with a 0.3% increase nationally.
- The state's seasonally adjusted estimate increased by 0.3% in November 2011, the fifth consecutive monthly increase.

- Estimated retail turnover in November 2011 was 1.7% higher in trend terms than in November 2010.

Useful Links

About Seasonally Adjusted and Trend Data

ANZSIC

How are the Retail Trade Statistics Derived?

Estimates of the value of turnover of retail trade are compiled from the monthly Retail Business Survey, which collects sales data from a random sample of approximately 500 'large' businesses and 2,750 'smaller' businesses across Australia. The scope of the survey is all employing retail trade businesses selling predominantly to households. Industries included in the survey are defined according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006. For the purpose of Retail trade statistics, these industries are classified into 6 broad industry groups and 15 subgroups. Retail trade statistics released at the broad industry level include Food retailing; Household goods retailing; Clothing, footwear and personal accessory retailing; Department stores; Other retailing; and Cafes, restaurants and takeaway food services.

Turnover in retail trade includes retail sales, wholesale sales and (from July 2000) the goods and services tax as well as certain other takings and commission. For more information refer to the Explanatory Notes of *Retail Trade, Australia* (cat. no. 8501.0).

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1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

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NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

- In December 2011, the number of new motor vehicles sold in NSW increased by 0.2% in trend terms from the previous month, but decreased by 4.3% seasonally adjusted.
- WA was the only other state or territory to show an increase, in trend terms, from the previous month.
- New motor vehicle sales were 5.9% higher in December 2011 than in December 2010 in trend terms.
- Nationally, 86,947 motor vehicles were sold in December 2011 (trend). This figure was 0.3% lower than in the previous month but was 2.8% higher than in December 2010.



Source(s): Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia (cat. no. 9314.0)

Useful Links

Information Paper: Developments in New Motor Vehicle Statistics

About Seasonally Adjusted and Trend Data

Where do Motor Vehicle Sales Statistics Come From?

Motor Vehicle sales figures are produced by the Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries (FCAI), which collects data

from all of its members on the sales of new vehicles, excluding motorcycles, plant and equipment and unpowered vehicles. For more information refer to the information paper *Developments in New Motor Vehicle Statistics* linked above.

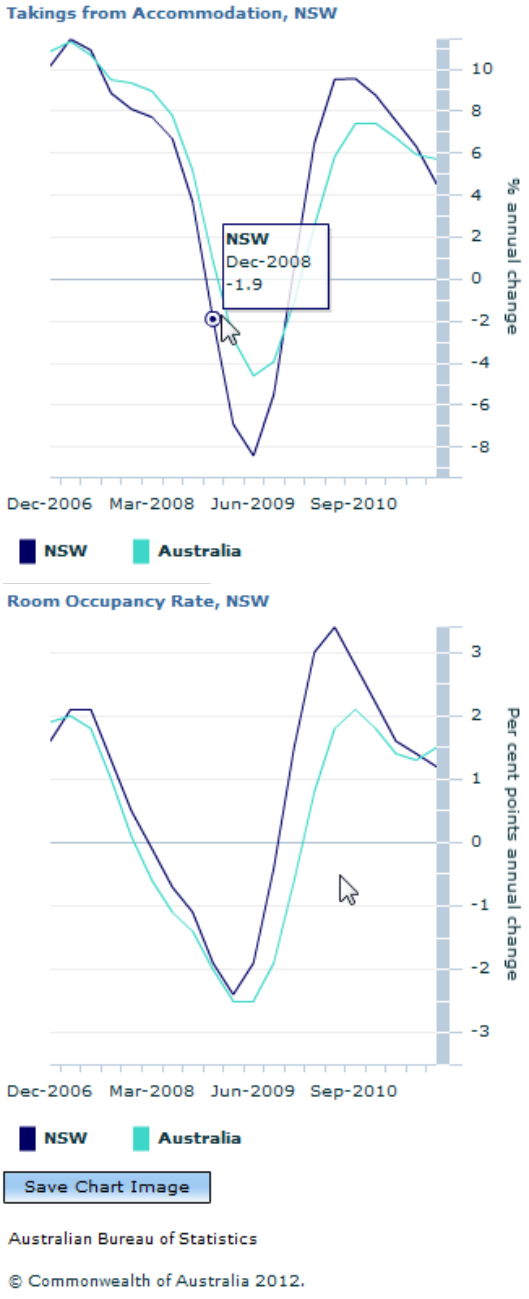
Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation and 'trading day effects'. A 'trading day effect' reflects the varying amounts of activity on different days of the week and the different number of days of the week in any month (i.e. the number of Sundays, Mondays, etc.). Adjustment is also made for Easter which may affect the March and April estimates differently. Smoothing the seasonally adjusted series reduces the impact of the irregular component of the seasonally adjusted series and creates trend estimates. More information about these processes is available in the *Information Paper: A Guide to Interpreting Time Series - Monitoring Trends: An Overview* (cat. no. 1349.0) also linked above.

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TOURIST ACCOMMODATION



Footnote(s): Hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms (trend)

Source(s): Tourist Accommodation, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0)

- In the September quarter 2011 in NSW, accommodation takings in trend terms were $683.7 million for hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms. This was an increase of 0.1% on the previous quarter and a 4.5% increase on the same quarter in the previous year.
- In NSW, the room occupancy rate for hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms was 66.3% in the September quarter 2011 compared to the national occupancy rate of 65.8%. This was an increase of 0.1

percentage points on the previous quarter and 1.2 percentage points on the same quarter in the previous year.

Useful Links

Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0.55.002)

Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (cat no. 3401.0)

Australian National Accounts: Tourism Satellite Account (cat. no. 5249.0)

Tourism @ a Glance

Do you know how much visitors spend on accommodation in your state or territory?

Tourist accommodation information is collected from hotels, motels and serviced apartments, with 15 rooms or more. These provide mainly short-term non-residential accommodation, generally for guests staying for periods of less than two months. This is the current scope of the Survey of Tourist Accommodation however, from March quarter 2005 to June quarter 2010, the scope of the survey was expanded to include smaller establishments.

Takings from accommodation include gross revenue from the provision of accommodation, including GST. Takings from meals are excluded.
Room occupancy is calculated by the number of rooms actually occupied expressed as a percentage of total capacity available during the survey period. All data presented here are trend estimates.

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New South Wales State Statistical Indicators



Environment and Energy

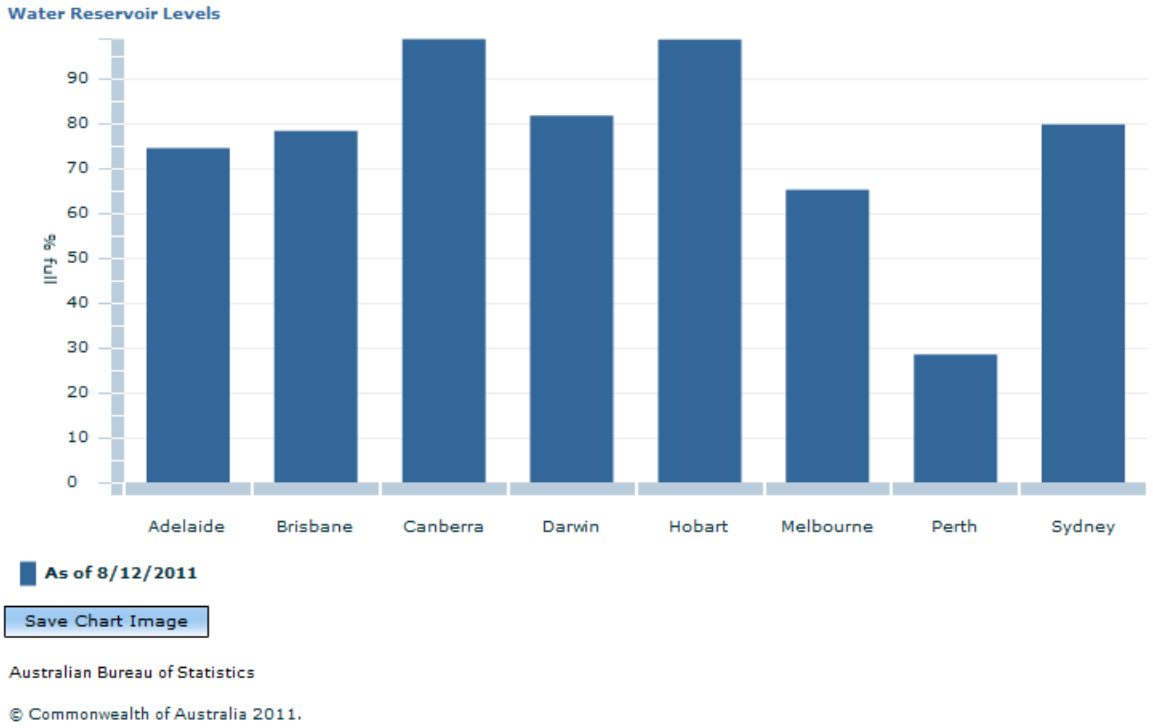
Water	**Energy**
Water Reservoir Levels	Energy Consumption
Water Use	**Greenhouse Gases**
	Carbon Emissions

This page last updated 25 January 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 14/12/2011

WATER RESERVOIR LEVELS



Source(s): Bureau of Meteorology (retrieved December 8, 2011)

- At 8 December 2011, the reservoirs in the Sydney water collection area were 79.8% full, holding approximately 2,061.1 GL. At the same time in the previous year, these reservoirs were 63.4% full, holding 1,636.5 GL. Reservoir levels rose by 424.6 GL, or 25.9%, over this period.
- At 8 December 2011, the reservoirs servicing Hobart and Canberra were both near 100% capacity while Perth had the lowest reservoir levels, at 28.5% full.

Useful Links

More Information from the Bureau of Meteorology

About Water Storage Data

Where does reservoir level information come from?

Information on reservoir levels is collected, standardised and disseminated by the Bureau of Meteorology (BOM). This information includes the total volume of accessible water stored in public water storage facilities (e.g. dams) with a capacity over one gigalitre (GL) as well as the total capacity of water storage facilities in the region (% full).

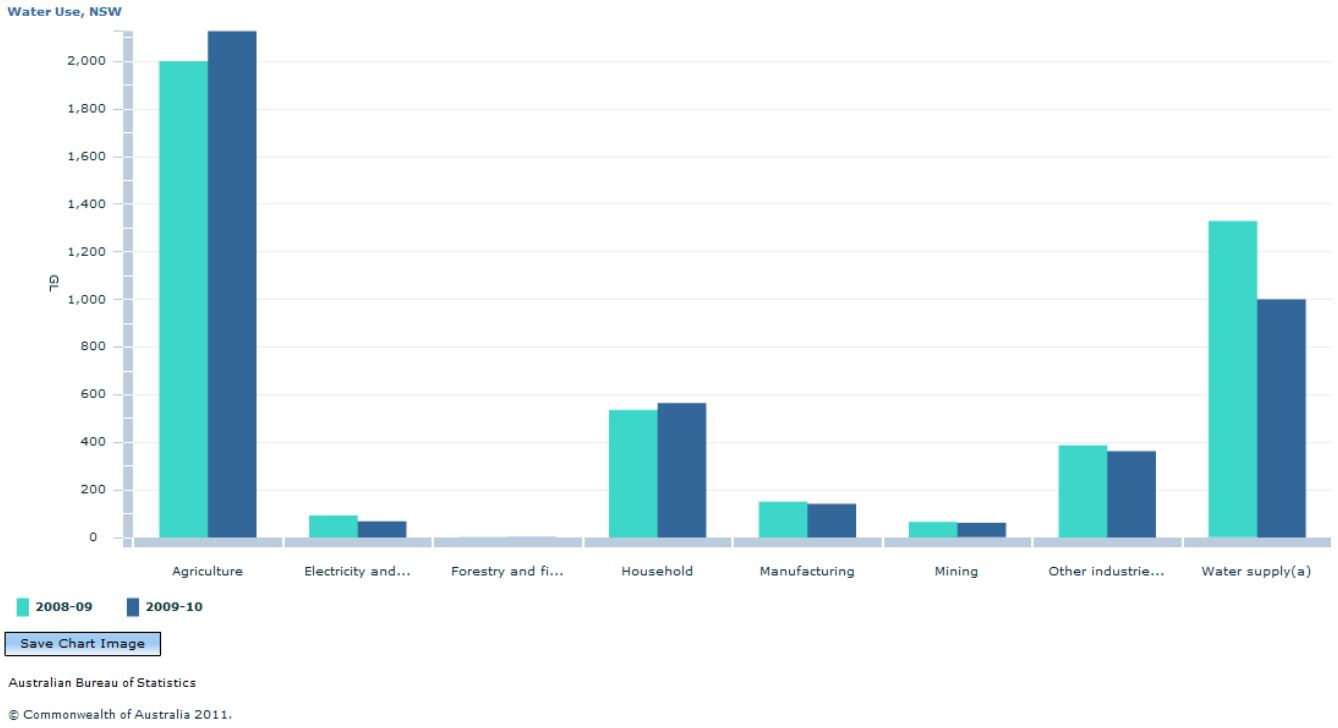
For more details, including daily updates of reservoir data, go to the BOM website linked above.

This page last updated 25 January 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

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WATER USE



Footnote(s): (a) Includes sewerage, drainage services and water losses

Source(s): Water Account, Australia, 2009-10 (cat. no. 4610.0)

- In 2009-10, NSW households consumed 565 GL of water, representing 13% of all water consumption in the state. Agriculture was the highest consuming sector, accounting for 2,127 GL (or 49% of all consumption).
- Household water consumption was 5% higher in 2009-10 than in 2008-09.
- Per capita household water use in 2009-10 (78 kL) increased by 4% from 2008-09 (75 kL).
- Total water consumption in NSW in 2009-10 was 4,326 GL, decreasing from 4,562 GL in 2008-09, a 5% reduction.

Useful Links

More information from the Water Account

How is household water consumption calculated?

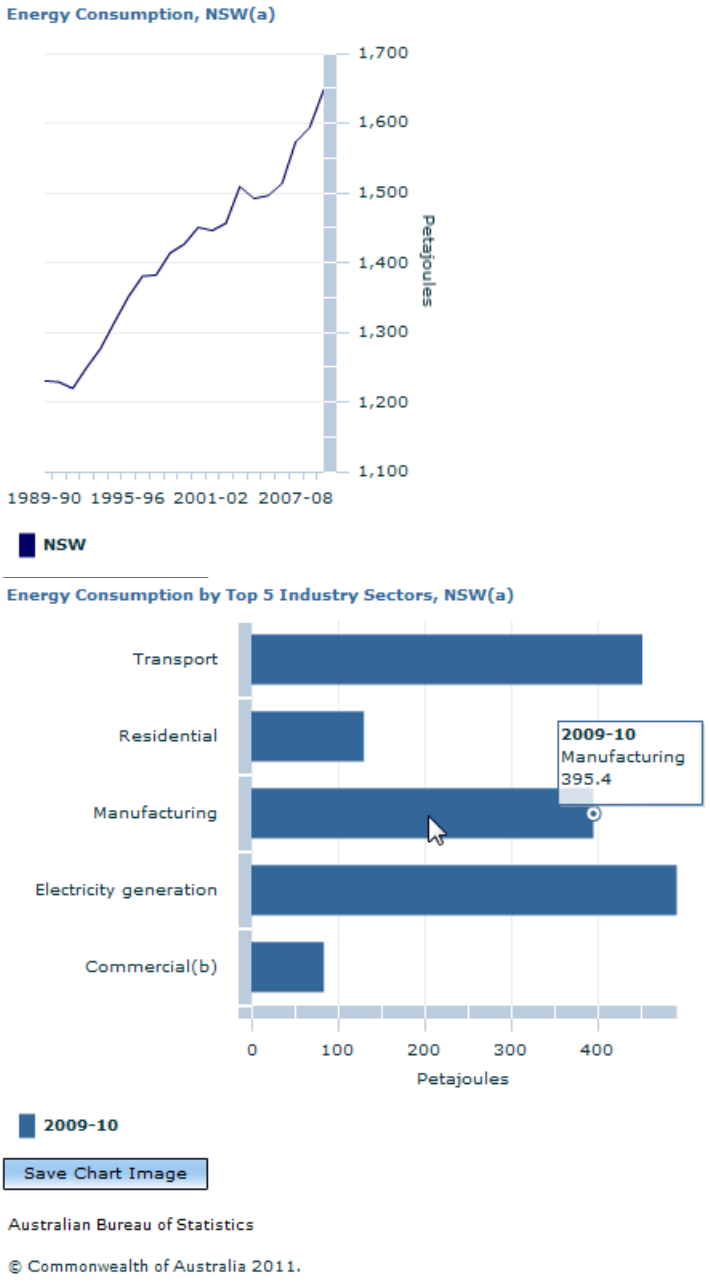
The ABS calculates total household water consumption by combining the amount of water distributed to households by water providers with the amount extracted through bores and other self-extraction facilities. 'Self-extracted ' water use is calculated by applying a coefficient, based on average number of kilolitres used per household connection, to the households known not to be served by water providers.

This page last updated 25 January 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 29/09/2011

ENERGY CONSUMPTION



Footnote(s): (a) Data for ACT is included in NSW and is not available separately. (b) Includes ANZSIC Divisions F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S and the water supply, sewerage and drainage service industries.

Source(s): ABARES Australian Energy Statistics - Energy update 2011, Table B

- Energy consumption for NSW (including ACT) in 2009-10 totalled 1.6 thousand petajoules, an increase of 3.4% from 2008-09.
- NSW energy consumption in 2009-10 was the highest of all states and territories in Australia.
- Most energy consumed in NSW in 2009-10 was used for Electricity generation (29.8%), Transport (27.4%), and Manufacturing (24.0%).

- NSW's energy consumption accounted for 27.7% of total Australian net energy consumption in 2009-10.

Useful Links

Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences (ABARES)

Environment and Energy @ a Glance (ABS)

How much energy is consumed in your state or territory?

This energy consumption data is compiled by ABARES using the Australian Government's National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER) database as the primary data source, supplemented by data from other sources, as well as estimation and modelling for the sectors not covered by NGER.

Net energy consumption shown here is a net concept which avoids double counting. It comprises the consumption of all fuels less the consumption of derived fuels.

Data for ACT is not available separately and is included in NSW.

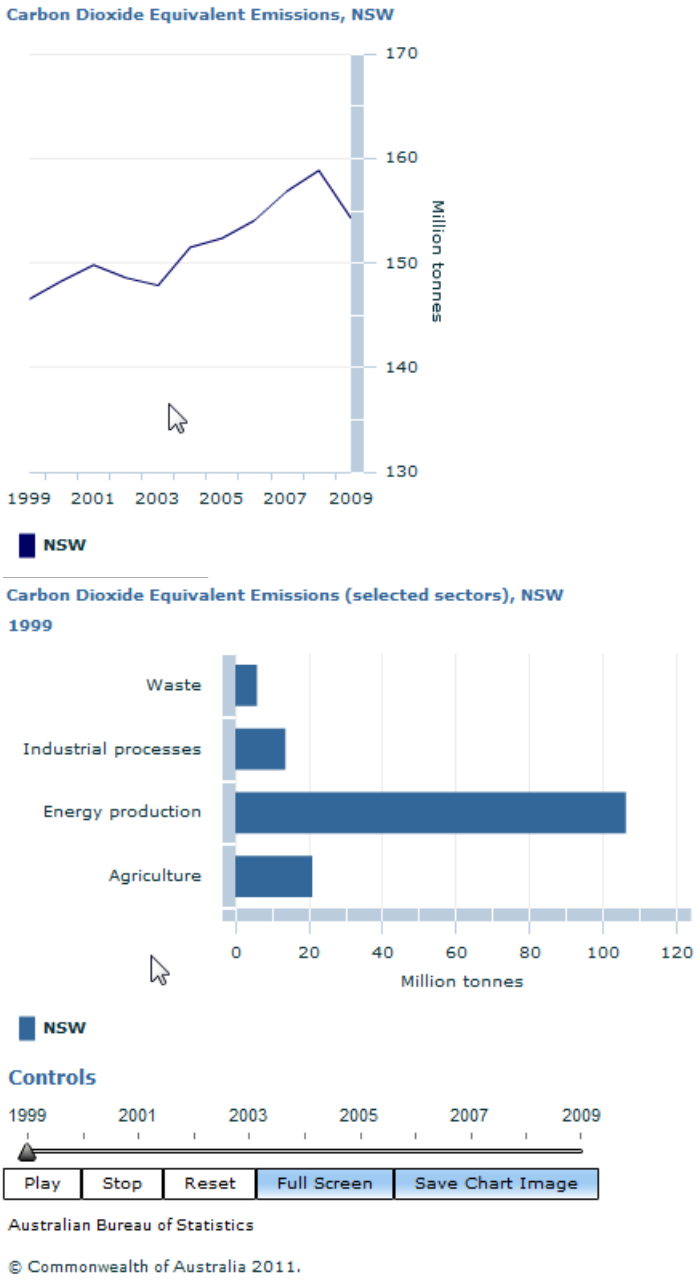
A petajoule is a unit of energy equivalent to 10^{15} joules.

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ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 26/07/2011

CARBON EMISSIONS



Source(s): Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency

- Carbon dioxide equivalent emissions for NSW in 2009 totalled 154.3 million tonnes, an increase of 5.3% from 1999.
- Energy production accounted for 78.9% of total emissions in 2009 followed by Agriculture (10.4%), Industrial processes (7.2%), and Waste (3.5%).
- NSW created the highest carbon dioxide equivalent emissions of all states and territories in 2009, producing 28.3% of total Australian emissions.

Useful Links

Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency

Environment and Energy @ a Glance (ABS)

What are the most common greenhouse gases?

The most common greenhouse gases are carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride.

Emissions from these gases are reported under the **Kyoto Protocol** (an international treaty designed to limit global greenhouse emissions) and are aggregated into carbon dioxide equivalents (CO_2 -e) using factors called global warming potentials (GWPS).

The Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency publishes a number of reports that together, constitute the **Australian National Greenhouse Accounts**.

To view the summary of state and territory Greenhouse Gas inventories, see: http://ageis.climatechange.gov.au/NGGITrend.aspx

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 **FEATURE ARTICLES FOR NEW SOUTH WALES**

ISSUE Title

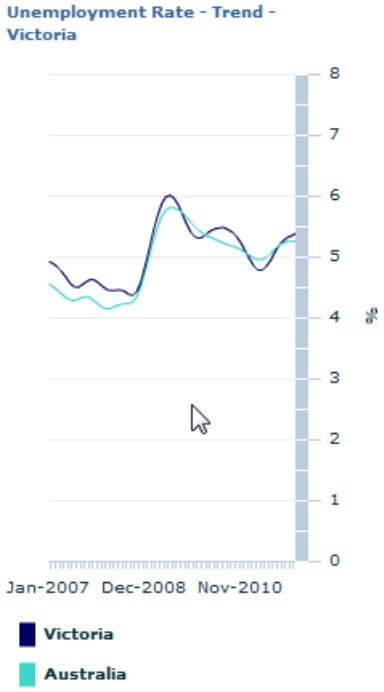
Jan 2011 Work
Jan 2011 Environment
Jan 2011 Education and Training
Jan 2011 Housing
Jan 2011 Population
Jan 2011 Transport
Jan 2011 Economic Activity
Jan 2011 Household Economic Resources
Jan 2011 Crime and Justice
Jan 2011 Health
Jan 2011 Family and Community
May 2010 Population Characteristics, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders Australians, NSW 2006
Dec 2008 Population Ageing in NSW
Dec 2008 Crime and Safety, NSW
Jun 2008 Household Preparedness for Emergencies: NSW, VIC, QLD and ACT
Jun 2008 NSW Demography Update
Mar 2008 NSW Demography Update
Feb 2006 Fertility in NSW
Feb 2006 Demography, NSW
Apr 2006 Managing Care and Work, NSW
Feb 2005 Young People and Migration in NSW
Jan 2004 Focus on NSW Construction Industry
Apr 2004 Community Preparedness for Emergencies, NSW
Apr 2004 Domestic Water Use, NSW
Sep 2004 Older People, NSW
Sep 2001 Disability, New South Wales
May 2001 Managing Care Responsibilities and Paid Employment , NSW

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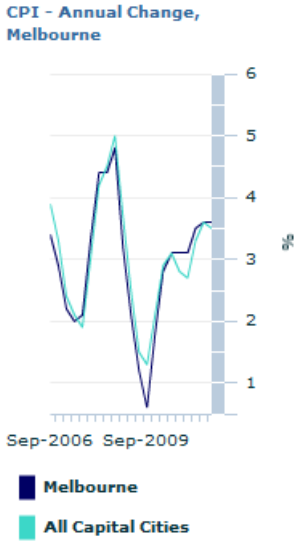
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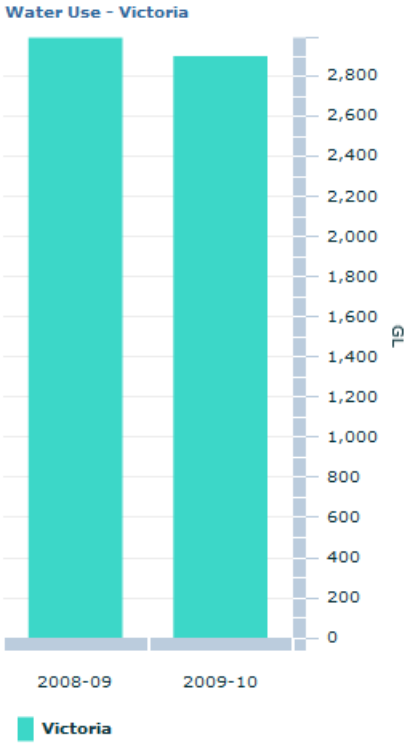
Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)



Source(s): Consumer Price Index. Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)



Source(s): Building Approvals. Australia (cat. no. 8731.0)



Source(s): Water Account, Australia (cat no. 4610.0)



- Demography
- Work
- Education and Training
- Health
- Family and Community
- Crime



- State Accounts
- Prices
- Investment and Finance
- International Trade



- Agriculture
- Construction
- Retail
- Tourism



- Water
- Energy
- Greenhouse Gases

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People

Demography

Estimated resident population

Fertility rate

Mortality rate

Work

Unemployment

Labour Force Participation

Employed Persons

Part-time Employment

Average weekly earnings

Education and Training

People with Qualifications

Young People in Education

Young People Not Participating in Education or Work

Health

Life Expectancy

Infant Mortality

Family and community

Children in Lone Parent Families

Crime

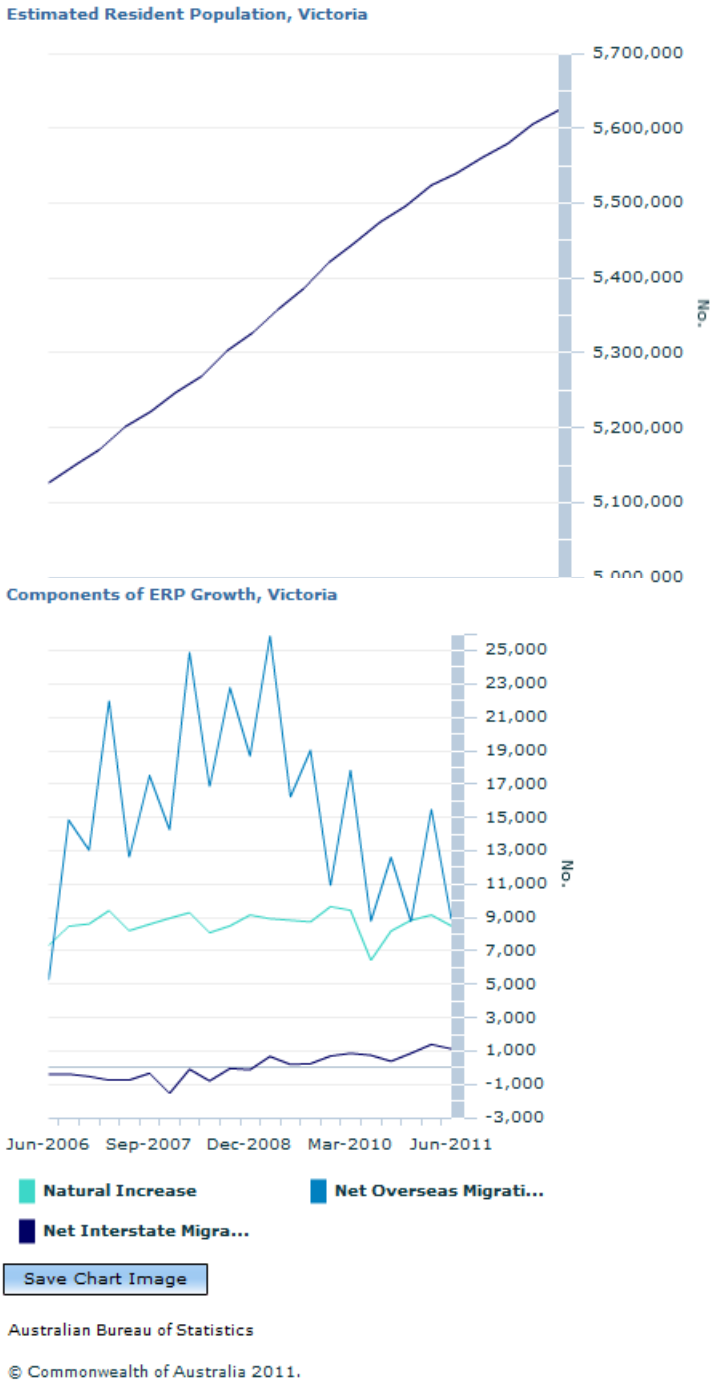
Victims of Crime

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ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 22/12/2011

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION



Source(s): Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0)

- At 30 June 2011, the estimated resident population (ERP) of Victoria was 5.62 million, an increase of approximately 18,500 over the previous quarter and approximately 84,200 (1.5%) over the previous year.
- The largest component of population growth in the June quarter 2011 was net overseas migration, which added approximately 8,900 to the population. Natural increase accounted for approximately 8,500 additional people while net interstate migration added approximately 1,100.
- Nationally, the ERP at 30 June 2011 was 22.6 million, up approximately 320,800 (1.4%) from the previous year. Among the states and territories, WA had the fastest annual rate of growth (2.4%) while the NT had the slowest

growth (0.4%).

- An interactive illustration of population changes and projections can be accessed at Australian Population Pyramids.

Useful Links

Historical Population Statistics

About Population Statistics

Regional Population Growth

How is the Estimated Resident Population (ERP) derived?

Current estimates of the resident population of Australia and its states and territories are based on the most recent (2006) Census and are derived from 'place of usual residence' (where individuals have lived, or intend to live, for six months or more of the Census year).

In Census years, ERP figures at 30 June are calculated by adjusting census counts of usual residents to include those missed in the Census and those who were overseas on Census Night and also take account of births and deaths occurring between 30 June and Census Night (usually early August). Quarterly estimates of the Australian population are derived thereafter by adding **natural increase** (births minus deaths) and **net overseas migration** (immigration minus emigration) to the estimated population at the beginning of the period. For the states and territories, account is also taken of estimated interstate movements involving a change of usual residence (**net interstate migration**).

Population figures are released in several phases including preliminary, revised and final. The above figures are preliminary.

For more information about population statistics, refer to *Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009* (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001)

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1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

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TOTAL FERTILITY RATE

- In 2010, the total fertility rate (TFR) for Victoria was 1.75 babies per woman, decreasing from 1.80 in 2009.
- The 2010 rate was higher than the rate recorded a decade before (1.63 in 2000), and has also increased from 2005, when the TFR was 1.71.
- Total fertility rates varied substantially between the states and territories in 2010, ranging from 1.75 babies per woman in Victoria to 2.11 babies per woman in the NT. In 2010, NSW, SA, the NT and the ACT recorded increases in TFR from the previous year, with Victoria, Queensland, WA and Tasmania recording decreases.
- All states and territories except the NT have recorded an overall increase in the TFR since 2005.



Footnote(s): (a) Births per woman

Source(s): Births Australia (cat. no. 3301.0)

Useful Links

Population Methods and Concepts

How is the Total Fertility Rate derived?

The total fertility rate (TFR) represents the number of children a female could expect to bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life. The TFR is the sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per 1,000 of the estimated female population of the same age). *Reproductive lifetime* refers to the age range 15 to 49 years. For the purpose of calculating age-specific fertility, births to mothers under 15 years and over 49 years are added to the nearest age group.

For more information about fertility statistics and methodologies, please refer to the Explanatory Notes of *Births, Australia* (cat. no 3301.0).

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1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

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MORTALITY RATE

- In 2010, the standardised death rate (SDR) for the population of Victoria was 5.5 per 1,000. The SDR was higher for males (6.6) than females (4.6).
- Since 2000, the SDR for Victoria has declined from 6.7 to 5.5.
- Nationally, the SDR has trended downwards, from 6.8 in 2000 to 5.7 in 2010.



Source(s): Deaths, Australia (3302.0)

Useful Links

About Population Statistics

Causes of Death

What is a Standardised Death Rate?

Standardised death rates (SDRs) enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001. SDRs are expressed per 1,000 or per 100,000 persons.

For large populations with reliable age-specific death rates, the direct method of calculating SDRs is used. The SDR is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age, the death rates of the population under study.

For smaller populations where age-specific death rates are unknown or unreliable, the indirect method of calculation is used. The SDR is an adjustment to the crude death rate (number of deaths per 1,000 of the estimated resident population) to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths that would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population.

Age-specific death rates are calculated using the number of deaths (occurring or registered) during the calendar year at a specified age per 1,000 of the estimated resident population of the same age at the mid-point of the year (30 June).

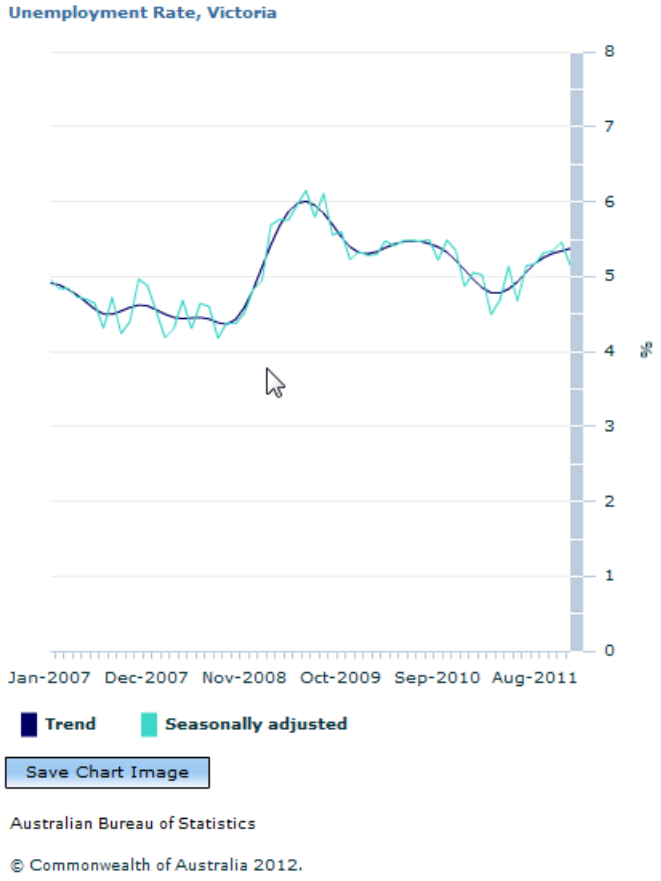
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UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

- In December 2011, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in Victoria was 5.2%, a decrease from the November 2011 rate of 5.5%.
- At the same time, the trend unemployment rate was 5.4%, little changed from the previous month. The national rate in December 2011 was 5.3%.



Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

What is the unemployment rate in your state or territory?

The unemployment rate for any group is defined as the number of unemployed people expressed as a percentage of the labour force (employed plus unemployed). As a measure of the proportion of the labour force that is under-utilised, its most important use is as an indicator of the performance of the economy. A high rate of unemployment indicates limited employment opportunities in a labour market that is oversupplied. A low rate of unemployment indicates a tight labour market, potential scarcity of skilled labour, and future cost pressures from wage demands from workers.

The trend over time in the overall unemployment rate serves as an indicator of the performance of the economy, while the unemployment rate for different groups of people (e.g. younger people, older people, women) identifies areas of social concern when rates for some groups are much higher than for others.

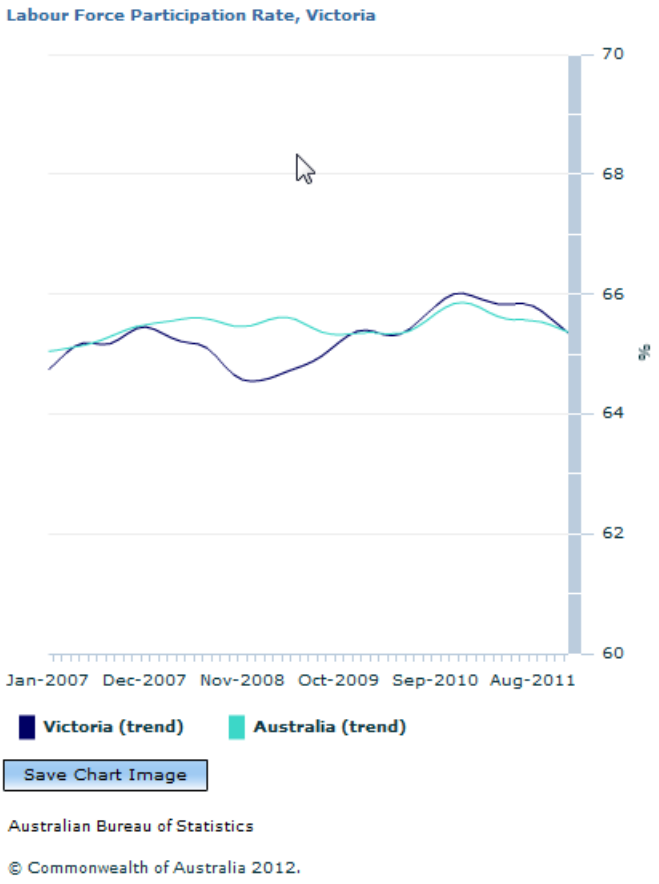
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ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 23/01/2012

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

- In December 2011, the trend labour force participation rate in Victoria was 65.4%, equal to the national rate. This was little changed from the previous month and down from the recent high of 66.0% recorded in the period November 2010 to January 2011.
- In seasonally adjusted terms, the labour force participation rate was 65.1%, a decrease on the rate of 65.5% in November 2011.



Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

How many people participate in the labour force in your state or territory?

The participation rate represents the labour force (total employed and unemployed who are actively looking for work) expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over, in the same group. Labour force estimates are derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers using computer-assisted interviewing.

A person's experience of the labour market will vary according to a number of factors, including the economic conditions at any given time, and their age. For example, the chance of someone finding a job decreases during a recession, while the likelihood of participating in the labour force varies as circumstances change, particularly in relation to family and education commitments. Factors affecting someone's peer group can also have a similar influence on labour market activity - people of different generations may have different expectations and experiences.

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1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

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EMPLOYED PERSONS

- In seasonally adjusted terms, there were 2,863,900 employed persons in Victoria in December 2011 or 5,000 less than in November 2011.
- In trend terms, there were 2,867,700 employed persons in Victoria in December 2011 or 1,600 less than in December 2010.
- In Victoria in December 2011, there were 1,564,100 employed males and 1,303,600 employed females, in trend terms.



Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

How many persons are employed in your state or territory?

Employed persons are all persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or
- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or

- were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:
  - away from work for fewer than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or
  - away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or
  - away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or
  - on strike or locked out; or
  - on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or
- were employers or own account workers, who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

Labour force estimates are derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers using computer-assisted interviewing.

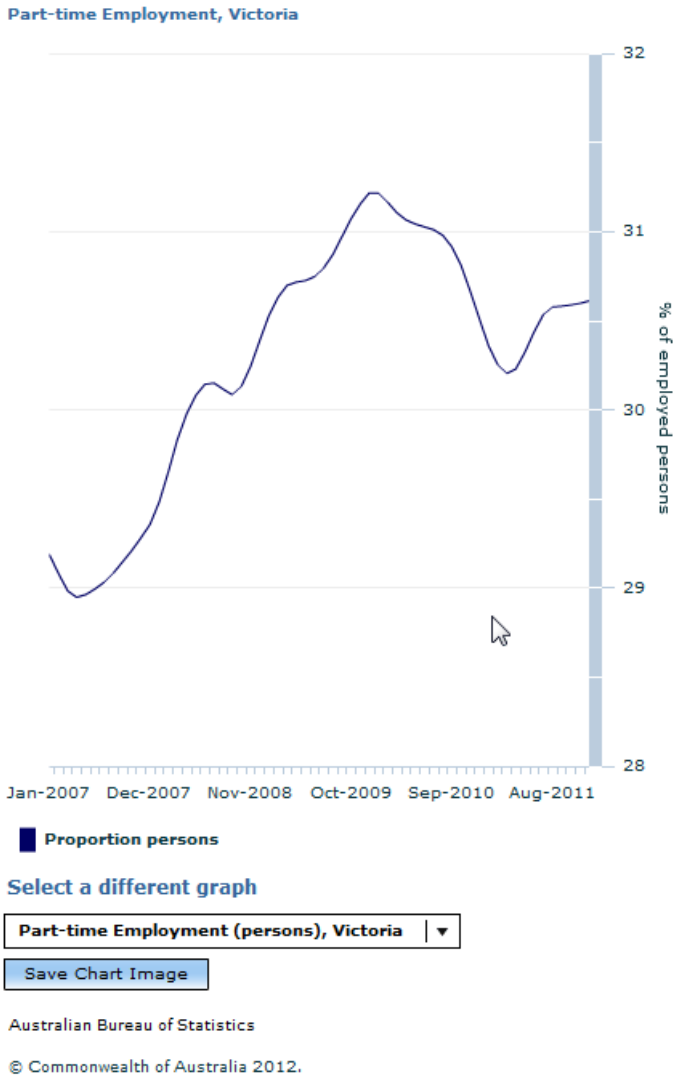
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ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 24/01/2012

PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT

- In Victoria in trend terms, there were 877,900 part-time employed persons in December 2011, or 30.6% of total employed persons.
- Of all employed males in Victoria in December 2011, 17.1% were working part-time, compared to 46.8% of all employed females who were working on a part-time basis.
- In Victoria in December 2011, there were 1,989,800 full-time employed persons or 3,000 less than in November 2011 and 3,900 less than in December 2010.



Footnote(s): Trend

Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Useful Links

What do part-time and full-time employment mean?

Part-time employed persons are employed persons who usually worked fewer than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week or were not at work during the reference week.

Full-time employed persons are employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working fewer than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

Labour force estimates are derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers using computer-assisted interviewing.

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AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS



Footnote(s): Full-time adult ordinary time (trend)

Source(s): Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0)

- In trend terms, average weekly full-time ordinary time earnings (AWOTE) in the August 2011 quarter in Victoria for males was $1,343.80, a rise of 2.3% from the same time 12 months earlier and for females $1,119.60, an increase of 3.2% over the same period.
- AWOTE in the August 2011 quarter in Victoria stood at $1,259.40, an increase of 2.4% from the same period in

2010 compared to the Australian estimate of $1,322.60, an increase of 4.9%.

Useful Links

Australian Labour Market Statistics (cat. no. 6105.0)

How are average weekly earnings derived?

Weekly ordinary time earnings refers to one week's earnings of employees for the reference period, attributable to award, standard or agreed hours of work. It is calculated before taxation and any other deductions (e.g. superannuation, board and lodging) have been made.

What do ordinary time earnings include?
Award, workplace and enterprise bargaining payments, and other agreed base rates of pay, over-award and over-agreed payments, penalty payments, shift and other allowances; commissions and retainers; bonuses and similar payments related to the reference period; payments under incentive or piecework; payments under profit sharing schemes normally paid each pay period; payment for leave taken during the reference period; all workers' compensation payments made through the payroll; and salary payments made to directors.

What do ordinary time earnings exclude?
Amounts salary sacrificed, non-cash components of salary packages, overtime payments, retrospective pay, pay in advance, leave loadings, severance, termination and redundancy payments, and other payments not related to the reference period.

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PEOPLE WITH NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATIONS

- In 2010, almost two-thirds (64.2%) of the Victorian population aged 25-64 years had a non-school qualification. This figure has increased from 49.3% in 2000.
- Nationally, the proportion rose to 63.2% with the ACT having the highest rate, at 74.6%, and Tasmania the lowest, at 59.1%.



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of persons aged 24-65 years with a non-school qualification

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

About the Survey of Education and Work

About the Australian Standard Classification of Education

Non-school Qualifications

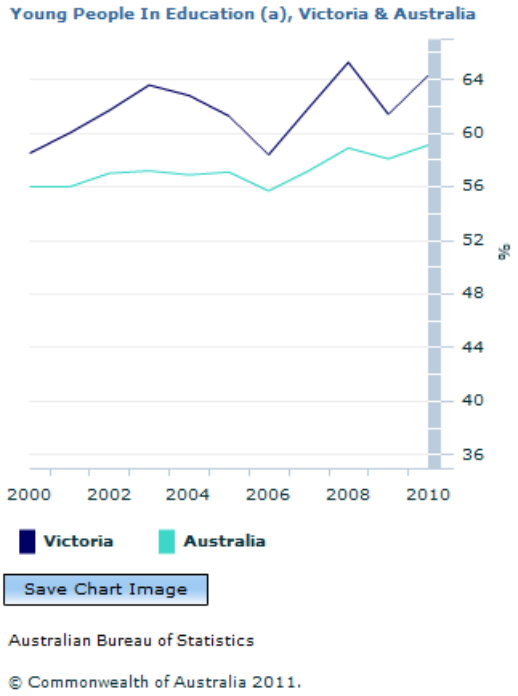
Non-school qualifications are awarded for educational attainments other than those of pre-primary, primary or secondary education. They include qualifications at the following broad levels of education:
Post Graduate Degree; Master Degree; Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate; Bachelor Degree; Advanced Diploma and Diploma; and Certificates I, II, III and IV levels. (*Education Variables* (cat. no. 1246.0)). Non-school qualifications may be attained concurrently with school qualifications.

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ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 26/07/2011

YOUNG PEOPLE IN EDUCATION

- In 2010, almost two-thirds (64.3%) of the Victorian population aged 15-24 years were enrolled in a full-time or part-time course at an educational institution. This compares with 59.1% for the same age group across Australia.
- Over the past decade the proportion of young people in education in Victoria has ranged from a low of 58.4% in 2006 to 65.3% in 2008.



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of people aged 15-24 participating in education.

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

About Education Statistics

Deriving Measures of Engagement in Secondary Education

Education Participation

Data on the education participation of Australians aged 15-64 years are collected in the ABS Survey of Education and Work. The 2009 survey collected information from residents of private dwellings in all states and territories. Education participation relates to all people enrolled for a course of study in the survey month at any institution whose primary role is education including (but not restricted to) schools, higher education institutions and Technical and Further Education colleges (TAFEs). For more information about the survey, including definitions, estimation procedures and collection methodology, refer to the Explanatory Notes of *Education and Training Experience* (cat. no. 6278.0).

Participation in education and training typically falls with age. The participation of young people aged 15 -24 years is

seen by the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) as critical in increasing the productivity of individual workers and the economy as a whole *(COAG Meeting, Communique April 2009*). The participation rate of people aged 15 -24 years is expressed as a proportion of the total estimated resident population of that age group.

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YOUNG PEOPLE NOT FULLY ENGAGED IN EDUCATION OR WORK

- In 2010, about one in nine (11.8%) Victorian persons aged 15-19 years were not fully engaged in education or work. Over the past decade, this estimate has ranged from a low of 8.5% in 2003 to 13.1% in 2009.
- Nationally, the proportion of 15-19 year olds not fully engaged in education or work was 14.8% in 2010, with Queensland having the highest proportion (19.8%) and ACT the lowest (9.4%).



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of persons aged 15-19 years not fully-engaged in education and/or work.

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

More information on Education Statistics

Survey of Education and Work

Young People Not Fully Engaged in Education or Work

People who are not fully engaged in education or work fall into three main categories: those who are neither studying nor working; those who are studying part-time and not working; and those who are working part-time and not studying. Many of these people are in the 15-19 year age group, experiencing the often difficult transition from school to work, who may be at risk of remaining unskilled or joining the ranks of the long-term unemployed. The proportion of 15 -19 year olds who are not fully engaged in education or work is an important indicator of the social and economic well-being of the nation and the strength of state and national economies.

The above estimates are calculated using data from the ABS *Survey of Education and Work* (cat. no. 6227.0), conducted annually throughout Australia. See the link above for more information about this survey.

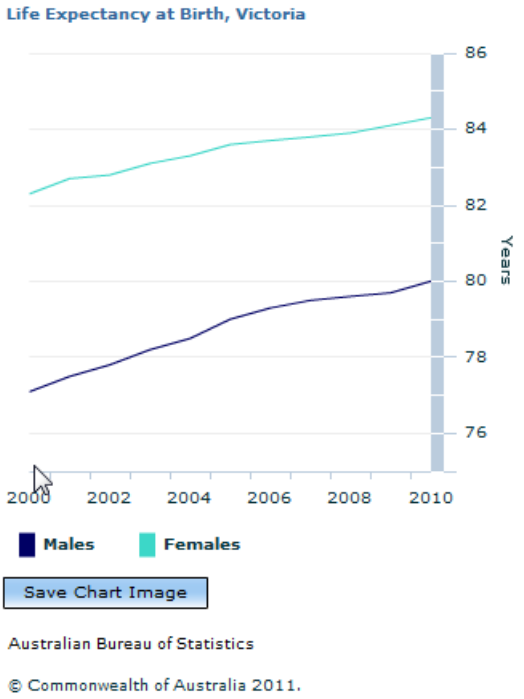
This page last updated 25 January 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 16/11/2011

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

- Based on current mortality rates, a boy born in Victoria in 2010 could expect to live for 80.0 years, compared to a life expectancy of 77.1 years for boys born in 2000.
- At the same time, a girl could expect to live for 84.3 years, compared to 82.3 years of life expected for girls born in 2000.
- Nationally, boys born in Australia in 2010 have a life expectancy of 79.5 years, while girls could expect to live for 84.0 years on average.



Footnote(s): Based on 2008-10 life tables

Source(s): Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)

Useful Links

Australian Social Trends, Dec 2010 (cat. no. 4102.0)

Life expectancy trends

How is life expectancy determined?

Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years a person might expect to live if the conditions at the time of birth continued throughout his/her lifetime. These estimates are calculated by the ABS using life tables which are statistical models generated using age-specific death rates. The life tables used to calculate the data for this indicator are current, or period life tables based on death rates for a short period of time during which mortality has remained much the same. Mortality rates used in the Australian and state and territory life tables are based on death registrations and estimated resident population for the period 2008-2010. The life tables do not take into account future assumed improvements in

mortality.

This page last updated 25 January 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 17/11/2011

INFANT MORTALITY



Footnote(s): (a) Deaths per thousand live births

Source(s): Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)

- In 2010 in Victoria, the infant mortality rate for males was 3.7 infant deaths per 1,000 live births, the lowest male infant death rate in Australia. This was lower than the rate of 4.3 in 2009 and 4.9 in 2000.
- At the same time, the rate for females was 2.8, a decrease on the rate of 3.5 in 2009 and 4.1 in 2000.

- The infant mortality rate for all babies in Victoria in 2010 was 3.3, the lowest total infant mortality rate in the nation. The Australian rate was 4.1.

Useful Links

Australian Social Trends, Dec 2010 (cat. no. 4102.0)

Australian Social Trends, 2002 (cat. no. 4102.0)

How is the infant mortality rate for your state or territory derived?

The survival of infants in their first year of life is commonly viewed as an indicator of the general health and wellbeing of a population. A low infant mortality rate is a major contributor to increased life expectancy**.**

The main source of data for this indicator is the ABS Deaths collection, compiled from data provided by the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages in each state and territory. An **infant death** is the death of a child before its first birthday. The **infant mortality rate** is the number of deaths in a calendar year of children aged under one year per 1,000 live births in the same calendar year.

The improved survival of babies in Australia in the last century, as in many other developed countries, has been associated mainly with the decline of infectious diseases, along with growing preventative health measures and public health programs. Further improvements in the second half of the century were largely due to improved medical technology and education campaigns about the importance of immunisation and most recently, in the case of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), infant sleeping position. Improvements in neonatal intensive care in the 1970s also played a major role in the continued decline in infant mortality in the latter part of the century.

This page last updated 25 January 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 19/12/2011

CHILDREN IN LONE PARENT FAMILIES

- In 2011, almost one in six children (15.5%) under 15 years of age in Victoria lived in a lone parent family. Over the past decade this figure has ranged from a high of 19.3% in 2001 to 15.5% in 2011.
- Nationally, 19.0% of children under 15 years lived in a lone parent family in 2011. Among the states and territories, Tasmania had the largest proportion, (24.5%) while the ACT had the smallest (13.2%).



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of children aged under 15 years living in lone-parent families.

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

Improving Family Data

Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families

Family Composition

Family composition data are collected through the ABS annual survey, *Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families* (cat. no. 6224.0.55.001). The survey results represent households across Australia except those in discrete Indigenous communities.

The size and composition of families have changed considerably in recent decades and remain of interest to social commentators and policy makers. Lone parents families are more likely to be at risk of poverty, reliance on government benefits and other forms of economic and social disadvantage. Lone parents may also find it difficult to balance work and care responsibilities (*Measuring Wellbeing: Frameworks for Australian Social Statistics* (cat. no. 4160.0).

For more information about family composition statistics and methodologies, please refer to *Improvements to Family Estimates from the Labour Force Survey* (cat. no. 6224.0.55.002).

This page last updated 25 January 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 26/07/2011

CRIME VICTIMISATION

- In Victoria in 2009-10 there were 115.6 thousand victims of physical assault, a victimisation rate of 2.6%.
- In 2009-10 there were 197.3 thousand victims of malicious property damage in Victoria, a victimisation rate of 9.4%, which was the highest rate of all selected crimes in Victoria.
- There were 86.1 thousand victims of thefts from motor vehicles in 2009-10 in Victoria, a victimisation rate of 4.1% which fell from 5.1% in 2008-09.
- Victoria was the only state or territory to experience a significant decrease in victimisation rate for motor vehicle theft, from 1.1% in 2008-09 to 0.6% in 2009-10.



Source(s): Crime Victimisation, Australia (cat. no. 4530.0)

Useful Links

Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia (cat. no. 4510.0)

Recorded Crime - Offenders (cat. no. 4519.0)

Information Paper: Measuring Crime Victimisation, Australia: The Impact of Different Collection Methodologies (cat. no. 4522.0.55.001)

Crime and Justice @ a Glance (ABS)

What is the crime victimisation rate?

The victimisation rate is defined as the total number of victims of a crime in a given population expressed as a percentage of that population.

A victim may be a person or a household reporting at least one of the crimes surveyed. Victims were counted once only for each type of crime, regardless of the number of incidents of that type.

These statistics are derived from information collected in the ABS Multipurpose Household Survey.

The Survey covered only selected types of personal and household crimes. Personal crimes included physical assault, threatened assault, robbery and sexual assault. Household crimes included break-ins, attempted break-ins, motor vehicle theft, theft from a motor vehicle, malicious property damage and other theft.

Information collected in the Survey was 'as reported' by respondents and hence may differ from that which might be obtained from other sources or via other methodologies.

This page last updated 25 January 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 26/07/2011





State Accounts	**Prices**
State Final Demand	Consumer Price Index
Industry Gross Value Added	Labour Price Index
Count of Businesses	**International Trade**
Investment and Finance	Value of Imports/Exports
Housing Finance Commitments	

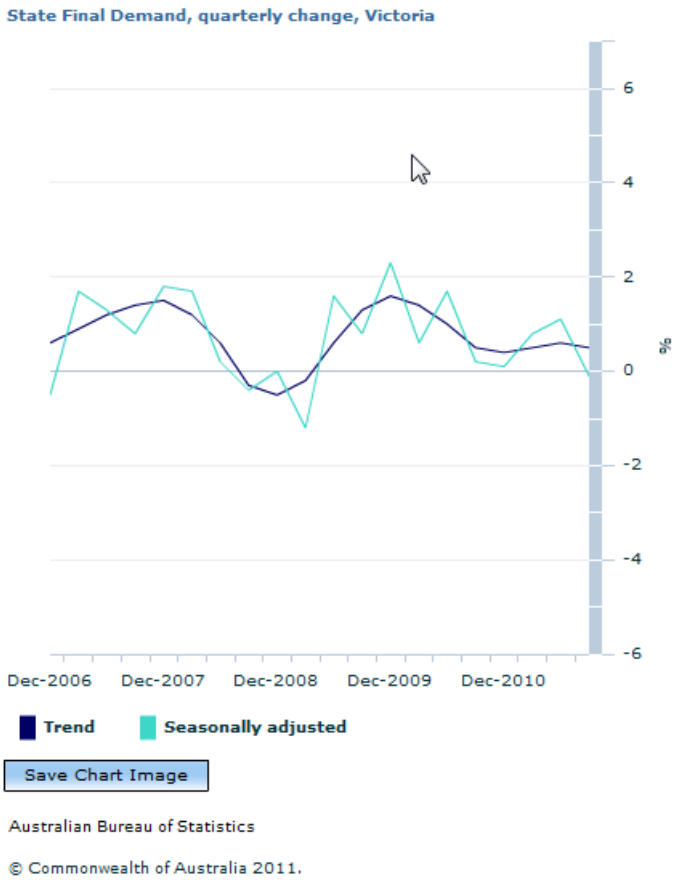
This page last updated 25 January 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 09/12/2011

STATE FINAL DEMAND

- In the September quarter 2011, the Victorian trend estimate of state final demand increased by 0.5% on the previous quarter, and 2.1% over the previous year, in volume terms.
- The seasonally adjusted estimate in the September quarter 2011 decreased by 0.1% from the previous quarter.
- In trend terms, growth during the quarter was strongest for WA (up 4.1%), and Queensland (up 2.9%). SA was the weakest, with a negative growth of 0.2%.



Source(s): Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0)

Useful Links

Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0)

Spotlight on National Accounts (cat. no. 5202.0)

National Accounts @ a Glance (ABS)

How is economic growth rate measured in your state or territory?

State final demand is a measure of economic demand for products in the economy. It is an aggregate obtained by summing government final consumption expenditure, household final consumption expenditure, private gross fixed capital formation and the gross fixed capital formation of public corporations and general government. It is different from Gross State Product (GSP) as it excludes international and interstate trade as well as change in inventories.

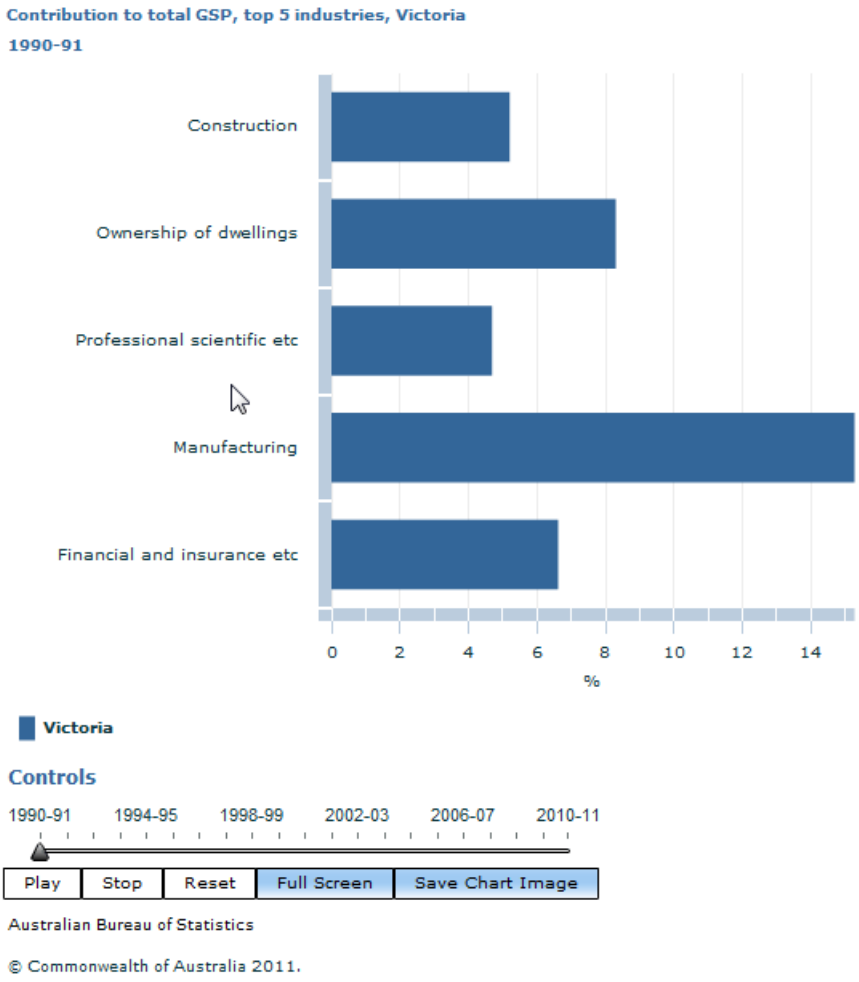
This page last updated 25 January 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 25/11/2011

INDUSTRY GROSS VALUE ADDED

- The industries in Victoria which made the greatest contribution to the state's gross product in 2010-11 in volume terms were: Financial and insurance services (11.3%), Manufacturing (9.2%), Professional, scientific and technical services (7.9%), Ownership of dwellings (7.8%), and Construction (6.6%).
- From 2000-01 to 2010-11, the Construction industry recorded an 87.2% increase in value added. This represented the highest increase of all industries in Victoria. During the same period, the Mining industry recorded the largest decrease of 19.4%.



Source(s): Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0)

Useful Links

Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0)

Spotlight on National Accounts (cat. no. 5202.0)

What is the contribution of individual industries to the gross product in your state or territory?

Industry Gross Value Added (IGVA) measures the value of industry production. It is used to measure the contribution of individual industries to the gross product of a state or territory.

Gross State Product (GSP) is a measure of the production of goods and services within a state or territory. This is defined equivalently to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) but is for a state/territory rather than for the nation as a whole.

These estimates are all expressed in Chain Volume terms. Chain Volume estimates provide time series of expenditure and production aggregates that are free of the direct effects of price change.

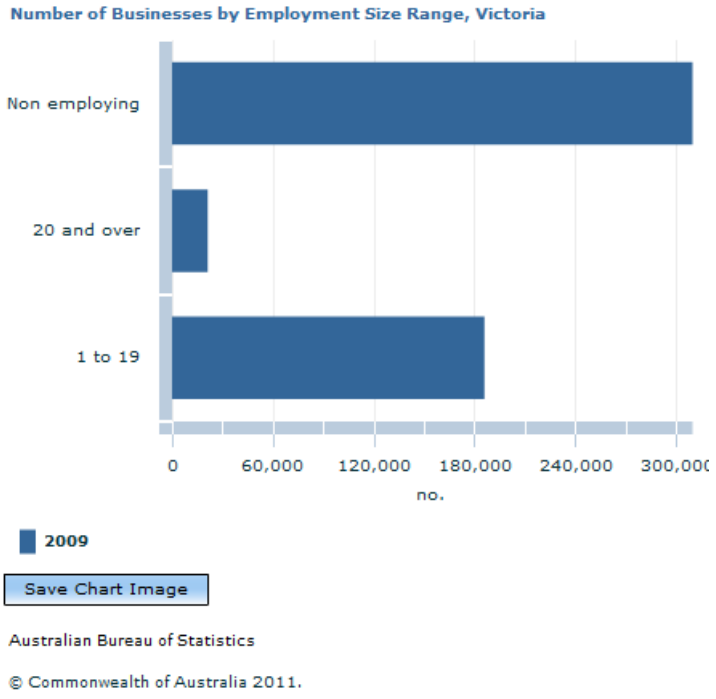
This page last updated 25 January 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 26/07/2011

COUNT OF BUSINESSES

- At the end of June 2009 there were 516,200 operating businesses in Victoria, or 2,800 less than at the same time in the previous year.
- The vast majority of these were small businesses, with 59.9% of the total being non-employing businesses and a further 36.0% of the total employing from 1-19 employees.



Source(s): Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits (cat. no. 8165.0)

Useful Links

Business Demography @ a Glance (ABS)

Do you know how many businesses operate in your state?

The ABS counts the number of businesses operating in the Australian economy, including rates of business entries and exits and business survival. These data are sourced from the ABS Business Register. They show the number of operating businesses by employment size at the end of June in each financial year and only include businesses which actively traded in goods or services during the reference period. Due to changes in scope, these counts are not directly comparable to previous data releases.

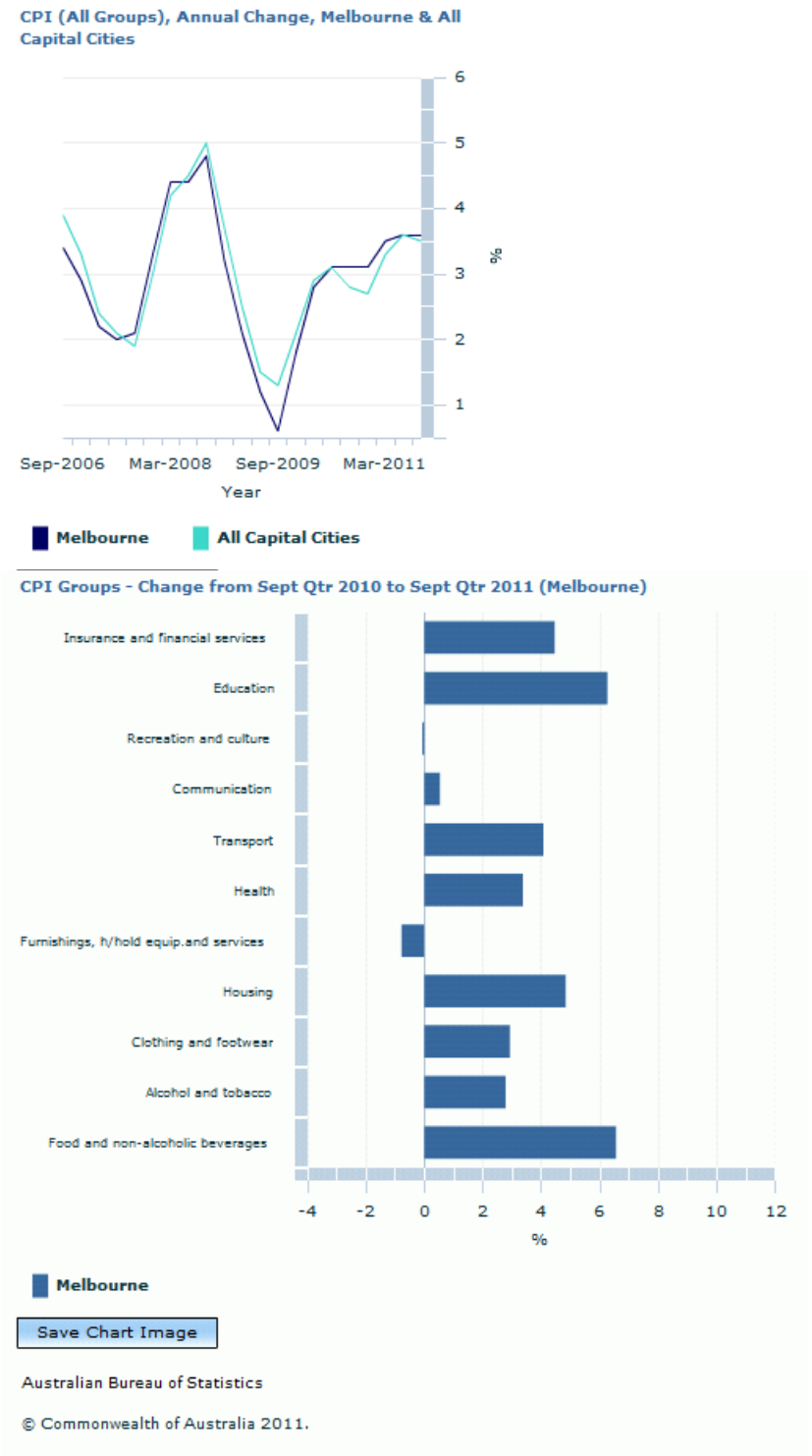
More detailed counts are available from the ABS website by industry, main state and territory, type of legal organisation, institutional sector, employment size ranges and annual turnover size ranges.

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1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 28/10/2011

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX



Source(s): Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)

- The increase in Melbourne's Consumer Price Index (CPI) from September 2010 to September 2011 was 3.6%, above the weighted average for the eight capital cities (3.5%).

- The largest price increase over the year in Melbourne was for Food and non-alcoholic beverages, which increased by 6.6%.
- The greatest decrease in prices occurred in Furnishings, household equipment and services, which declined by 0.8%.
- In the September quarter 2011, Melbourne's CPI increased by 0.6%, in line with the weighted average of the eight capital cities.

Useful Links

About Price Indexes

Information Paper: Introduction of the 16th Series Australian Consumer Price Index, Australia, September 2011

What is the Consumer Price Index ?

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is based on the price of a "basket" of goods and services and is used to measure change in this price over time. The content of the basket is determined through the ABS Household Expenditure Survey.

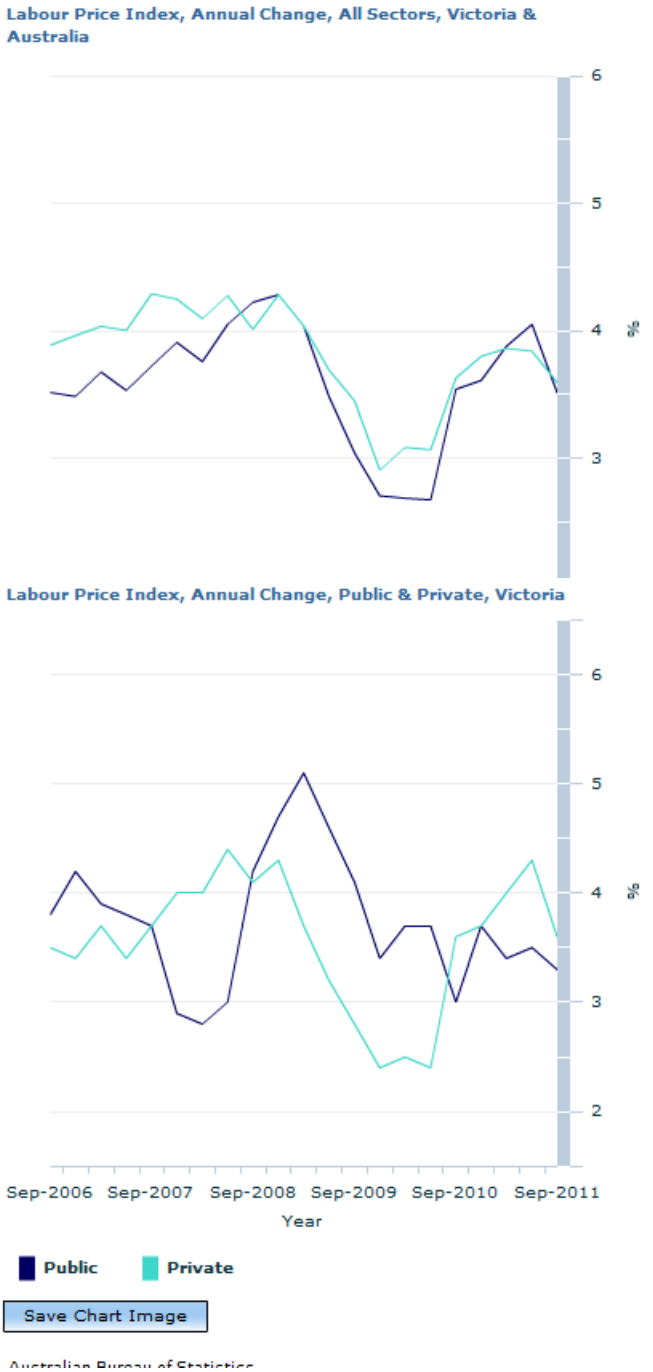
The CPI measures price change relative to the base year 1989-90, for which the index figure is set to 100. Prices are collected each quarter from selected retail outlets and through monitoring marked prices and advertised "special offers". For more information, refer to *Consumer Price Index, Concepts, Sources and Methods,* (cat. no. 6461.0).

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1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

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LABOUR PRICE INDEX



Source(s): Labour Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6345.0)

- The annual increase in the Labour Price Index (LPI) for Victoria from September 2010 to September 2011 was 3.5%, lower than the national increase (3.6%) over the same period.
- The annual increase from September 2010 to September 2011 was 3.6% for the private sector and 3.3% for the public sector.
- In the September quarter 2011, the LPI for Victoria increased by 1.0%, lower than the national quarterly increase (1.2%).

- In the September quarter 2011, the private and public sectors in Victoria recorded increases of 1.1% and 0.6% respectively.

Useful Links

About the Labour Price Index

About Indexes

What is the Labour Price Index?

The Labour Price Index (LPI) measures the price of labour services and reflects change in wages and salaries over time. Change is measured relative to the base year, 2008-09, for which the figure is set to 100.

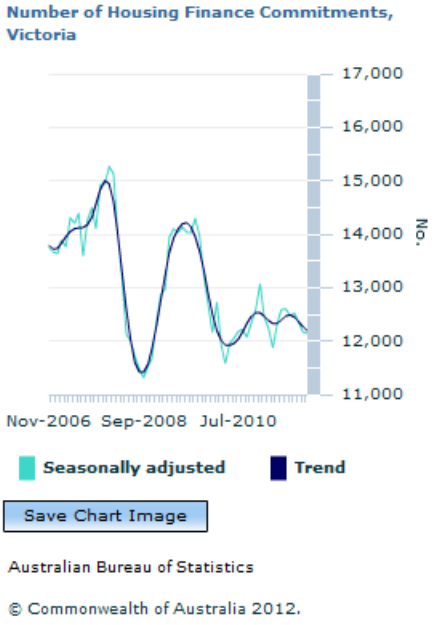
Wage data are collected quarterly from a random sample of 4,800 businesses on the Australian Business Register, which is stratified by state, industry, sector and business size. The LPI collects data related to 20,000 jobs nationally. For more information, refer to Labour Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2004.

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1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 19/01/2012

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS



Australian Bureau of Statistics

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Footnote(s): Owner occupation data is used unless otherwise specified

Source(s): Housing Finance, Australia (cat. no. 5609.0)

- In November 2011, the number of owner occupied housing commitments in Victoria decreased, in trend terms, by 0.7% from the previous month and by 2.7% from November 2010.
- The value of commitments (Owner occupation) declined by 0.8% in trend terms from the previous month, and by 1.5% from November 2010.
- In seasonally adjusted terms, the number of commitments (Owner occupation) decreased by 0.2% from the previous month, while the value of commitments (Owner occupation) increased by 0.6% over this period.

Useful Links

About Time Series Data

More About Housing Finance Commitments

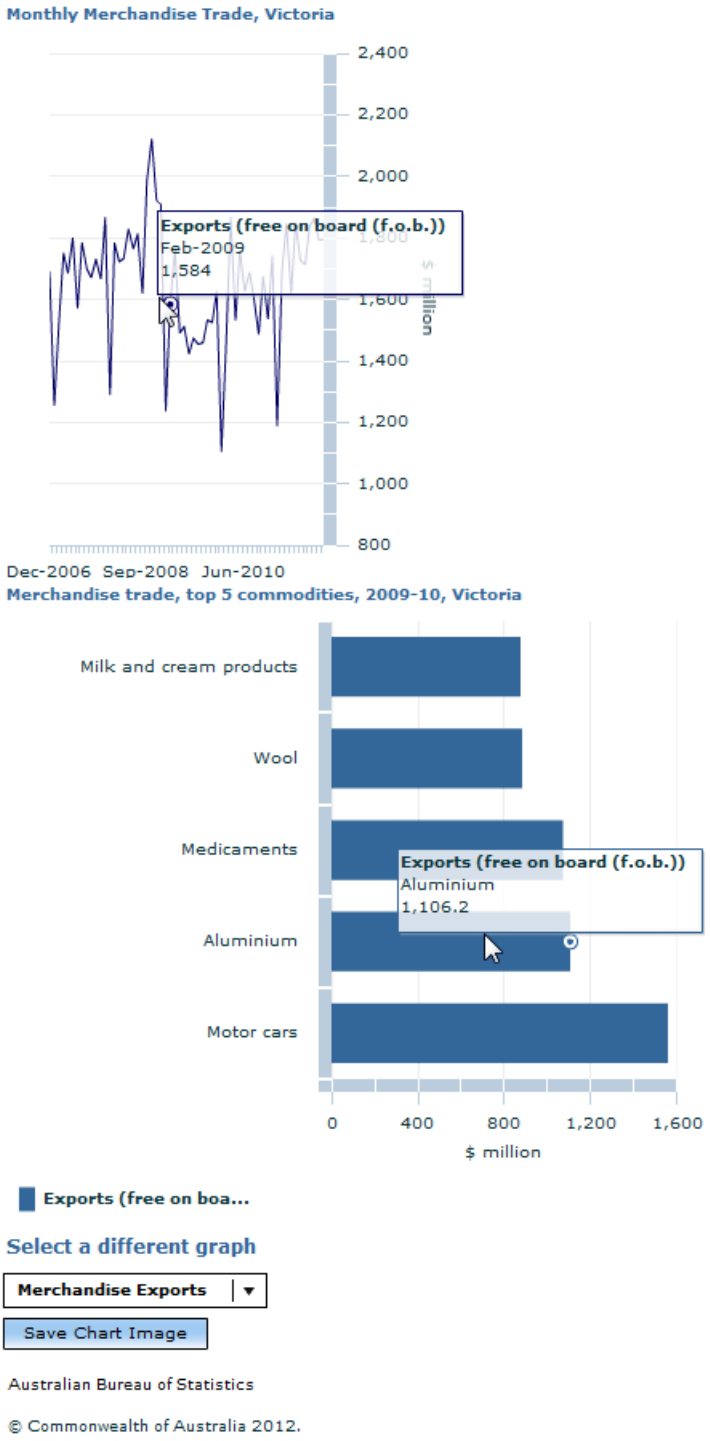
Housing finance commitments are the monetary commitments made by significant lenders towards the construction or purchase of housing. This includes new commitments as well as the outstanding values of housing loan assets to individuals (owner-occupiers and investors) held by lenders at the end of each reference month. Significant lenders include Banks, Building Societies, Credit Unions, Life or General Insurance companies, Superannuation Funds and other financial institutions. Housing finance data are primarily collected via returns submitted to the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA). For more information about the collection of housing finance statistics, refer to the Explanatory Notes of *Housing Finance, Australia* (cat. no. 5609.0).

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1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 10/01/2012

VALUE OF IMPORTS/EXPORTS



Source(s): Unpublished data, International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (cat. no. 5368.0)

- In November 2011, the value of Victorian goods exported overseas was $1,796 million, little changed from the October 2011 value of $1,793 million.
- At the same time, the value of goods imported into Victoria was $5,242 million, an increase of 1.9% on the October 2011 value of $5,146 million.

- In 2009-10 the top five overseas exports from Victoria were Motor cars (SITC 781), Aluminium (SITC 684), Medicaments (SITC 542), Wool (SITC 268) and Milk and cream products (excl. butter or cheese) (SITC 022).
- In 2009-10 the top five overseas imports into Victoria were Motor cars (SITC 781), Petroleum oils (incl. crude) (SITC 333), Petroleum oils (excl. crude) (SITC 334), Motor vehicles for the transport of goods (SITC 782) and Motor vehicle parts and accessories (SITC 784).

Useful Links

International Merchandise Trade, Australia, Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2001 (cat. no. 5489.0)

Foreign Trade @ a Glance

Standard International Trade Classification Rev.3 (United Nations Statistics Division)

Do you know how much your state or territory exports/imports?

International merchandise trade statistics are compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from information submitted by exporters and importers or their agents to the Australian Customs Service (Customs). These statistics represent movements of commodities imported directly from or exported to overseas destinations. Interstate trade movements are not included. International trade statistics are used extensively to monitor Australia's export and import performance and they are a key input to Australia's balance of payments and national accounts statistics.

This page last updated 25 January 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

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Industry

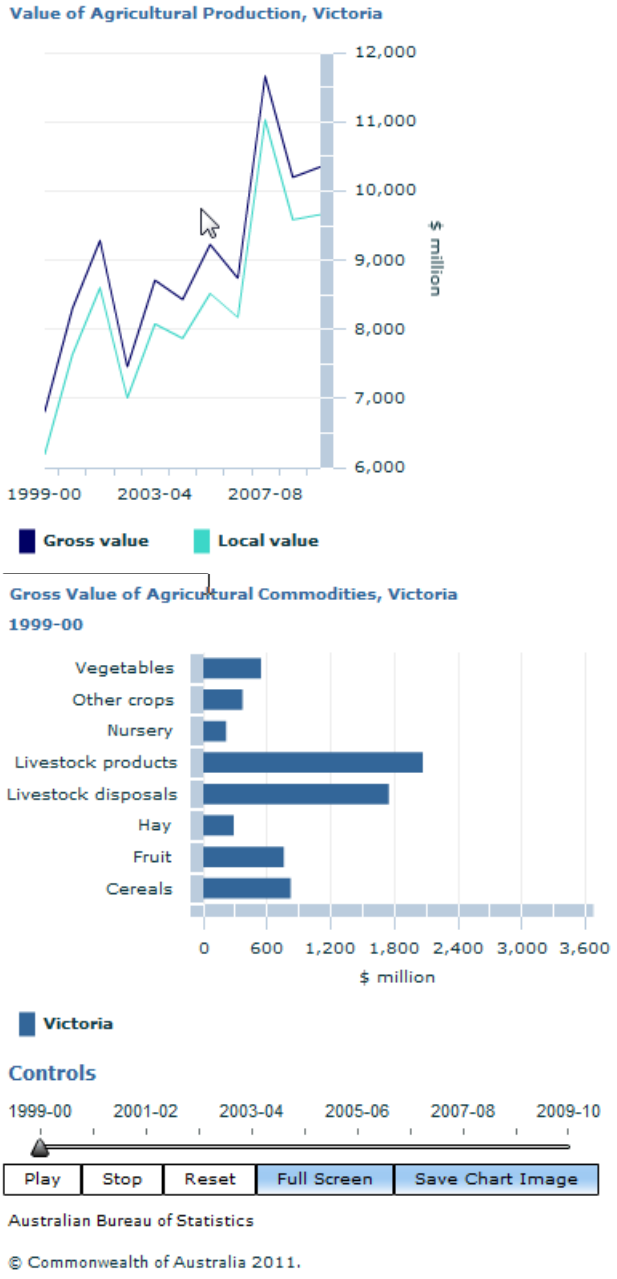
Agriculture	**Retail**
Value of Agricultural Production	Retail Turnover
Livestock Slaughtering	Motor Vehicle Sales
Construction	**Tourism**
Building Approvals	Tourist Accommodation

This page last updated 25 January 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 26/07/2011

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION



Source(s): Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia (cat. no. 7503.0)

- In 2009-10 the gross value of total Victorian agricultural production was $10,347.3 million, an increase of 1.4% (or $146.8 million) from 2008-09. At the same time, the local value of Victorian agricultural production increased by 0.7%.
- In 2009-10 livestock disposals contributed 29.0% to the total gross value of Victorian agricultural production, followed by livestock products with 24.2% and fruit with 11.7% respectively.

Useful Links

Agricultural Commodities, Australia (cat. no. 7121.0)

Livestock Products, Australia (cat. no. 7215.0)

Agriculture @ a Glance (ABS)

Do you know how the value of your state or territory's agricultural output is determined?

The gross value of agricultural commodities produced (VACP) is the value placed on recorded agricultural production at the wholesale prices realised in the market place.

The local value is the value placed on commodities at the point of production (i.e. farm gate). It is calculated by deducting marketing costs from the gross value of commodities produced. Marketing costs may include freight, cost of containers, commission and other marketing charges.

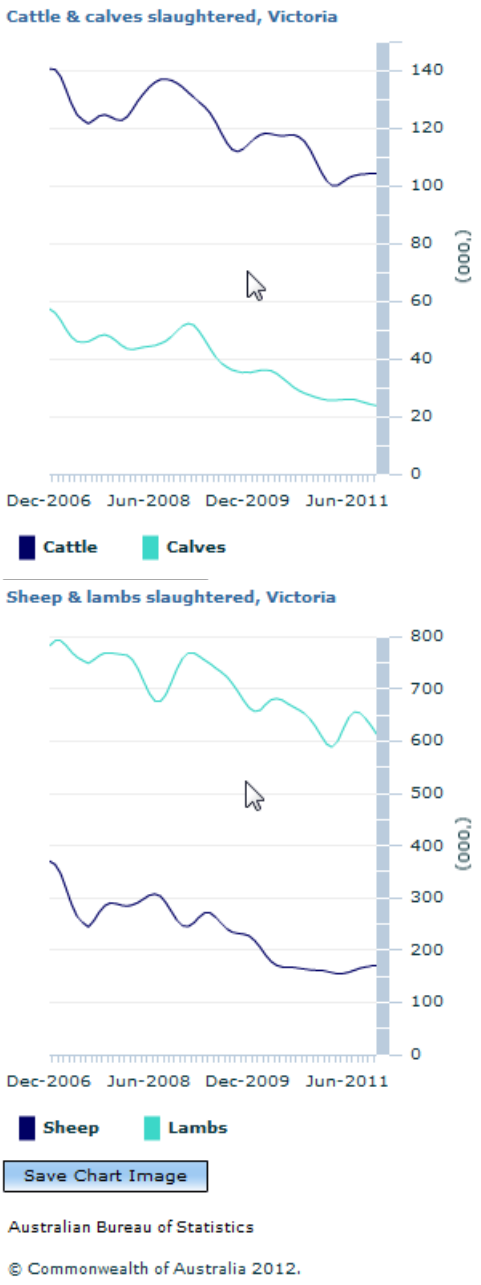
Quantity data for most agricultural commodities are collected from ABS agricultural surveys or the Agricultural Census. Remaining commodity data are obtained from non-ABS sources, and are comparable across time.

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1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 11/01/2012

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERING



Footnote(s): Trend

Source(s): Livestock and Meat, Australia (cat. no. 7218.0.55.001)

In Victoria in November 2011, in trend terms, there were:

- 104,500 cattle slaughtered, a decline of 7.3% from the November 2010 figure
- 23,700 calves slaughtered, the highest number of any state or territory (43.7% of all calves slaughtered)
- 169,300 sheep slaughtered, the highest number in the nation (38.5% of all sheep slaughtered)

- 613,500 lambs slaughtered, 4.5% lower than in November 2010 but still the highest number of any state or territory (41.8% of all lambs slaughtered).

Useful Links

Livestock Products, Australia (cat. no. 7215.0)

Agriculture @ a Glance

Do you know how many livestock have been slaughtered in your state or territory?

Livestock slaughtering and meat production statistics are based on a monthly collection from abattoirs and other major slaughtering establishments. They include estimates of animals slaughtered by country butchers and other small slaughtering establishments.

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1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 13/01/2012

BUILDING APPROVALS

- In November 2011, the number of dwelling unit approvals in Victoria decreased by 0.3% in trend terms, representing 14 consecutive months of decline.
- The seasonally adjusted figure was 39.9% higher than in the previous month.
- The number of dwelling units approved in November 2011 was 23.0% lower in trend terms than in November 2010. Over the year, only the NT recorded an increase in the number of building approvals in trend terms, from 76 to 79, or 3.9%.



Source(s): Building Approvals. Australia (cat. no. 8731.0)

Useful Links

About Time Series Data

Building Activity

More About Building Approvals

Building approvals statistics include the number and value of new building work approved by administrative bodies in the collection period. They relate to the construction of new residential buildings, renovations and additions valued at $10,000 or more and the construction of non-residential buildings valued at $50,000 or more. Approvals of engineering works for roads, bridges or railways are not included in these statistics.

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1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 12/01/2012

RETAIL TURNOVER



Source(s): Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0)

- In November 2011, the trend estimate of retail turnover in Victoria increased by 0.1%, compared with a 0.3% increase nationally.
- The state's seasonally adjusted estimate decreased by 1.1% in November 2011.
- Estimated retail turnover in November 2011 was 2.2% higher in trend terms than in November 2010.

Useful Links

About Seasonally Adjusted and Trend Data

ANZSIC

How are the Retail Trade Statistics Derived?

Estimates of the value of turnover of retail trade are compiled from the monthly Retail Business Survey, which collects sales data from a random sample of approximately 500 'large' businesses and 2,750 'smaller' businesses across Australia. The scope of the survey is all employing retail trade businesses selling predominantly to households. Industries included in the survey are defined according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006. For the purpose of Retail trade statistics, these industries are classified into 6 broad industry groups and 15 subgroups. Retail trade statistics released at the broad industry level include Food retailing; Household goods retailing; Clothing, footwear and personal accessory retailing; Department stores; Other retailing; and Cafes, restaurants and takeaway food services.

Turnover in retail trade includes retail sales, wholesale sales and (from July 2000) the goods and services tax as well as certain other takings and commission. For more information refer to the Explanatory Notes of *Retail Trade, Australia* (cat. no. 8501.0).

This page last updated 25 January 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 23/01/2012

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

- In December 2011, the number of new motor vehicles sold in Victoria decreased, in both trend (0.8%) and seasonally adjusted terms (1.5%), from the previous month.
- New motor vehicle sales were 1.7% lower in December 2011 than in December 2010 in trend terms.
- Nationally, 86,947 motor vehicles were sold in December 2011 (trend). This figure was 0.3% lower than in the previous month but was 2.8% higher than in December 2010.



Source(s): Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia (cat. no. 9314.0)

Useful Links

Information Paper: Developments in New Motor Vehicle Statistics

About Seasonally Adjusted and Trend Data

Where do Motor Vehicle Sales Statistics Come From?

Motor Vehicle sales figures are produced by the Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries (FCAI), which collects data from all of its members on the sales of new vehicles, excluding motorcycles, plant and equipment and unpowered vehicles. For more information refer to the information paper *Developments in New Motor Vehicle Statistics* linked above.

Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation and ‘trading day effects’. A ‘trading day effect’ reflects the varying amounts of activity on different days of the week and the different

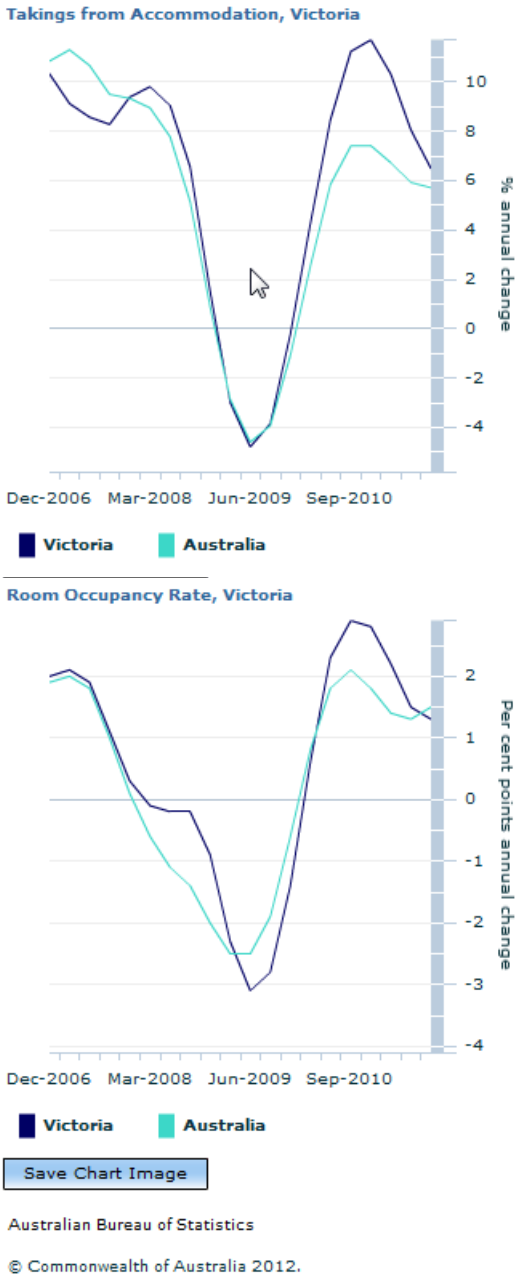
number of days of the week in any month (i.e. the number of Sundays, Mondays, etc.). Adjustment is also made for Easter which may affect the March and April estimates differently. Smoothing the seasonally adjusted series reduces the impact of the irregular component of the seasonally adjusted series and creates trend estimates. More information about these processes is available in the *Information Paper: A Guide to Interpreting Time Series - Monitoring Trends: An Overview* (cat. no. 1349.0) also linked above.

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TOURIST ACCOMMODATION



Footnote(s): Hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms (trend)

Source(s): Tourist Accommodation, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0)

- In the September quarter 2011 in Victoria, accommodation takings in trend terms were $410.4 million for hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms. This was an increase of 1.6% on the previous quarter and a 6.5% increase on the same quarter in the previous year.
- In Victoria, the room occupancy rate for hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms was 66.1% in the September quarter 2011 compared to the national occupancy rate of 65.8%. This was an increase of 0.4 percentage points on the previous quarter and an increase of 1.3 percentage points on the same quarter in the previous year.

Useful Links

Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0.55.002)

Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (cat no. 3401.0)

Australian National Accounts: Tourism Satellite Account (cat. no. 5249.0)

Tourism @ a Glance

Do you know how much visitors spend on accommodation in your state or territory?

Tourist accommodation information is collected from hotels, motels and serviced apartments, with 15 rooms or more. These provide mainly short-term non-residential accommodation, generally for guests staying for periods of less than two months. This is the current scope of the Survey of Tourist Accommodation however, from March quarter 2005 to June quarter 2010, the scope of the survey was expanded to include smaller establishments.

Takings from accommodation include gross revenue from the provision of accommodation, including GST. Takings from meals are excluded.
Room occupancy is calculated by the number of rooms actually occupied expressed as a percentage of total capacity available during the survey period. All data presented here are trend estimates.

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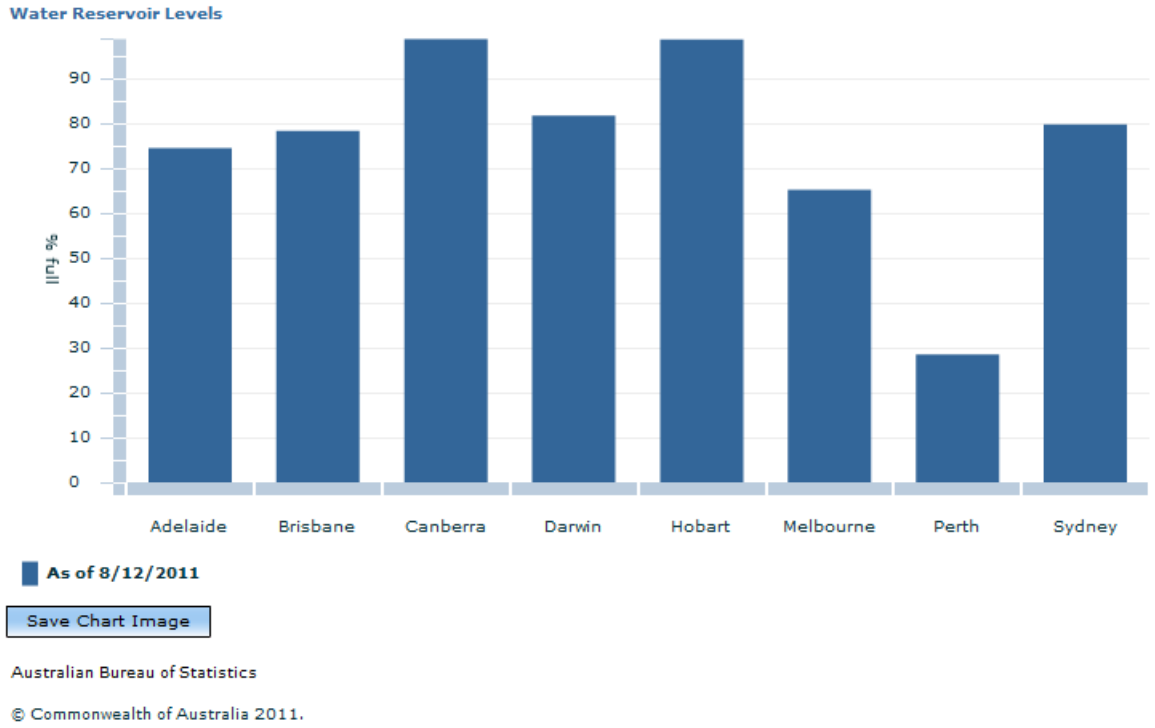
Water	**Energy**
Water Reservoir Levels	Energy Consumption
Water Use	**Greenhouse Gases**
	Carbon Emissions

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ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 14/12/2011

WATER RESERVOIR LEVELS



Source(s): Bureau of Meteorology (retrieved December 8, 2011)

- At 8 December 2011, the reservoirs in the Melbourne water collection area were 65.2% full, holding approximately 1,180.8 GL. At the same time in the previous year, these reservoirs were 51.4% full, holding 930.9 GL. Reservoir levels rose by 249.9 GL, or 26.9%, over this period
- At 8 December 2011, the reservoirs servicing Hobart and Canberra were both near 100% capacity while Perth had the lowest reservoir levels, at 28.5% full.

Useful Links

More Information from the Bureau of Meteorology

About Water Storage Data

Where does reservoir level information come from?

Information on reservoir levels is collected, standardised and disseminated by the Bureau of Meteorology (BOM). This information includes the total volume of accessible water stored in public water storage facilities (e.g. dams) with a capacity over one gigalitre (GL) as well the total capacity of water storage facilities in the region (% full).

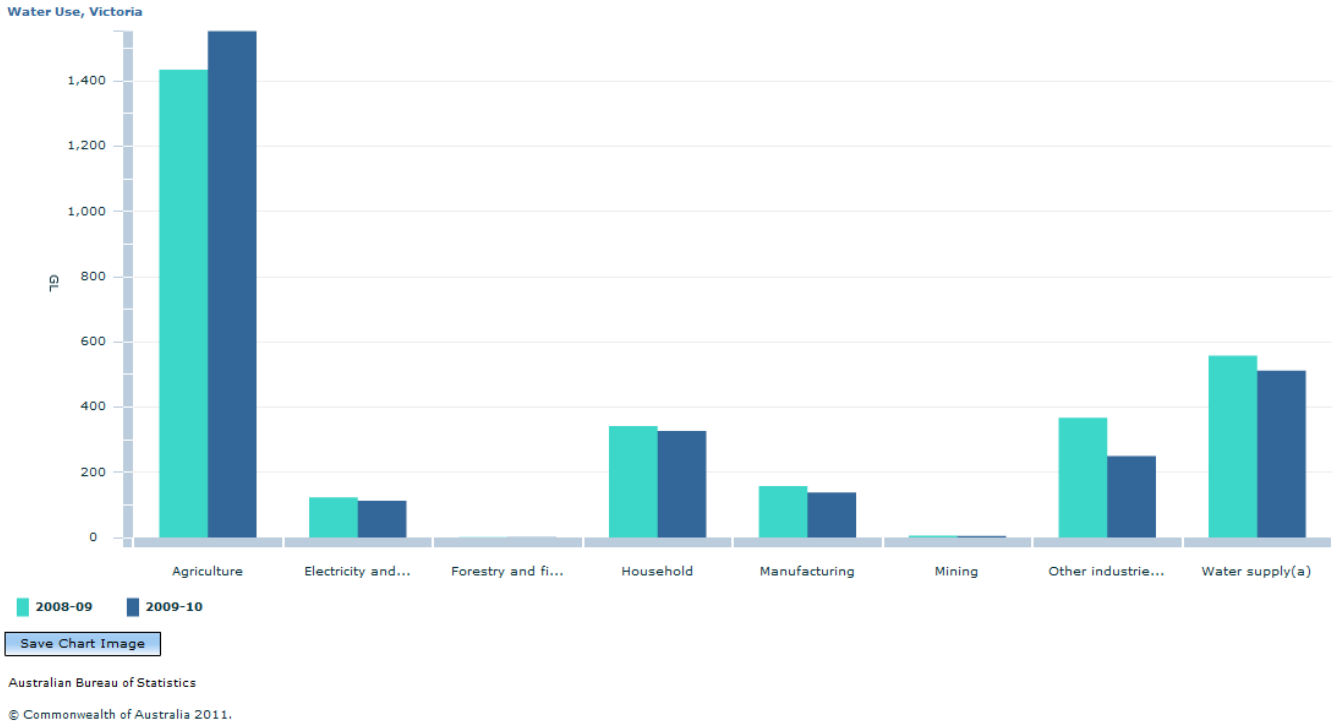
For more details, including daily updates of reservoir data, go to the BOM website linked above.

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WATER USE



Footnote(s): (a) Includes sewerage, drainage services and water losses

Source(s): Water Account, Australia, 2009-10 (cat. no. 4610.0)

- In 2009-10, Victorian households consumed 327 GL of water, representing 11% of all water consumption in the state. Agriculture was the highest consuming sector, accounting for 1,553 GL (or 54% of all consumption).
- Household water consumption in 2009-10 was 4% lower than in 2008-09.
- Per capita household water use in 2009-10 (59kL) decreased by 6% from 2008-09 (63 kL).
- Total water consumption fell by 3% between 2008-09 and 2009-10, from 2,991 GL to 2,899 GL.

Useful Links

More information from the Water Account

How is household water consumption calculated?

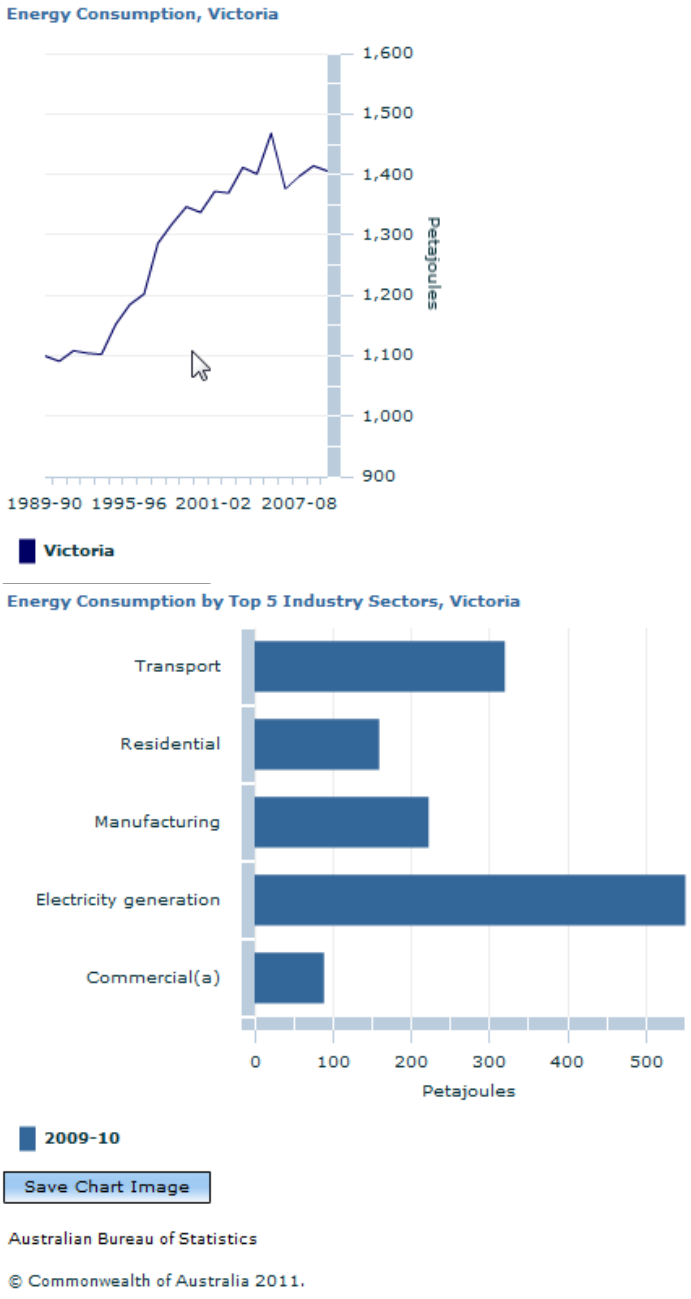
The ABS calculates total household water consumption by combining the amount of water distributed to households by water providers with the amount extracted through bores and other self-extraction facilities. 'Self-extracted ' water use is calculated by applying a coefficient, based on average number of kilolitres used per household connection, to the households known not to be served by water providers.

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ENERGY CONSUMPTION



Footnote(s): (a) Includes ANZSIC Divisions F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S and the water supply, sewerage and drainage service industries

Source(s): ABARES Australian Energy Statistics - Energy update 2011, Table B

- Energy consumption for Victoria in 2009-10 totalled 1.4 thousand petajoules, a small decrease from 2008-09.
- Victorian energy consumption in 2009-10 was the second highest of all states and territories in Australia.
- Most energy consumed in Victoria in 2009-10 was used for Electricity generation (39.2%), Transport (22.7%), and Manufacturing (15.8%).

- Victoria's energy consumption accounted for 23.6% of total Australian net energy consumption in 2009-10.

Useful Links

Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences (ABARES)

Environment and Energy @ a Glance (ABS)

How much energy is consumed in your state or territory?

This energy consumption data is compiled by ABARES using the Australian Government's National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER) database as the primary data source, supplemented by data from other sources, as well as estimation and modelling for the sectors not covered by NGER.

Net energy consumption shown here is a net concept which avoids double counting. It comprises the consumption of all fuels less the consumption of derived fuels.

Data for ACT is not available separately and is included in NSW.

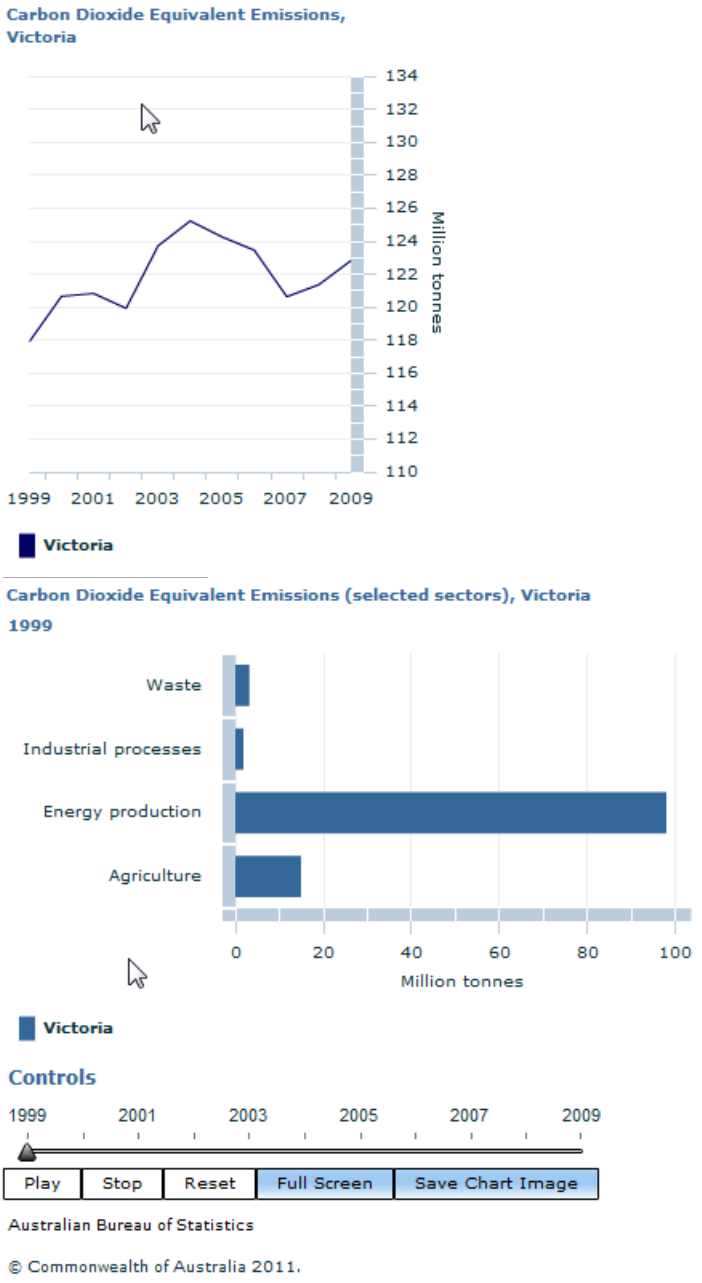
A petajoule is a unit of energy equivalent to 10^{15} joules.

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CARBON EMISSIONS



Source(s): Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency

- Carbon dioxide equivalent emissions for Victoria in 2009 totalled 122.8 million tonnes, an increase of 4.2% from 1999.
- Energy production accounted for 84.4% of total emissions in 2009 followed by Agriculture (10.7%), Industrial processes (2.6%), and Waste (2.4%).
- Victoria created the third highest carbon dioxide equivalent emissions of all states and territories in 2009, producing 22.5% of total Australian emissions.

Useful Links

Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency

Environment and Energy @ a Glance (ABS)

What are the most common greenhouse gases?

The most common greenhouse gases are carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride.

Emissions from these gases are reported under the **Kyoto Protocol** (an international treaty designed to limit global greenhouse emissions) and are aggregated into carbon dioxide equivalents (CO_2 -e) using factors called global warming potentials (GWPS).

The Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency publishes a number of reports that together, constitute the **Australian National Greenhouse Accounts**.

To view the summary of state and territory Greenhouse Gas inventories, see: http://ageis.climatechange.gov.au/NGGITrend.aspx

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FEATURE ARTICLES FOR VICTORIA

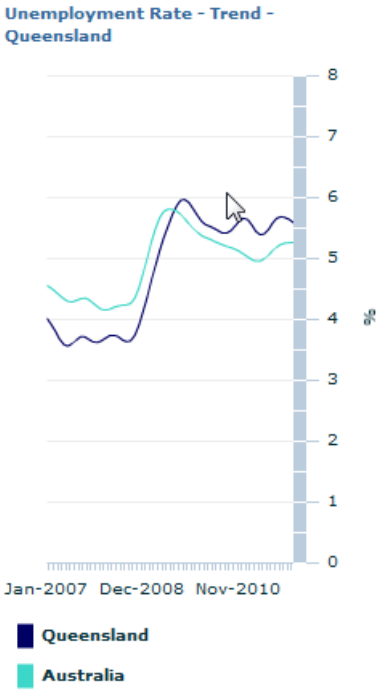
Issue	Title
Dec 2010	Underemployment: A Victorian Perspective
Jun 2010	Water and Energy Efficiency Elements of Households in Older and Newer Dwellings
Dec 2009	Living Arrangements of Victorians, 2006 — A Study of Diversity and Change Across the Life Courses
Jun 2009	Surplus Bedrooms in Melbourne Homes
Mar 2009	Measuring Victoria's Population
Sep 2008	Victorian Household Preparedness for Emergencies
Jun 2008	Adult Literacy and Life Skills
Mar 2008	Workplace Growth in Victoria 2000-2007
Dec 2007	Child Care Usage in Victoria
Sep 2007	2006 Census: Regional Victoria in Profile
Jun 2007	Water — Sources and Usages
Jun 2007	Personal Safety Survey
Mar 2007	Workplace Growth 2003–2005
Dec 2006	Waste and Recycling
Sep 2006	Trends in Fertility
Jun 2006	Indigenous Vital Statistics
Mar 2006	Victorian Community Indicators
Dec 2005	Profile of Seniors in Victorians
Sep 2005	The Victorian Population 1836–2005
Jun 2005	Criminal Court Outcomes 2003–2004
Sep 2004	Summary of Findings from the 2002 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey
Jun 2004	Building Activity and Interest Rates
Mar 2004	Children aged 0-8 years in Victoria
Sep 2003	Estimating Workplace Growth from Workcover data
Jun 2003	Housing Trends in Melbourne 1999–2002
Sep 2002	Population Change in Victoria, 1991–2001
Jun 2002	2001 Census Geography Issues
Mar 2002	Part-time Employment in Victoria

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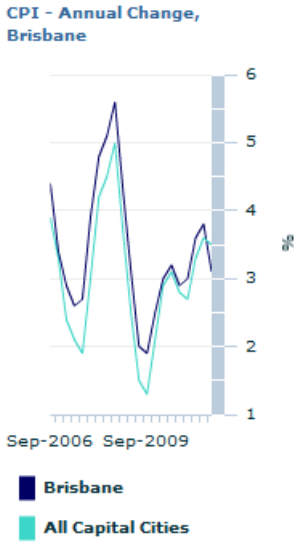
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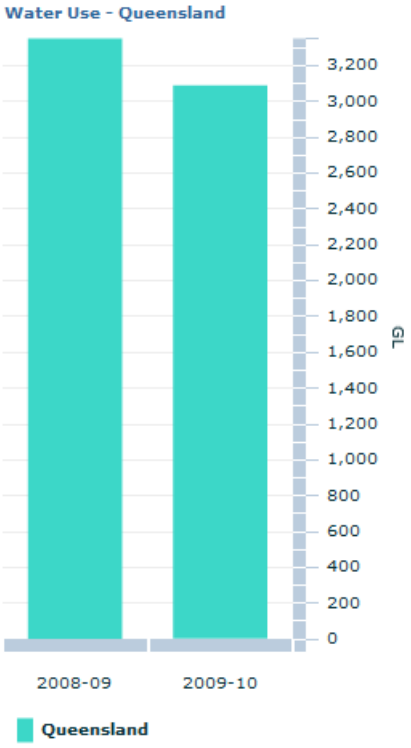
Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)



Source(s): Consumer Price Index. Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)



Source(s): Building Approvals. Australia (cat. no. 8731.0)



Source(s): Water Account, Australia (cat no. 4610.0)



- Demography
- Work
- Education and Training
- Health
- Family and Community
- Crime



- State Accounts
- Prices
- Investment and Finance
- International Trade



- Agriculture
- Construction
- Retail
- Tourism



- Water
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People

Demography

Estimated resident population

Fertility rate

Mortality rate

Work

Unemployment

Labour Force Participation

Employed Persons

Part-time Employment

Average weekly earnings

Education and Training

People with Qualifications

Young People in Education

Young People Not Participating in Education or Work

Health

Life Expectancy

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Children in Lone Parent Families

Crime

Victims of Crime

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ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION



Source(s): Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0)

- At 30 June 2011, the estimated resident population (ERP) of Queensland was 4.58 million, an increase of approximately 19,000 over the previous quarter and approximately 74,800 (1.7%) over the previous year.
- The largest component of population growth in the June quarter 2011 was natural increase, which added approximately 9,400 to the population. Net overseas migration accounted for approximately 7,500 additional people while net interstate migration added approximately 2,100.
- Nationally, the ERP at 30 June 2011 was 22.6 million, up approximately 320,800 (1.4%) from the previous year. Among the states and territories, WA had the fastest annual rate of growth (2.4%) while the NT had the slowest

growth (0.4%).

- An interactive illustration of population changes and projections can be accessed at Australian Population Pyramids.

Useful Links

Historical Population Statistics

About Population Statistics

Regional Population Growth

How is the Estimated Resident Population (ERP) derived?

Current estimates of the resident population of Australia and its states and territories are based on the most recent (2006) Census and are derived from 'place of usual residence' (where individuals have lived, or intend to live, for six months or more of the Census year).

In Census years, ERP figures at 30 June are calculated by adjusting census counts of usual residents to include those missed in the Census and those who were overseas on Census Night and also take account of births and deaths occurring between 30 June and Census Night (usually early August). Quarterly estimates of the Australian population are derived thereafter by adding **natural increase** (births minus deaths) and **net overseas migration** (immigration minus emigration) to the estimated population at the beginning of the period. For the states and territories, account is also taken of estimated interstate movements involving a change of usual residence (**net interstate migration**).

Population figures are released in several phases including preliminary, revised and final. The above figures are preliminary.

For more information about population statistics, refer to *Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009* (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001)

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1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

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TOTAL FERTILITY RATE

- In 2010, the total fertility rate (TFR) for Queensland was 2.03 babies per woman, decreasing from 2.12 in 2009.
- The 2010 rate was higher than the rate recorded a decade before (1.79 in 2000), and has increased from 2005, when the TFR was 1.83.
- Total fertility rates varied substantially between the states and territories in 2010, ranging from 1.75 babies per woman in Victoria to 2.11 babies per woman in the NT. In 2010, NSW, SA, the NT and the ACT recorded increases in TFR from the previous year, with Victoria, Queensland, WA and Tasmania recording decreases.
- All states and territories except the NT have recorded an overall increase in the TFR since 2005.



Footnote(s): (a) Births per woman

Source(s): Births Australia (cat. no. 3301.0)

Useful Links

Population Methods and Concepts

How is the Total Fertility Rate derived?

The total fertility rate (TFR) represents the number of children a female could expect to bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life. The TFR is the sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per 1,000 of the estimated female population of the same age). *Reproductive lifetime* refers to the age range 15 to 49 years. For the purpose of calculating age-specific fertility, births to mothers under 15 years and over 49 years are added to the nearest age group.

For more information about fertility statistics and methodologies, please refer to the Explanatory Notes of *Births, Australia* (cat. no 3301.0).

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MORTALITY RATE

- In 2010, the standardised death rate (SDR) for the population of Queensland was 5.8 per 1,000. The SDR was higher for males (7.0) than females (4.8).
- Since 2000 the SDR has declined from 6.9 to 5.8.
- Nationally, the SDR has trended downwards, from 6.8 in 2000 to 5.7 in 2010.



Source(s): Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)

Useful Links

About Population Statistics

Causes of Death

What is a Standardised Death Rate?

Standardised death rates (SDRs) enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001. SDRs are expressed per 1,000 or per 100,000 persons.

For large populations with reliable age-specific death rates, the direct method of calculating SDRs is used. The SDR is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age, the death rates of the population under study.

For smaller populations where age-specific death rates are unknown or unreliable, the indirect method of calculation is used. The SDR is an adjustment to the crude death rate (number of deaths per 1,000 of the estimated resident

population) to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths that would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population.

Age-specific death rates are calculated using the number of deaths (occurring or registered) during the calendar year at a specified age per 1,000 of the estimated resident population of the same age at the mid-point of the year (30 June).

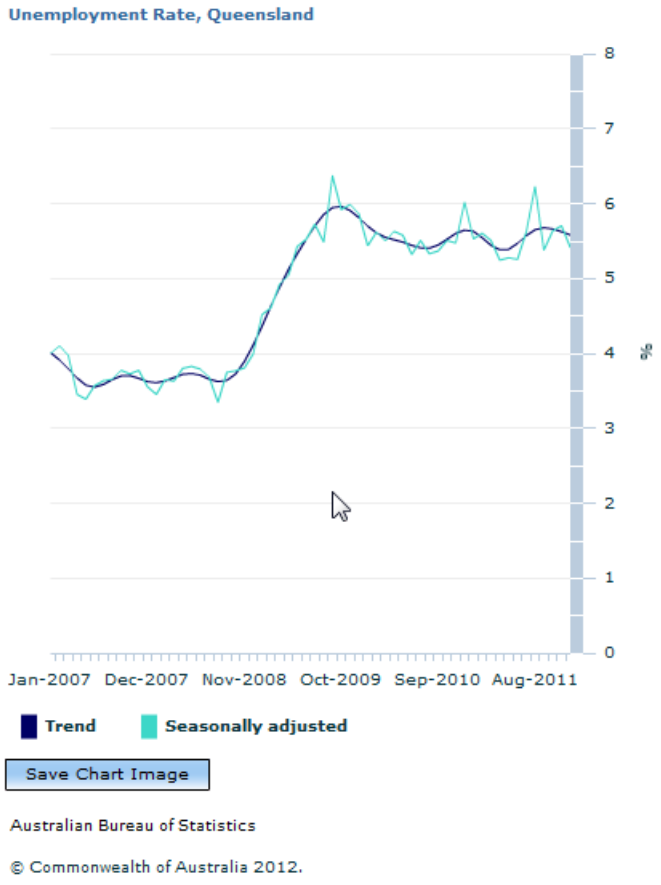
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UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

- In December 2011, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in Queensland was 5.4%, a decrease from the November 2011 rate of 5.7%.
- At the same time, the trend unemployment rate was 5.6%, unchanged from the previous month. The national rate in December 2011 was 5.3%.



Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

What is the unemployment rate in your state or territory?

The unemployment rate for any group is defined as the number of unemployed people expressed as a percentage of the labour force (employed plus unemployed). As a measure of the proportion of the labour force that is under-utilised, its most important use is as an indicator of the performance of the economy. A high rate of unemployment indicates limited employment opportunities in a labour market that is oversupplied. A low rate of unemployment indicates a tight labour market, potential scarcity of skilled labour, and future cost pressures from wage demands from workers.

The trend over time in the overall unemployment rate serves as an indicator of the performance of the economy, while the unemployment rate for different groups of people (e.g. younger people, older people, women) identifies areas of

social concern when rates for some groups are much higher than for others.

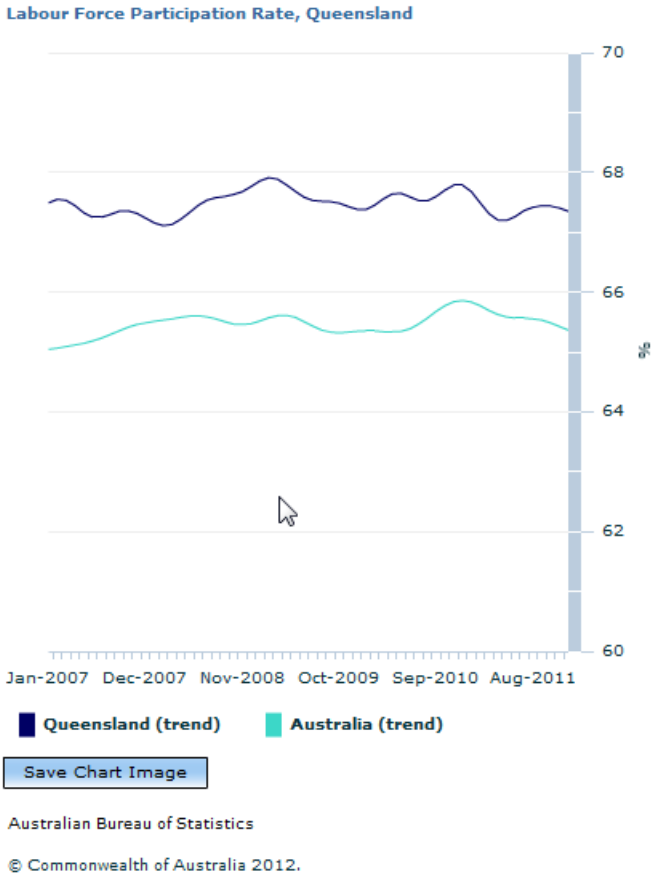
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LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

- In December 2011, the trend labour force participation rate in Queensland was 67.3%, a slight decrease from the previous month, and higher than the national rate of 65.4%.
- In seasonally adjusted terms, the labour force participation rate was 67.0%, a decrease on the rate of 67.4% in November 2011.



Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

How many people participate in the labour force in your state or territory?

The participation rate represents the labour force (total employed and unemployed who are actively looking for work) expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over, in the same group. Labour force estimates are derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers using computer-assisted interviewing.

A person's experience of the labour market will vary according to a number of factors, including the economic conditions

at any given time, and their age. For example, the chance of someone finding a job decreases during a recession, while the likelihood of participating in the labour force varies as circumstances change, particularly in relation to family and education commitments. Factors affecting someone's peer group can also have a similar influence on labour market activity - people of different generations may have different expectations and experiences.

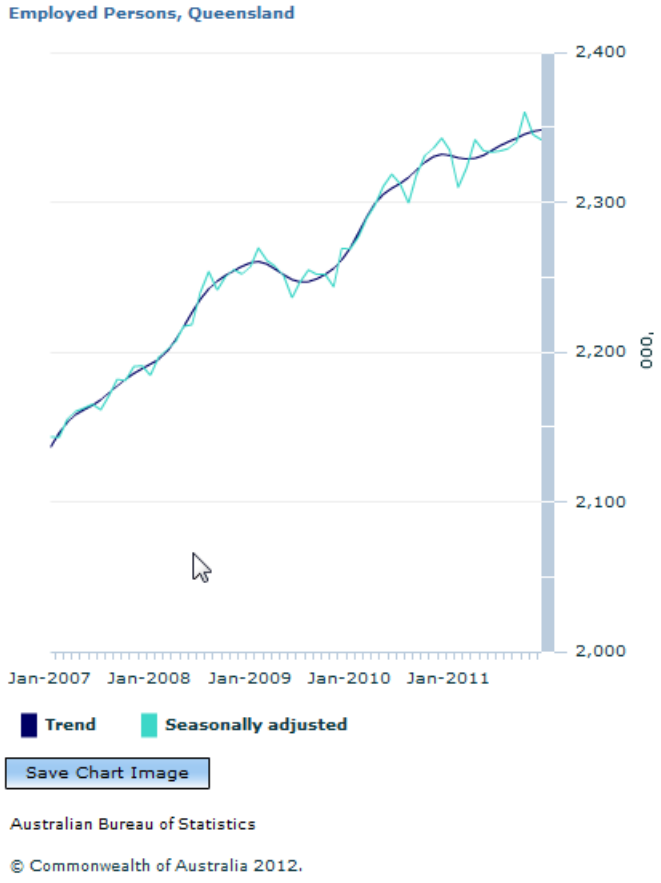
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ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 24/01/2012

EMPLOYED PERSONS

- In seasonally adjusted terms, there were 2,341,800 employed persons in Queensland in December 2011 or 3,300 less than in November 2011.
- In trend terms, there were 2,348,400 employed persons in Queensland in December 2011, or 16,400 more than in December 2010.
- In Queensland in December 2011, there were 1,272,200 employed males and 1,076,200 employed females, in trend terms.



Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

How many persons are employed in your state or territory?

Employed persons are all persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm

(comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or
- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or
- were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:
  - away from work for fewer than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or
  - away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or
  - away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or
  - on strike or locked out; or
  - on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or
- were employers or own account workers, who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

Labour force estimates are derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers using computer-assisted interviewing.

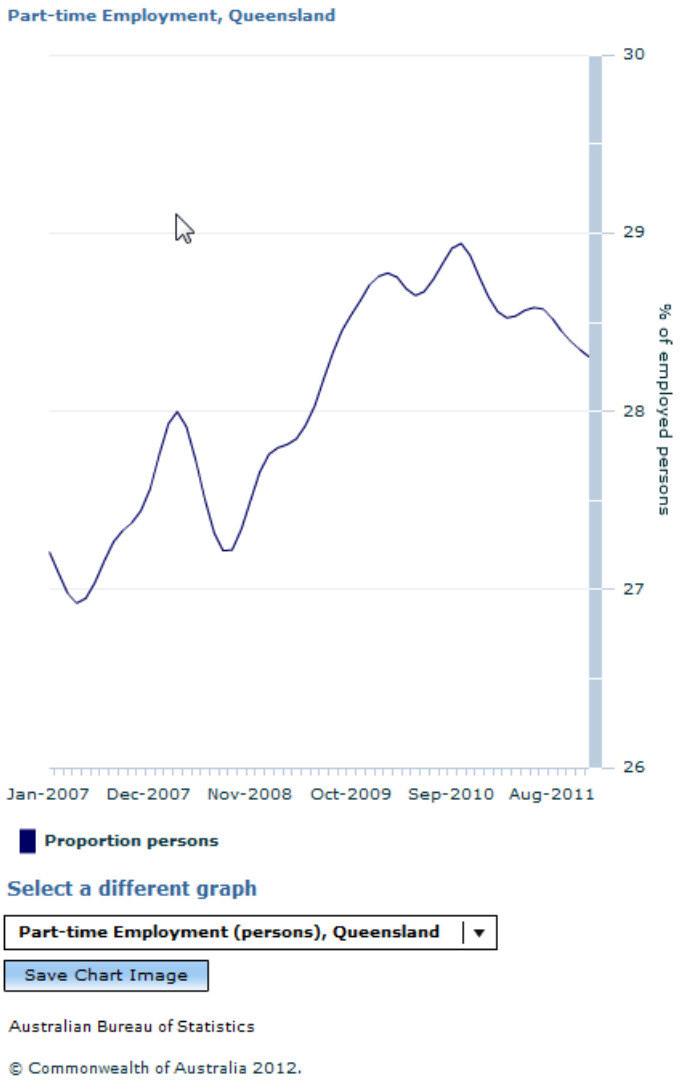
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PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT

- In Queensland in trend terms, there were 664,800 part-time employed persons in December 2011, or 28.3% of total employed persons.
- Of all employed males in Queensland in December 2011, 15.4% were working part-time, compared to 43.6% of all employed females who were working on a part-time basis.
- In Queensland in December 2011, there were 1,683,700 full-time employed persons or 1,700 more than in November 2011 and 22,300 more than in December 2010.



Footnote(s): Trend

Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

What do part-time and full-time employment mean?

Part-time employed persons are employed persons who usually worked fewer than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week or were not at work during the reference week.

Full-time employed persons are employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working fewer than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

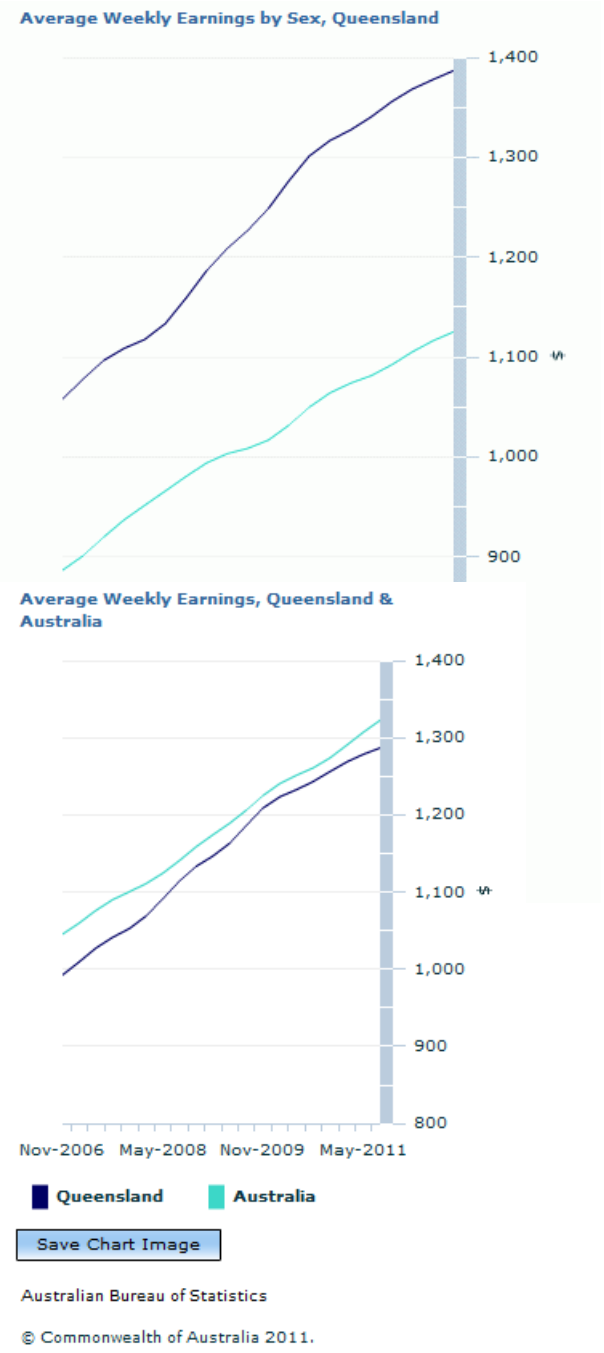
Labour force estimates are derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers using computer-assisted interviewing.

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AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS



Footnote(s): Full-time adult ordinary time (trend)

Source(s): Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0)

- In trend terms, average weekly full-time ordinary time earnings (AWOTE) in the August 2011 quarter in Queensland for males was $1,386.60, a rise of 3.4% from the same time 12 months earlier and for females $1,125.10, an increase of 4.0% over the same period.
- AWOTE in the August 2011 quarter in Queensland stood at $1,286.60, an increase of 3.5% from the same period in 2010 compared to the Australian estimate of $1,322.60, an increase of 4.9%.

Useful Links

Australian Labour Market Statistics (cat. no. 6105.0)

How are average weekly earnings derived?

Weekly ordinary time earnings refers to one week's earnings of employees for the reference period, attributable to award, standard or agreed hours of work. It is calculated before taxation and any other deductions (e.g. superannuation, board and lodging) have been made.

What do ordinary time earnings include?
Award, workplace and enterprise bargaining payments, and other agreed base rates of pay, over-award and over-agreed payments, penalty payments, shift and other allowances; commissions and retainers; bonuses and similar payments related to the reference period; payments under incentive or piecework; payments under profit sharing schemes normally paid each pay period; payment for leave taken during the reference period; all workers' compensation payments made through the payroll; and salary payments made to directors.

What do ordinary time earnings exclude?
Amounts salary sacrificed, non-cash components of salary packages, overtime payments, retrospective pay, pay in advance, leave loadings, severance, termination and redundancy payments, and other payments not related to the reference period.

This page last updated 25 January 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 26/07/2011

PEOPLE WITH NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATIONS

- In 2010, six in ten (60.4%) of the Queensland population aged 25-64 years had a non-school qualification. This proportion has increased steadily since 2000 when less than half (46.4%) of the population had such a qualification.
- Nationally, the proportion rose to 63.2% with the ACT having the highest rate, at 74.6%, and Tasmania the lowest, at 59.1%.



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of persons aged 24-65 years with a non-school qualification

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

About the Survey of Education and Work

About the Australian Standard Classification of Education

Non-school Qualifications

Non-school qualifications are awarded for educational attainments other than those of pre-primary, primary or secondary education. They include qualifications at the following broad levels of education:
Post Graduate Degree; Master Degree; Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate; Bachelor Degree; Advanced Diploma and Diploma; and Certificates I, II, III and IV levels. (*Education Variables* (cat. no. 1246.0)). Non-school qualifications may be attained concurrently with school qualifications.

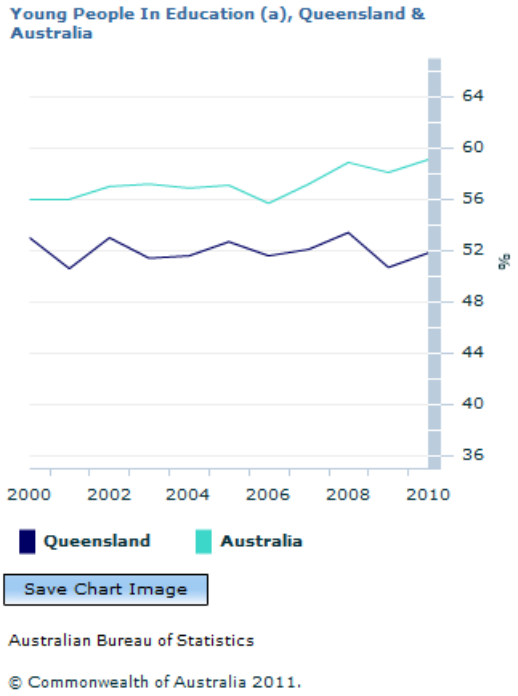
This page last updated 25 January 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 26/07/2011

YOUNG PEOPLE IN EDUCATION

- In 2010, just over half (51.8%) of the Queensland population aged 15-24 years were enrolled in a full-time or part-time course of study at an educational institution. This compares with 59.1% for the same age group across Australia.
- Over the past decade the proportion of young people in education in Queensland has ranged from 50.6% in 2001 to 53.4% in 2008.



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of people aged 15-24 participating in education.

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

About Education Statistics

Deriving Measures of Engagement in Secondary Education

Education Participation

Data on the education participation of Australians aged 15-64 years are collected in the ABS Survey of Education and Work. The 2009 survey collected information from residents of private dwellings in all states and territories. Education participation relates to all people enrolled for a course of study in the survey month at any institution whose primary role is education including (but not restricted to) schools, higher education institutions and Technical and Further Education colleges (TAFEs). For more information about the survey, including definitions, estimation procedures and collection methodology, refer to the Explanatory Notes of *Education and Training Experience,* (cat. no. 6278.0)

Participation in education and training typically falls with age. The participation of young people aged 15 -24 years is

seen by the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) as critical in increasing the productivity of individual workers and the economy as a whole *(COAG Meeting, Communique April 2009*). The participation rate of people aged 15 -24 years is expressed as a proportion of the total estimated resident population of that age group.

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YOUNG PEOPLE NOT FULLY ENGAGED IN EDUCATION OR WORK

- In 2010, one in five (19.8%) of the Queensland population aged 15-19 years were not fully engaged in education or work. Over the past decade, this estimate has ranged from a low of 12.8% in 2007 to 20.0% in 2009.
- Nationally, the proportion of 15-19 year olds not fully engaged in education or work was 14.8% in 2010, with Queensland having the highest proportion (19.8%) and ACT the lowest (9.4%).



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of persons aged 15-19 years not fully-engaged in education and/or work.

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

More information on Education Statistics

Survey of Education and Work

Young People Not Fully Engaged in Education or Work

People who are not fully engaged in education or work fall into three main categories: those who are neither studying nor working; those who are studying part-time and not working; and those who are working part-time and not studying. Many of these people are in the 15-19 year age group, experiencing the often difficult transition from school to work, who may be at risk of remaining unskilled or joining the ranks of the long-term unemployed. The proportion of 15 -19 year olds who are not fully engaged in education or work is an important indicator of the social and economic well-being of the nation and the strength of state and national economies.

The above estimates are calculated using data from the ABS *Survey of Education and Work* (cat. no. 6227.0), conducted annually throughout Australia. See the link above for more information about this survey.

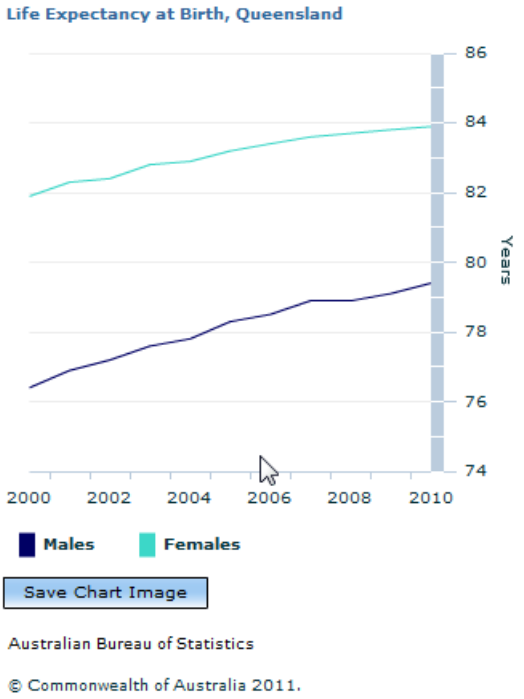
This page last updated 25 January 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 16/11/2011

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

- Based on current mortality rates, a boy born in Queensland in 2010 could expect to live for 79.4 years, compared to a life expectancy of 76.4 years for boys born in 2000.
- At the same time, a girl could expect to live for 83.9 years, compared to 81.9 years of life expected for girls born in 2000.
- Nationally, boys born in Australia in 2010 have a life expectancy of 79.5 years, while girls could expect to live for 84.0 years on average.



Footnote(s): Based on 2008-10 life tables

Source(s): Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)

Useful Links

Australian Social Trends, Dec 2010 (cat. no. 4102.0)

Life expectancy trends

How is life expectancy determined?

Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years a person might expect to live if the conditions at the time of birth continued throughout his/her lifetime. These estimates are calculated by the ABS using life tables which are statistical models generated using age-specific death rates. The life tables used to calculate the data for this indicator are current, or period life tables based on death rates for a short period of time during which mortality has remained much the same. Mortality rates used in the Australian and state and territory life tables are based on death registrations and estimated resident population for the period 2008-2010. The life tables do not take into account future assumed improvements in

mortality.

This page last updated 25 January 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 17/11/2011

INFANT MORTALITY



Footnote(s): (a) Deaths per thousand live births

Source(s): Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)

- In 2010 in Queensland, the infant mortality rate for males was 6.3 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. This equalled the rate recorded in 2009 and was higher than the rate of 5.9 in 2000.
- At the same time, the rate for females was 4.4, unchanged on the rate in 2009 and a decrease on the rate of 6.4 in

2000.

- The infant mortality rate for all babies in Queensland in 2010 was 5.4, compared to the Australian rate of 4.1.

Useful Links

Australian Social Trends, Dec 2010 (cat. no. 4102.0)

Australian Social Trends, 2002 (cat. no. 4102.0)

How is the infant mortality rate for your state or territory derived?

The survival of infants in their first year of life is commonly viewed as an indicator of the general health and wellbeing of a population. A low infant mortality rate is a major contributor to increased life expectancy**.**

The main source of data for this indicator is the ABS Deaths collection, compiled from data provided by the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages in each state and territory. An **infant death** is the death of a child before its first birthday. The **infant mortality rate** is the number of deaths in a calendar year of children aged under one year per 1,000 live births in the same calendar year.

The improved survival of babies in Australia in the last century, as in many other developed countries, has been associated mainly with the decline of infectious diseases, along with growing preventative health measures and public health programs. Further improvements in the second half of the century were largely due to improved medical technology and education campaigns about the importance of immunisation and most recently, in the case of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), infant sleeping position. Improvements in neonatal intensive care in the 1970s also played a major role in the continued decline in infant mortality in the latter part of the century.

This page last updated 25 January 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 19/12/2011

CHILDREN IN LONE PARENT FAMILIES

- In 2011, about one in five children (20.4%) under 15 years of age in Queensland lived in a lone parent family. Over the past decade this figure has ranged from 19.1% in 2005 to 22.6% in 2004.
- Nationally, 19.0% of children under 15 years lived in a lone parent family in 2011. Among the states and territories, Tasmania had the largest proportion, (24.5%) while the ACT had the smallest (13.2%).



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of children aged under 15 years living in lone-parent families.

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

Improving Family Data

Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families

Family Composition

Family composition data are collected through the ABS annual survey, *Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families* (cat. no. 6224.0.55.001). The survey results represent households across Australia except those in discrete Indigenous communities.

The size and composition of families have changed considerably in recent decades and remain of interest to social commentators and policy makers. Lone parents families are more likely to be at risk of poverty, reliance on government benefits and other forms of economic and social disadvantage. Lone parents may also find it difficult to balance work and care responsibilities (*Measuring Wellbeing: Frameworks for Australian Social Statistics* (cat. no. 4160.0).

For more information about family composition statistics and methodologies, please refer to *Improvements to Family Estimates from the Labour Force Survey* (cat. no. 6224.0.55.002).

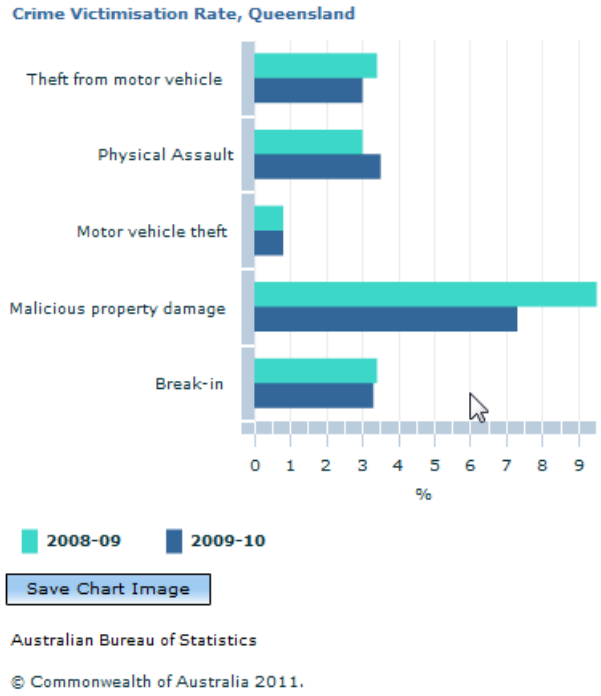
This page last updated 25 January 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 26/07/2011

CRIME VICTIMISATION

- In Queensland in 2009-10 there were 120.4 thousand victims of physical assault, a victimisation rate of 3.5%.
- In 2009-10 there were 121.9 thousand victims of malicious property damage in Queensland, a victimisation rate of 7.3% (falling from 9.5% in 2008-09), which was the lowest rate in Australia for this offence.
- There were 55.4 thousand victims of break-ins in Queensland in 2009-10, a victimisation rate of 3.3%.



Source(s): Crime Victimisation, Australia (cat. no. 4530.0)

Useful Links

Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia (cat. no. 4510.0)

Recorded Crime - Offenders (cat. no. 4519.0)

Information Paper: Measuring Crime Victimisation, Australia: The Impact of Different Collection Methodologies (cat. no. 4522.0.55.001)

Crime and Justice @ a Glance (ABS)

What is the crime victimisation rate?

The victimisation rate is defined as the total number of victims of a crime in a given population expressed as a percentage of that population.

A victim may be a person or a household reporting at least one of the crimes surveyed. Victims were counted once only for each type of crime, regardless of the number of incidents of that type.

These statistics are derived from information collected in the ABS Multipurpose Household Survey.

The Survey covered only selected types of personal and household crimes. Personal crimes included physical assault, threatened assault, robbery and sexual assault. Household crimes included break-ins, attempted break-ins, motor vehicle theft, theft from a motor vehicle, malicious property damage and other theft.

Information collected in the Survey was 'as reported' by respondents and hence may differ from that which might be obtained from other sources or via other methodologies.

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1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

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Queensland State Statistical Indicators



Economy

State Accounts	Prices
State Final Demand	Consumer Price Index
Industry Gross Value Added	Labour Price Index
Count of Businesses	**International Trade**
Investment and Finance	Value of Imports/Exports
Housing Finance Commitments	

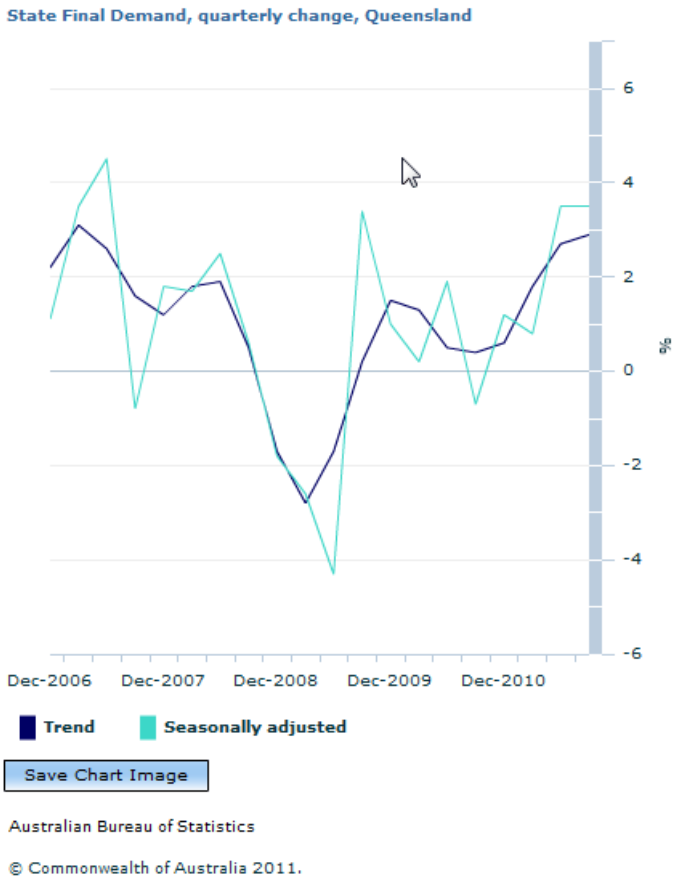
This page last updated 25 January 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 09/12/2011

STATE FINAL DEMAND

- In the September quarter 2011, the Queensland trend estimate of state final demand increased by 2.9% on the previous quarter, and 8.2% over the previous year, in volume terms.
- The seasonally adjusted estimate in the September quarter 2011 increased by 3.5% on the previous quarter.
- In trend terms, growth during the quarter was strongest for WA (up 4.1%). SA was the weakest, with a negative growth of 0.2%.



Source(s): Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0)

Useful Links

Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0)

Spotlight on National Accounts (cat. no. 5202.0)

National Accounts @ a Glance (ABS)

How is economic growth rate measured in your state or territory?

State final demand is a measure of economic demand for products in the economy. It is an aggregate obtained by summing government final consumption expenditure, household final consumption expenditure, private gross fixed capital formation and the gross fixed capital formation of public corporations and general government. It is different from Gross State Product (GSP) as it excludes international and interstate trade as well as change in inventories.

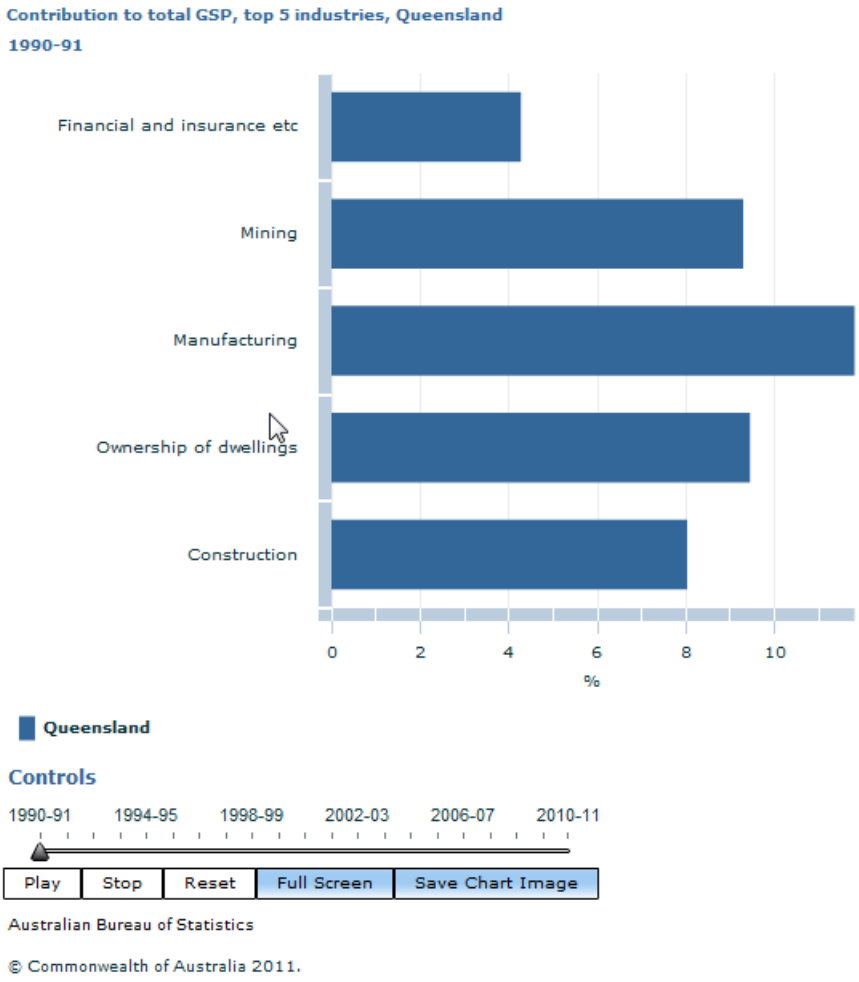
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1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 25/11/2011

INDUSTRY VALUE ADDED

- The industries in Queensland which made the greatest contribution to the state's gross product in 2010-11 in volume terms were: Construction (9.2%), Ownership of dwellings (8.7%), Manufacturing (7.7%), Mining (7.5%), and Financial and insurance services (6.8%).
- From 2000-01 to 2010-11, the Financial and insurance services industry recorded a 132.5% increase in value added. This represented the highest increase of all industries in Queensland. During the same period, the Accommodation and food services industry was the only industry to record a decrease, down by 1.2%.



Source(s): Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0)

Useful Links

Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0)

Spotlight on National Accounts (cat. no. 5202.0)

What is the contribution of individual industries to the gross product in your state or territory?

Industry Gross Value Added (IGVA) measures the value of industry production. It is used to measure the contribution of individual industries to the gross product of a state or territory.

Gross State Product (GSP) is a measure of the production of goods and services within a state or territory. This is defined equivalently to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) but is for a state/territory rather than for the nation as a whole.

These estimates are all expressed in Chain Volume terms. Chain Volume estimates provide time series of expenditure and production aggregates that are free of the direct effects of price change.

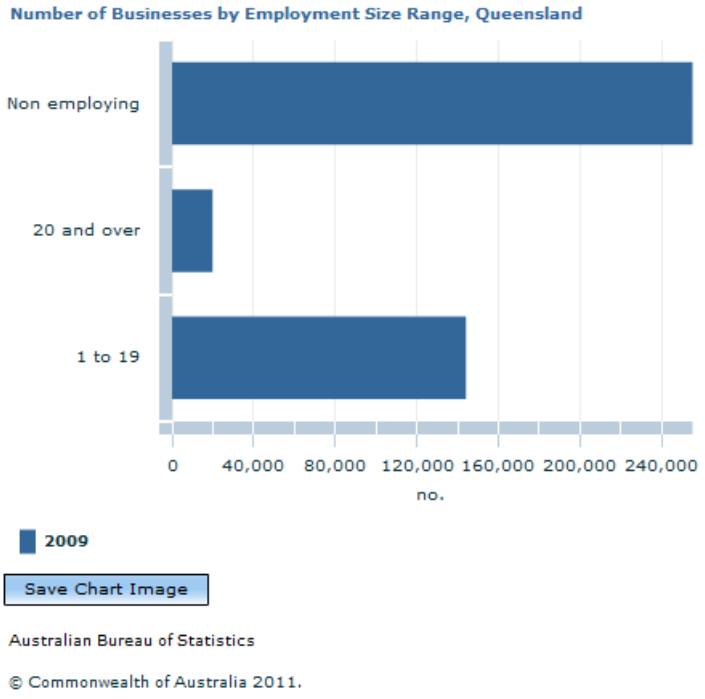
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ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 26/07/2011

COUNT OF BUSINESSES

- At the end of June 2009 there were 419,400 operating businesses in Queensland, or 3,300 less than at the same time in the previous year.
- The vast majority of these were small businesses, with 60.9% of the total being non-employing businesses and a further 34.4% of the total employing from 1-19 employees.



Source(s): Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits (cat. no. 8165.0)

Useful Links

Business Demography @ a Glance (ABS)

Do you know how many businesses operate in your state?

The ABS counts the number of businesses operating in the Australian economy, including rates of business entries and exits and business survival. These data are sourced from the ABS Business Register. They show the number of operating businesses by employment size at the end of June in each financial year and only include businesses which actively traded in goods or services during the reference period. Due to changes in scope, these counts are not directly comparable to previous data releases.

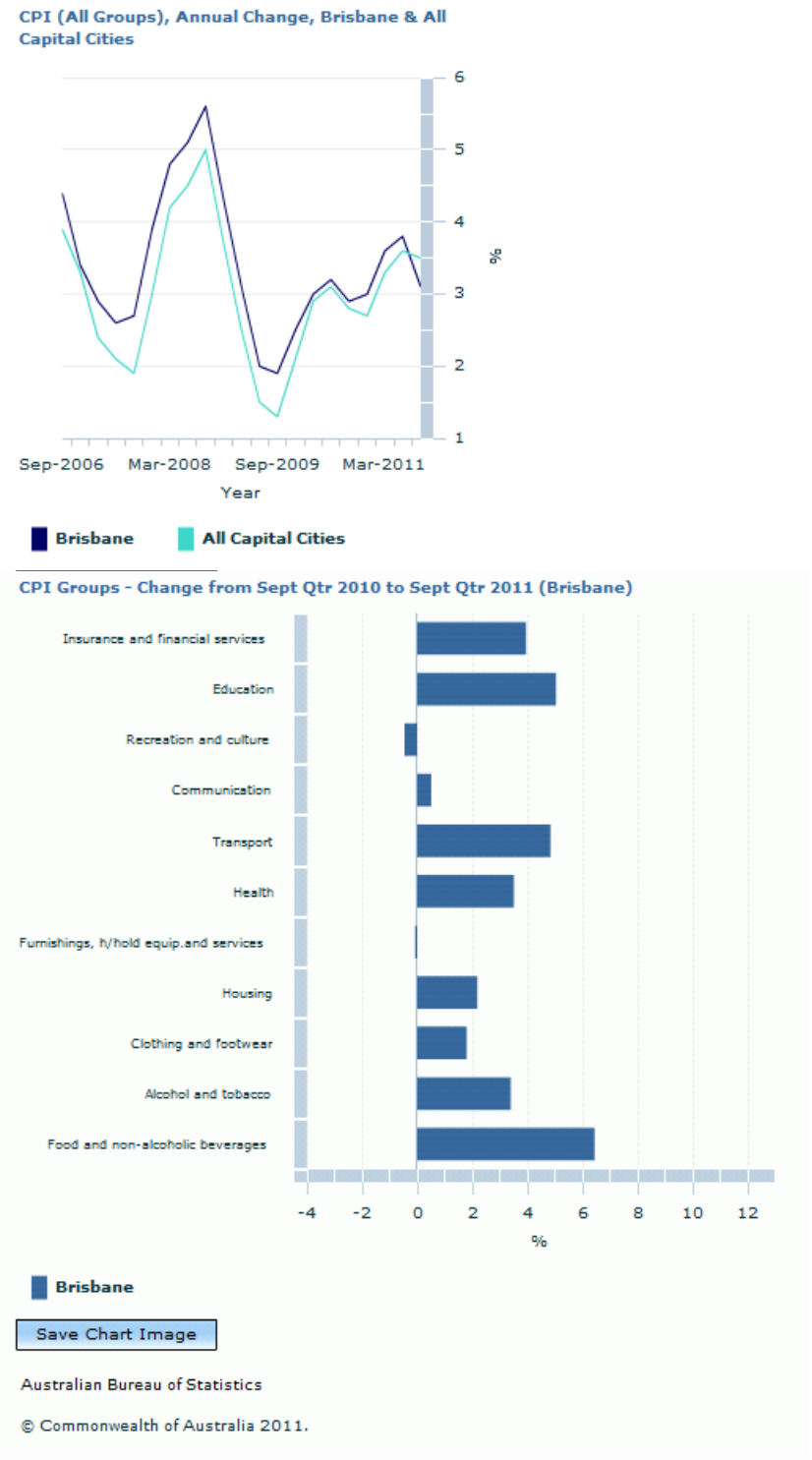
More detailed counts are available from the ABS website by industry, main state and territory, type of legal organisation, institutional sector, employment size ranges and annual turnover size ranges.

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1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

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CONSUMER PRICE INDEX



Source(s): Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)

- The increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Brisbane from September 2010 to September 2011 was 3.1%, lower than the weighted average for the eight capital cities (3.5%).
- The largest price increase over the year in Brisbane was for Food and non-alcoholic beverages, which increased by

6.4%.

- The greatest decrease in prices occurred in Recreation and culture, which declined by 0.5%.
- In the September quarter 2011, Brisbane's CPI increased by 0.3%, below the average quarterly increase for the eight capital cities (0.6%).

Useful Links

About Price Indexes

Information Paper: Introduction of the 16th Series Australian Consumer Price Index, Australia, September 2011

What is the Consumer Price Index ?

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is based on the price of a "basket" of goods and services and is used to measure change in this price over time. The content of the basket is determined through the ABS Household Expenditure Survey.

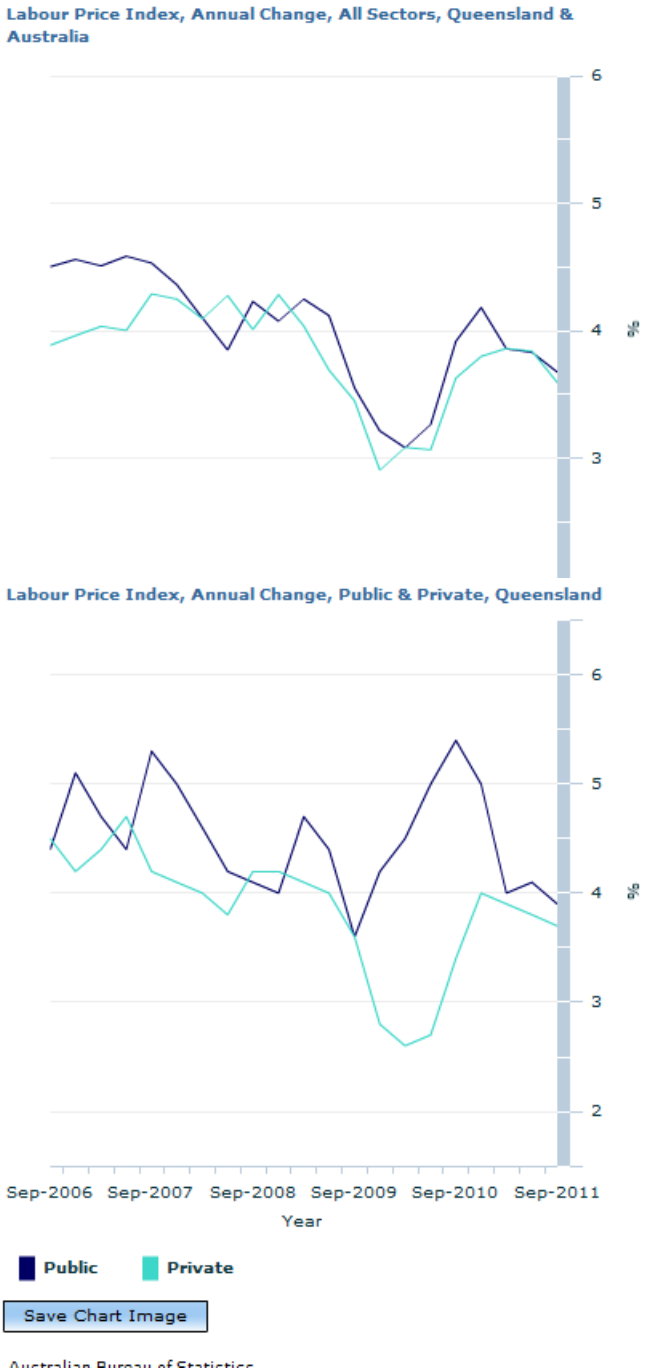
The CPI measures price change relative to the base year 1989-90, for which the index figure is set to 100. Prices are collected each quarter from selected retail outlets and through monitoring marked prices and advertised "special offers". For more information, refer to *Consumer Price Index, Concepts, Sources and Methods,* (cat. no. 6461.0).

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1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 21/11/2011

LABOUR PRICE INDEX



Source(s): Labour Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6345.0)

- The annual increase in the Labour Price Index (LPI) for Queensland from September 2010 to September 2011 was 3.7%, higher than the national increase (3.6%) over the same period.
- The annual increase from September 2010 to September 2011 was 3.7% for the private sector and 3.9% for the public sector.
- In the September quarter 2011, the LPI for Queensland increased by 1.5%, higher than the national quarterly increase (1.2%).

- In the September quarter 2011, the private and public sectors in Queensland recorded increases of 1.4%.and 1.6% respectively.

Useful Links

About the Labour Price Index

About Indexes

What is the Labour Price Index?

The Labour Price Index (LPI) measures the price of labour services and reflects change in wages and salaries over time. Change is measured relative to the base year, 2008-09, for which the figure is set to 100.

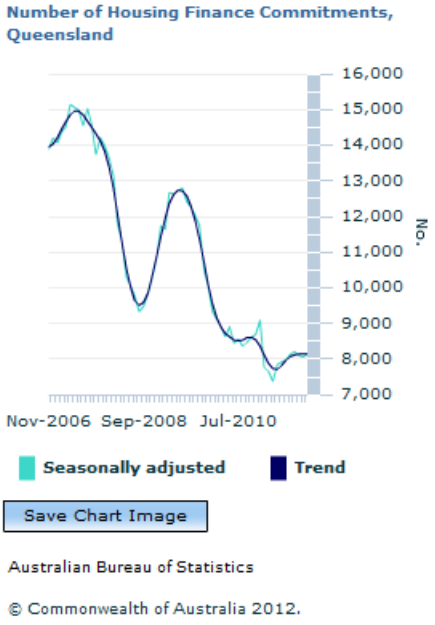
Wage data are collected quarterly from a random sample of 4,800 businesses on the Australian Business Register, which is stratified by state, industry, sector and business size. The LPI collects data related to 20,000 jobs nationally. For more information, refer to Labour Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2004.

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1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 19/01/2012

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS



Australian Bureau of Statistics

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Footnote(s): Owner occupation data is used unless otherwise specified

Source(s): Housing Finance, Australia (cat. no. 5609.0)

- In November 2011, the number of owner occupied housing commitments in Queensland remained steady in trend terms from the previous month. However, the number of commitments was 4.7% lower than in November 2010.
- The value of commitments (Owner occupation) decreased by 0.4% from the previous month, and by 4.9% from November 2010, in trend terms.
- In seasonally adjusted terms, the number of commitments (Owner occupation) increased by 0.9% from October 2011, while the value of commitments (Owner occupation) increased by 2.3% over the same period.

Useful Links

About Time Series Data

More About Housing Finance Commitments

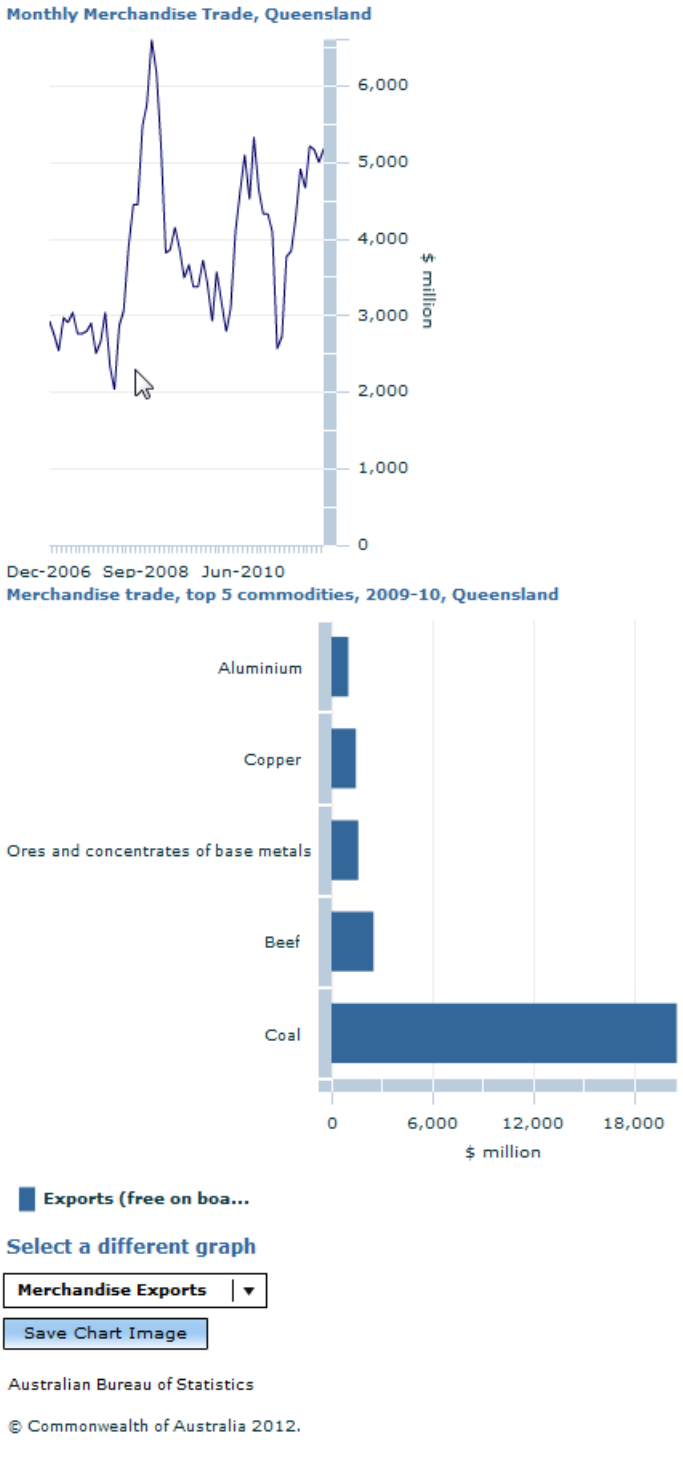
Housing finance commitments are the monetary commitments made by significant lenders towards the construction or purchase of housing. This includes new commitments as well as the outstanding values of housing loan assets to individuals (owner-occupiers and investors) held by lenders at the end of each reference month. Significant lenders include Banks, Building Societies, Credit Unions, Life or General Insurance companies, Superannuation Funds and other financial institutions. Housing finance data are primarily collected via returns submitted to the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA). For more information about the collection of housing finance statistics, refer to the Explanatory Notes of *Housing Finance, Australia* (cat. no. 5609.0).

This page last updated 25 January 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 10/01/2012

VALUE OF IMPORTS/EXPORTS



Source(s): Unpublished data, International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (cat. no. 5368.0)

- In November 2011, the value of Queensland goods exported overseas was $5,176 million, an increase of 3.4% on the October 2011 value of $5,006 million.
- At the same time, the value of goods imported into Queensland was $3,452 million, an increase of 5.5% on the October 2011 value of $3,273 million, and 21.0% higher than in November 2010.

- In 2009-10 the top five overseas exports from Queensland were Coal (SITC 321), Beef (SITC 011), Ores and concentrates of base metals (SITC 287), Copper (SITC 682) and Aluminium (SITC 684).
- In 2009-10 the top five overseas imports into Queensland were Petroleum oils (incl. crude) (SITC 333), Motor cars (SITC 781), Petroleum oils (excl. crude) (SITC 334), Motor vehicles for the transport of goods (SITC 782) and Non-monetary gold (SITC 971).

Useful Links

International Merchandise Trade, Australia, Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2001 (cat. no. 5489.0)

Foreign Trade @ a Glance

Standard International Trade Classification Rev.3 (United Nations Statistics Division)

Do you know how much your state or territory exports/imports?

International merchandise trade statistics are compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from information submitted by exporters and importers or their agents to the Australian Customs Service (Customs). These statistics represent movements of commodities imported directly from or exported to overseas destinations. Interstate trade movements are not included. International trade statistics are used extensively to monitor Australia's export and import performance and they are a key input to Australia's balance of payments and national accounts statistics.

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1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 26/07/2011



Queensland State Statistical Indicators

Industry

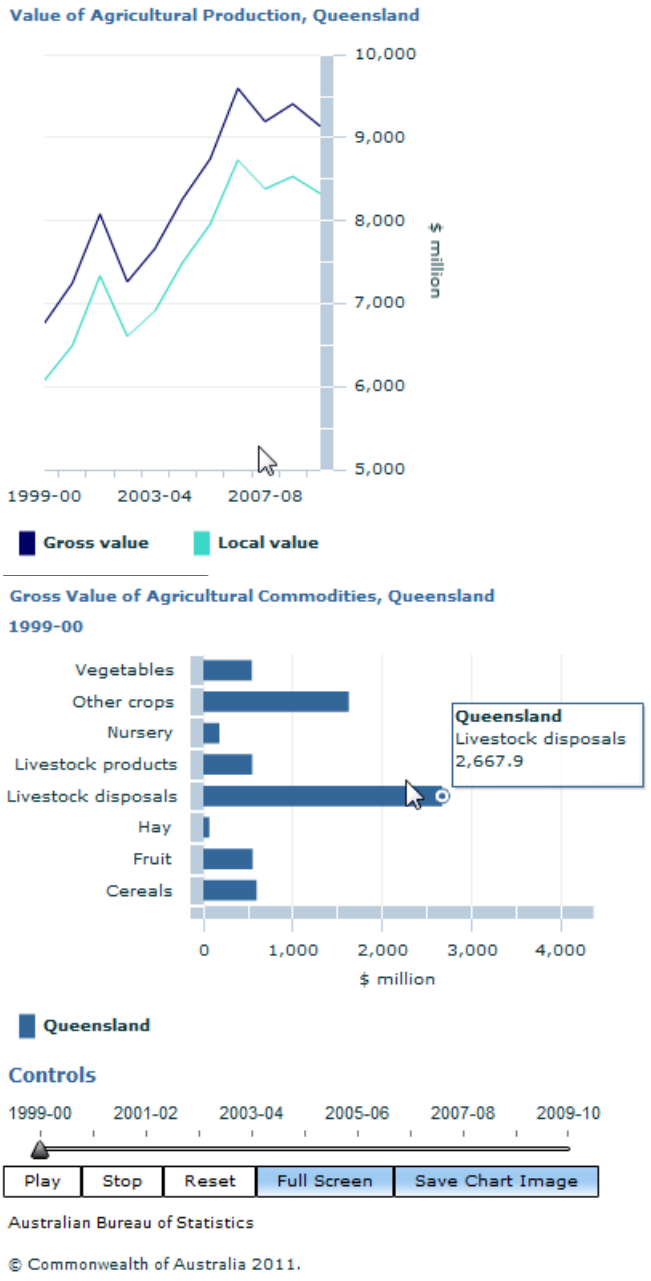
Agriculture	**Retail**
Value of Agricultural Production	Retail Turnover
Livestock Slaughtering	Motor Vehicle Sales
Construction	**Tourism**
Building Approvals	Tourist Accommodation

This page last updated 25 January 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 26/07/2011

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION



Source(s): Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia (cat. no. 7503.0)

- In 2009-10 the gross value of total Queensland agricultural production was $9,137.1 million, a decrease of 2.9% (or $268.4 million) from 2008-09. At the same time, the local value of Queensland agricultural production decreased by 2.4%.
- In 2009-10 livestock disposals were by far the highest contributor (42.5%) to the total gross value of Queensland agricultural production. Fruit contributed 11.4% and vegetables 9.5%.

Useful Links

Agricultural Commodities, Australia (cat. no. 7121.0)

Livestock Products, Australia (cat. no. 7215.0)

Agriculture @ a Glance (ABS)

Do you know how the value of your state or territory's agricultural output is determined?

The gross value of agricultural commodities produced (VACP) is the value placed on recorded agricultural production at the wholesale prices realised in the market place.

The local value is the value placed on commodities at the point of production (i.e. farm gate). It is calculated by deducting marketing costs from the gross value of commodities produced. Marketing costs may include freight, cost of containers, commission and other marketing charges.

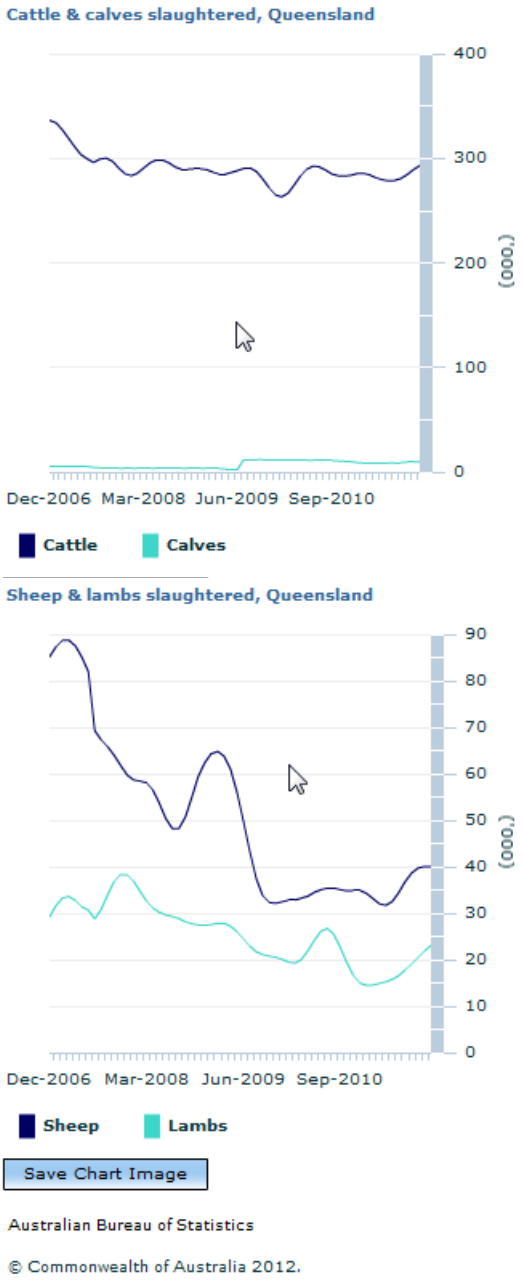
Quantity data for most agricultural commodities are collected from ABS agricultural surveys or the Agricultural Census. Remaining commodity data are obtained from non-ABS sources, and are comparable across time.

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LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERING



Footnote(s): Trend

Source(s): Livestock and Meat, Australia (cat. no. 7218.0.55.001)

In Queensland in November 2011, in trend terms, there were:

- 293,000 cattle slaughtered, the highest number of any state or territory, and the highest in Queensland since July 2008 (47.7% of all cattle slaughtered)
- 9,800 calves slaughtered, a decline of 5.5% from the November 2010 figure

- 40,000 sheep slaughtered, an increase of 14.5% on the November 2010 figure, but still well below the recent high of 64,900 in February 2009
- 23,100 lambs slaughtered, the tenth consecutive monthly increase, but still the lowest number in the nation.

Useful Links

Livestock Products, Australia (cat. no. 7215.0)

Agriculture @ a Glance

Do you know how many livestock have been slaughtered in your state or territory?

Livestock slaughtering and meat production statistics are based on a monthly collection from abattoirs and other major slaughtering establishments. They include estimates of animals slaughtered by country butchers and other small slaughtering establishments.

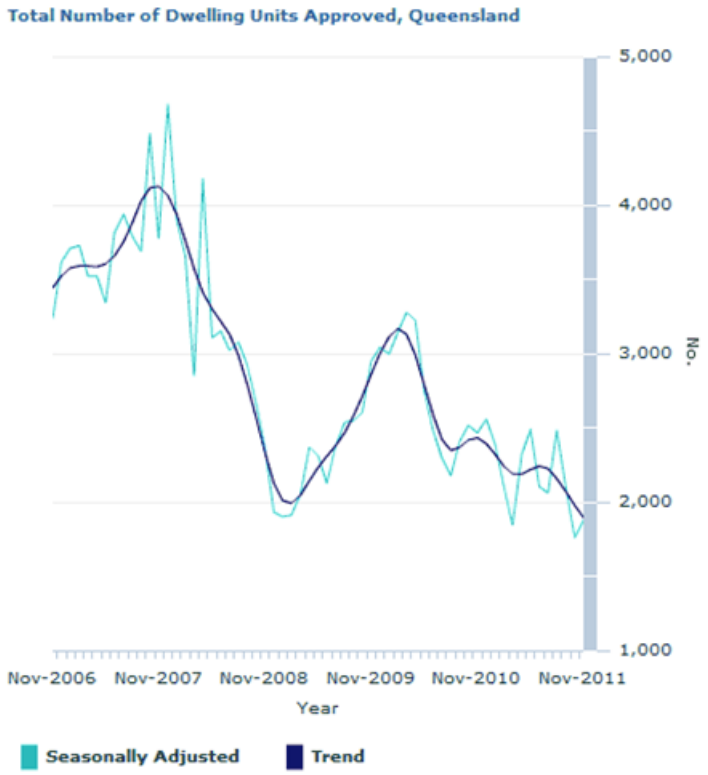
This page last updated 25 January 2012

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ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 13/01/2012

BUILDING APPROVALS

- In November 2011, the number of dwelling unit approvals in Queensland decreased by 4.2% in trend terms, representing five consecutive months of decline.
- The seasonally adjusted figure was 6.6% higher than in the previous month.
- The number of dwelling units approved in November 2011 was 22.1% lower in trend terms than in November 2010. Over the year, only the NT recorded an increase in the number of building approvals in trend terms, from 76 to 79, or 3.9%.



Source(s): Building Approvals. Australia (cat. no. 8731.0)

Useful Links

About Time Series Data

Building Activity

More About Building Approvals

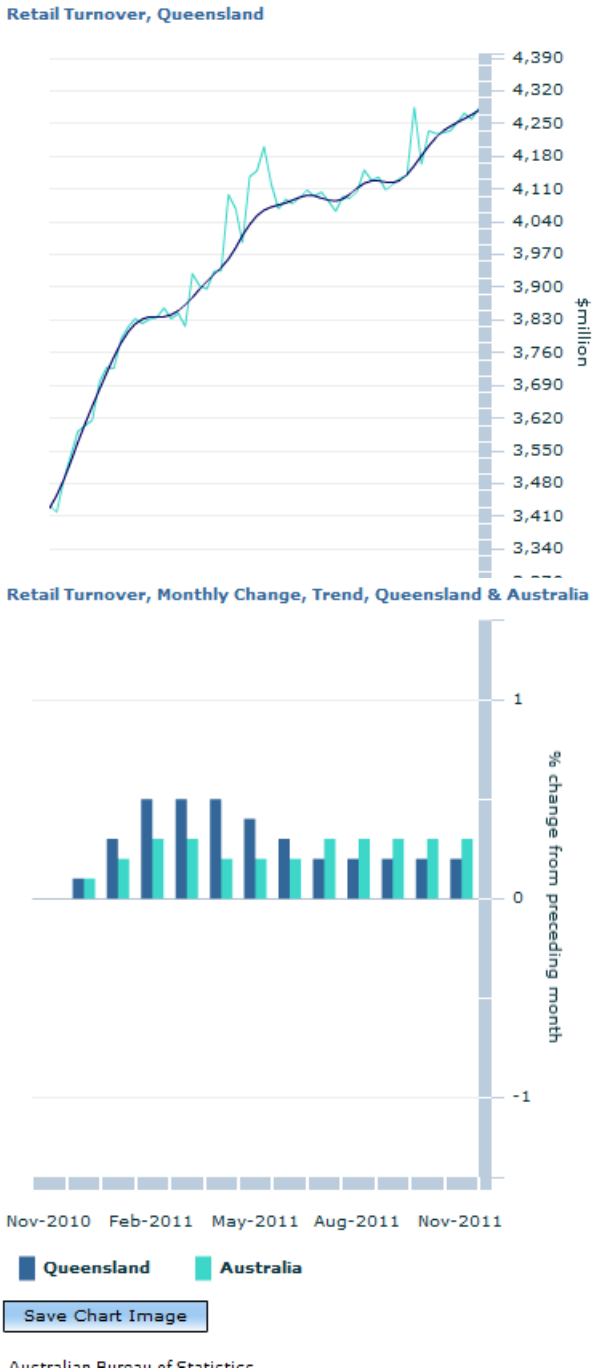
Building approvals statistics include the number and value of new building work approved by administrative bodies in the collection period. They relate to the construction of new residential buildings, renovations and additions valued at $10,000 or more and the construction of non-residential buildings valued at $50,000 or more. Approvals of engineering works for roads, bridges or railways are not included in these statistics.

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RETAIL TURNOVER



Source(s): Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0)

- In November 2011, the trend estimate of retail turnover in Queensland increased by 0.2%, compared with a 0.3% increase nationally.
- The state's seasonally adjusted estimate increased by 0.5% in November 2011.
- Estimated retail turnover in November 2011 was 3.7% higher in trend terms than in November 2010.

Useful Links

About Seasonally Adjusted and Trend Data

ANZSIC

How are the Retail Trade Statistics Derived?

Estimates of the value of turnover of retail trade are compiled from the monthly Retail Business Survey, which collects sales data from a random sample of approximately 500 'large' businesses and 2,750 'smaller' businesses across Australia. The scope of the survey is all employing retail trade businesses selling predominantly to households. Industries included in the survey are defined according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006. For the purpose of Retail trade statistics, these industries are classified into 6 broad industry groups and 15 subgroups. Retail trade statistics released at the broad industry level include Food retailing; Household goods retailing; Clothing, footwear and personal accessory retailing; Department stores; Other retailing; and Cafes, restaurants and takeaway food services.

Turnover in retail trade includes retail sales, wholesale sales and (from July 2000) the goods and services tax as well as certain other takings and commission. For more information refer to the Explanatory Notes of *Retail Trade, Australia* (cat. no. 8501.0).

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1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 23/01/2012

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

- In December 2011, the number of new motor vehicles sold in Queensland declined, in both trend (0.1%) and seasonally adjusted terms (3.6%), from the previous month.
- New motor vehicle sales were 9.8% higher in December 2011 than in December 2010 in trend terms. This was the largest annual increase amongst all the states and territories.
- Nationally, 86,947 motor vehicles were sold in December 2011 (trend). This figure was 0.3% lower than in the previous month but was 2.8% higher than in December 2010.



Source(s): Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia (cat. no. 9314.0)

Useful Links

Information Paper: Developments in New Motor Vehicle Statistics

About Seasonally Adjusted and Trend Data

Where do Motor Vehicle Sales Statistics Come From?

Motor vehicle sales figures are produced by the Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries (FCAI), which collects data from all of its members on the sales of new vehicles, excluding motorcycles, plant and equipment and unpowered vehicles. For more information refer to the information paper *Developments in New Motor Vehicle Statistics* linked

above.

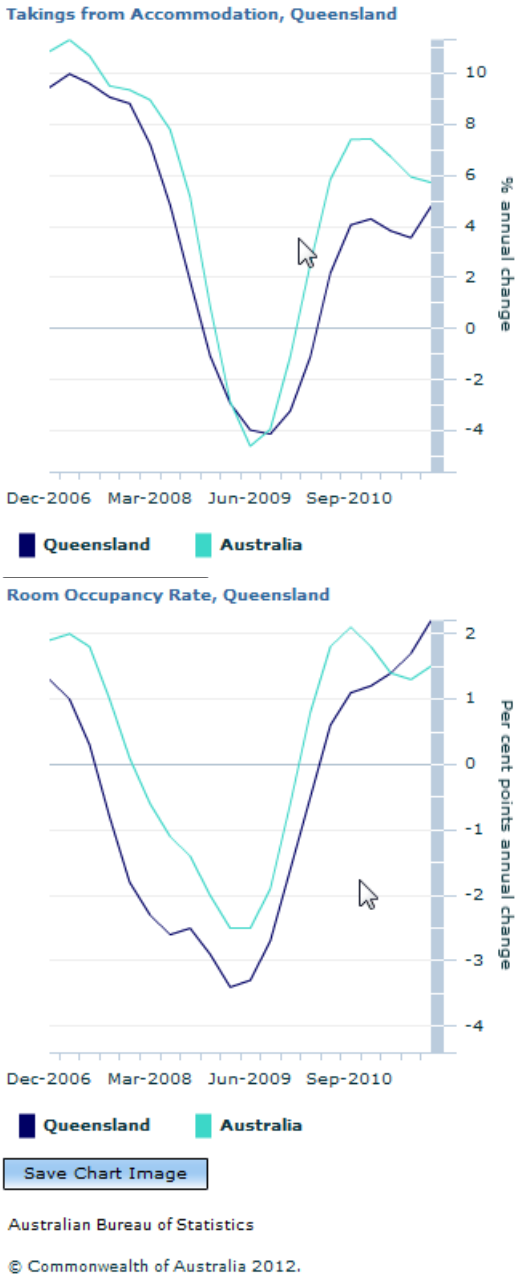
Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation and ‘trading day effects’. A ‘trading day effect’ reflects the varying amounts of activity on different days of the week and the different number of days of the week in any month (i.e. the number of Sundays, Mondays, etc.). Adjustment is also made for Easter which may affect the March and April estimates differently. Smoothing the seasonally adjusted series reduces the impact of the irregular component of the seasonally adjusted series and creates trend estimates. More information about these processes is available in the *Information Paper: A Guide to Interpreting Time Series - Monitoring Trends: An Overview* (cat. no. 1349.0) also linked above.

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ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 11/01/2012

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION



Footnote(s): Hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms (trend)

Source(s): Tourist Accommodation, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0)

- In the September quarter 2011 in Queensland, accommodation takings in trend terms were $542.5 million for hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms. This was an increase of 2.0% on the previous quarter and a 4.8% increase on the same quarter in the previous year.
- In Queensland, the room occupancy rate for hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms was 64.8% in the September quarter 2011 compared to the national occupancy rate of 65.8%. This was an increase of 0.8 percentage points on the previous quarter and an increase of 2.2 percentage points on the same quarter in the previous year.

Useful Links

Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0.55.002)

Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (cat no. 3401.0)

Australian National Accounts: Tourism Satellite Account (cat. no. 5249.0)

Tourism @ a Glance

Do you know how much visitors spend on accommodation in your state or territory?

Tourist accommodation information is collected from hotels, motels and serviced apartments, with 15 rooms or more. These provide mainly short-term non-residential accommodation, generally for guests staying for periods of less than two months. This is the current scope of the Survey of Tourist Accommodation however, from March quarter 2005 to June quarter 2010, the scope of the survey was expanded to include smaller establishments.

Takings from accommodation include gross revenue from the provision of accommodation, including GST. Takings from meals are excluded.
Room occupancy is calculated by the number of rooms actually occupied expressed as a percentage of total capacity available during the survey period. All data presented here are trend estimates.

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Queensland State Statistical Indicators

Environment and Energy

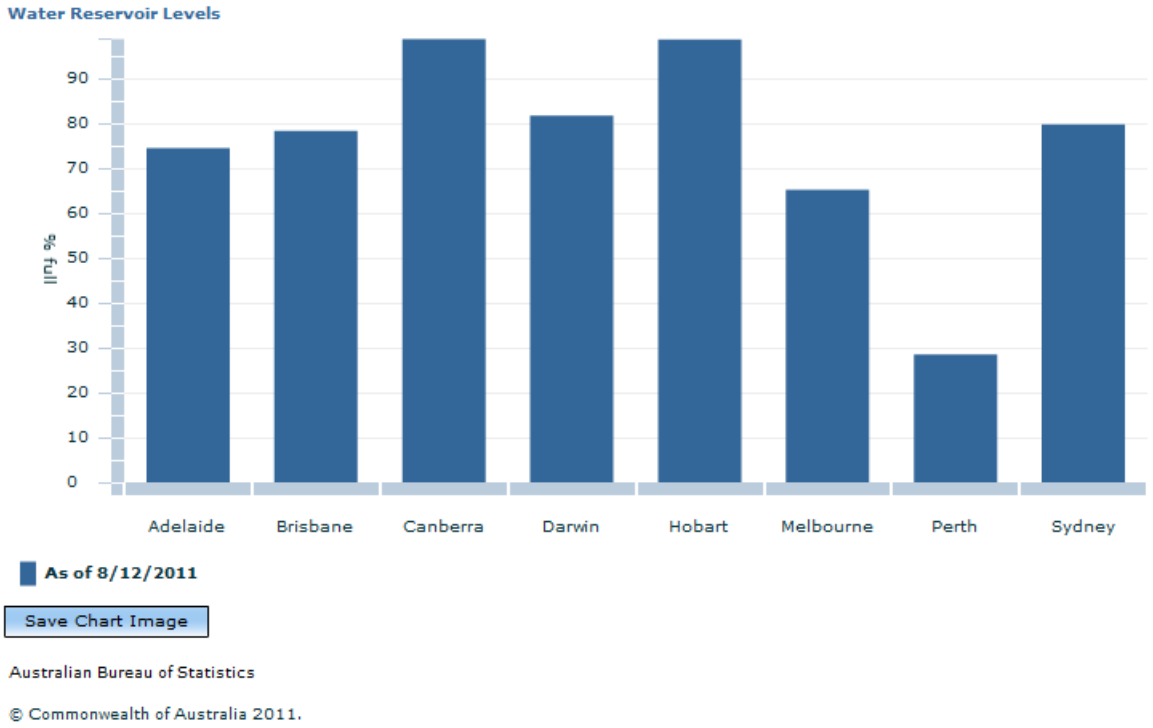
Water	**Energy**
Water Reservoir Levels	Energy Consumption
Water Use	**Greenhouse Gases**
	Carbon Emissions

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1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 14/12/2011

WATER RESERVOIR LEVELS



Source(s): Bureau of Meteorology (retrieved December 8, 2011)

- At 8 December 2011, the reservoirs in the Brisbane water collection area were 78.3% full, holding approximately 1737.7 GL. At the same time in 2010, these reservoirs were 99.9% full, holding 2067.7 GL. Although the amount of water stored fell by 330.1 GL, or 16%, over the year, this decrease may not be fully reflected in the 'percentage full' figure for 2011 owing to a change in the holding capacity of Brisbane's reservoirs during the same period.
- At 8 December 2011, the reservoirs servicing Hobart and Canberra were both near 100% capacity while Perth had the lowest reservoir levels, at 28.5% full.

Useful Links

More Information from the Bureau of Meteorology

About Water Storage Data

Where does reservoir level information come from?

Information on reservoir levels is collected, standardised and disseminated by the Bureau of Meteorology (BOM). This information includes the total volume of accessible water stored in public water storage facilities (e.g. dams) with a capacity over one gigalitre (GL) as well as the total capacity of water storage facilities in the region (% full).

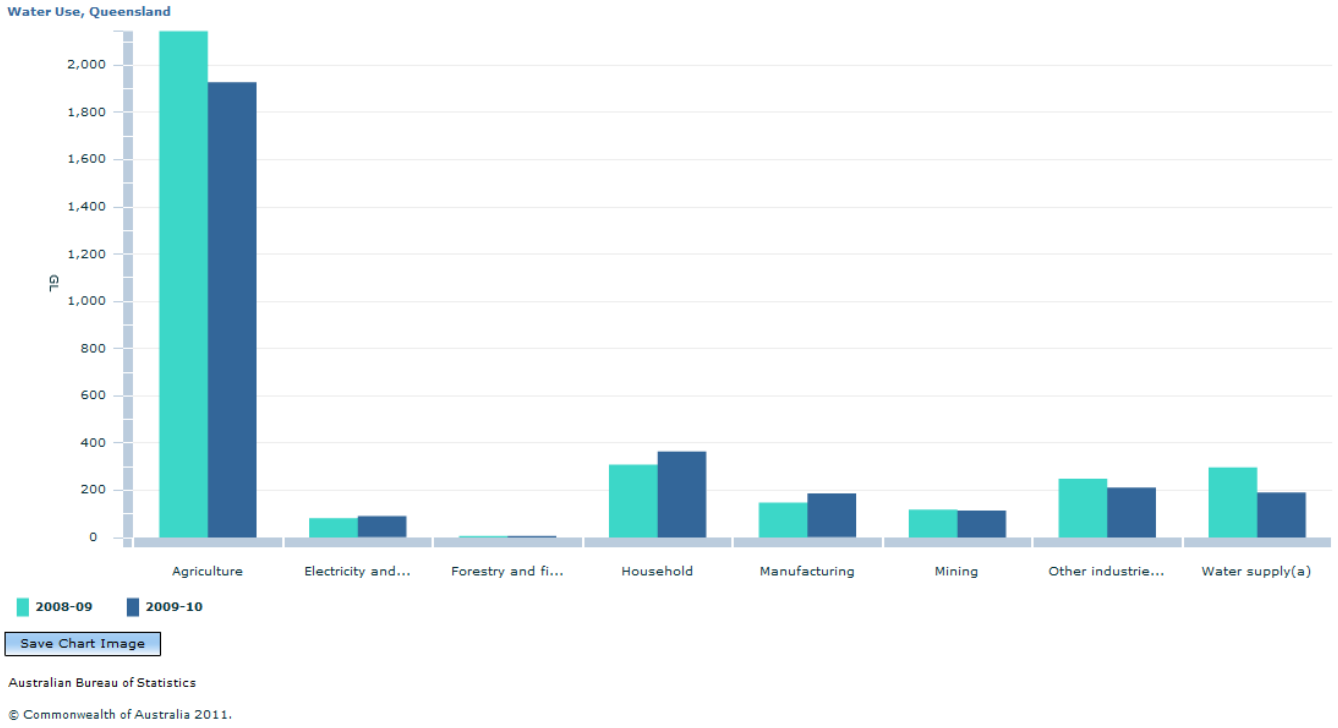
For more details, including daily updates of reservoir data, go to the BOM website linked above.

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1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 12/12/2011

WATER USE



Footnote(s): (a) Includes sewerage, drainage services and water losses

Source(s): Water Account, Australia, 2009-10 (cat. no. 4610.0)

- In 2009-10, Queensland households consumed 364 GL of water, representing 12% of all water consumption in the state. Agriculture was the highest consuming sector, accounting for 1,928 GL (or 62% of all consumption).
- Household water consumption in 2009-10 was 18% higher than in 2008-09.
- Per capita household water use in 2009-10 (81 kL) increased by 16% from 2008-09 (70 kL).
- Total water consumption in Queensland in 2009-10 was 3,088 GL, decreasing by 8% from 3,351 GL in 2008-09.

Useful Links

More information from the Water Account

How is household water consumption calculated?

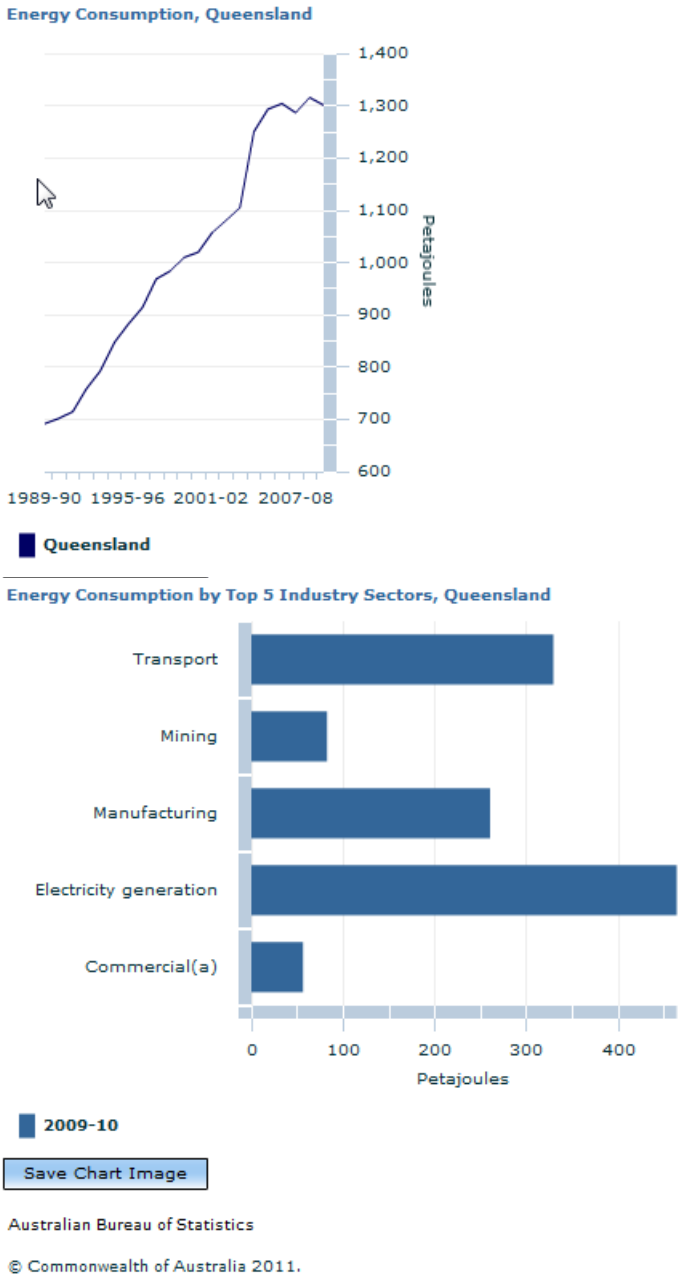
The ABS calculates total household water consumption by combining the amount of water distributed to households by water providers with the amount extracted through bores and other self-extraction facilities. 'Self-extracted ' water use is calculated by applying a coefficient, based on average number of kilolitres used per household connection, to the households known not to be served by water providers.

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1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

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ENERGY CONSUMPTION



Footnote(s): (a) Includes ANZSIC Divisions F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S and the water supply, sewerage and drainage service industries

Source(s): ABARES Australian Energy Statistics - Energy update 2011, Table B

- Energy consumption for Queensland in 2009-10 totalled 1.3 thousand petajoules, a small decrease from 2008-09.
- Queensland energy consumption in 2009-10 was the third highest of all states and territories in Australia.
- Most energy consumed in Queensland in 2009-10 was used for Electricity generation (35.6%), Transport (25.3%), and Manufacturing (20.0%).
- Queensland's energy consumption accounted for 21.9% of total Australian net energy consumption in 2009-10.

Useful Links

Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences (ABARES)

Environment and Energy @ a Glance (ABS)

How much energy is consumed in your state or territory?

This energy consumption data is compiled by ABARES using the Australian Government's National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER) database as the primary data source, supplemented by data from other sources, as well as estimation and modelling for the sectors not covered by NGER.

Net energy consumption shown here is a net concept which avoids double counting. It comprises the consumption of all fuels less the consumption of derived fuels.

Data for ACT is not available separately and is included in NSW.

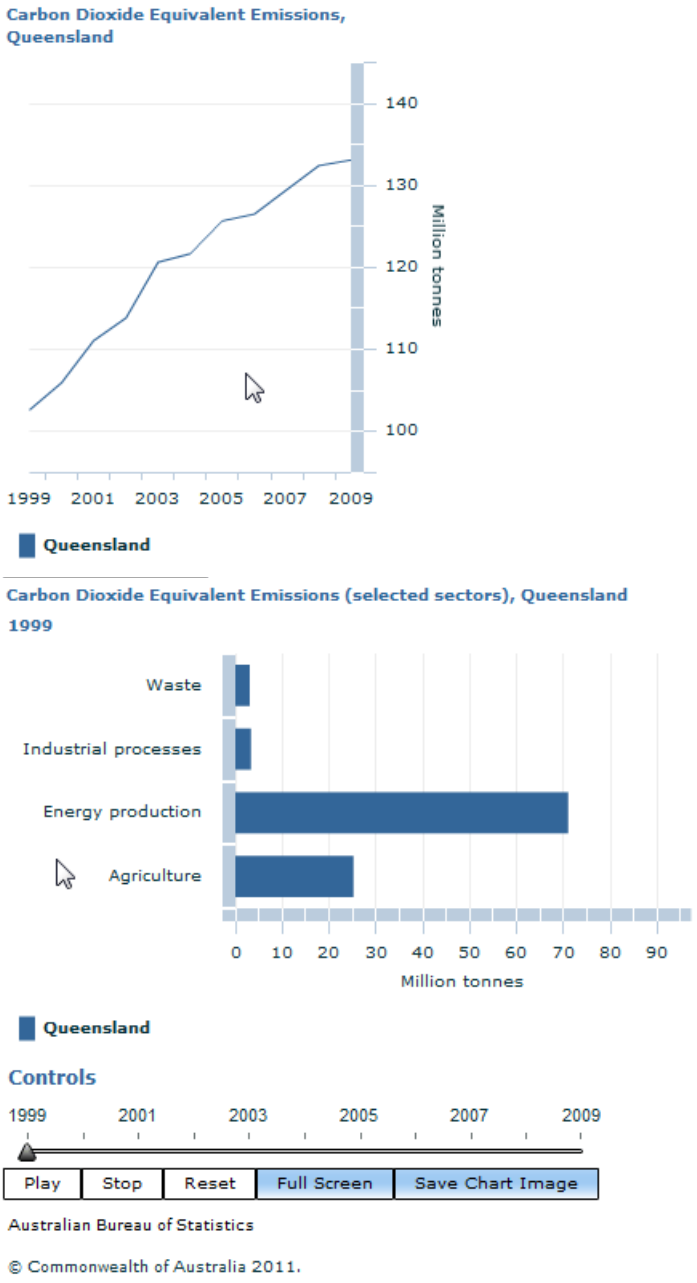
A petajoule is a unit of energy equivalent to 10^{15} joules.

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CARBON EMISSIONS



Source(s): Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency

- Carbon dioxide equivalent emissions for Queensland in 2009 totalled 133.1 million tonnes, an increase of 29.8% from 1999.
- Energy production accounted for 73.1% of total emissions in 2009 followed by Agriculture (20.2%), Industrial processes (4.3%), and Waste (2.4%).
- Queensland created the second highest carbon dioxide equivalent emissions of all states and territories in 2009, producing 24.4% of total Australian emissions.

Useful Links

Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency

Environment and Energy @ a Glance (ABS)

What are the most common greenhouse gases?

The most common greenhouse gases are carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride.

Emissions from these gases are reported under the **Kyoto Protocol** (an international treaty designed to limit global greenhouse emissions) and are aggregated into carbon dioxide equivalents (CO_2 -e) using factors called global warming potentials (GWPS).

The Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency publishes a number of reports that together, constitute the **Australian National Greenhouse Accounts**.

To view the summary of state and territory Greenhouse Gas inventories, see: http://ageis.climatechange.gov.au/NGGITrend.aspx

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FEATURE ARTICLES FOR QUEENSLAND

Issue	Article Title
2010	
December	Queensland births and fertility buck the trend in 2009
	Mortality in Queensland
March	Household Use of Information Technology in Queensland, 2008-09
February	Deaths, Queensland, 2008
January	Births, Queensland, 2008
2009	
December	National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2008
October	Marriages and Divorces, Queensland, 2008
September	Water Use on Queensland Farms, 2007-08
August	Environmental Issues and Behaviour,Queensland, 2007-08
July	Recorded Crime - Victims, Queensland, 2008
June	Land Management and Farming in Queensland, 2007-08
May	Causes of Death, Queensland, 2007
April	Criminal Courts in Queensland, 2007-08
February	150 Years of Queensland's Economic History: Key Dates, Facts and Figures
January	Deaths, Queensland, 2007
2008	
November	Births, Queensland, 2007
October	Water Use on Queensland Farms, 2006-07
August	Natural Resource Management on Queensland Farms, 2006-07
July	Recorded Crime - Victims, Queensland, 2007
	Forms of Employment, Queensland - November 2007
June	Labour Force Characteristics of Queensland Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People, 2007
	Household Preparedness for Emergencies Queensland - October 2007
May	Involvement in Organised Sport and Physical Activity, Queensland, April 2007
April	General Social Survey, 2006: Financial Stressors, Queensland
2007	

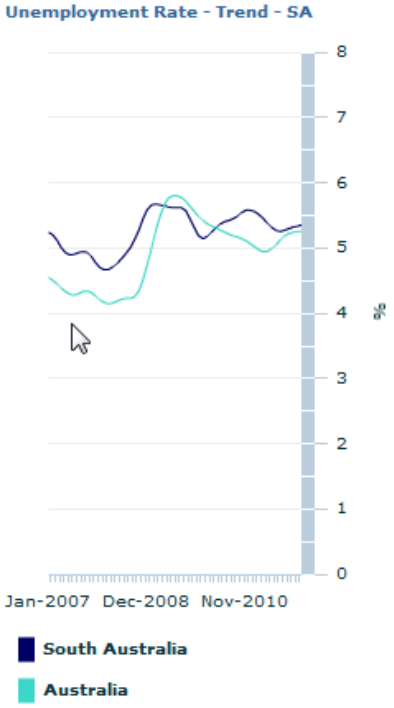
December	General Social Survey, 2006: Personal Stressors, Queensland
November	Census Data - Second Release
	Young People in the Labour Market, Queensland, 2007
September	General Social Survey, 2006: Characteristics of Family and Community Support & Crime and Safety
July	Forms of Employment, Queensland, November 2006
	Working Time Arrangements, Queensland, November 2006
June	Preferred Working Hours of Wage and Salary Earners, Queensland, October 2006
May	National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey: Queensland, 2004-05
	Energy Use and Conservation, March 2005

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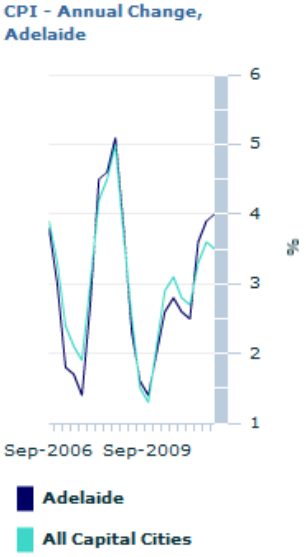
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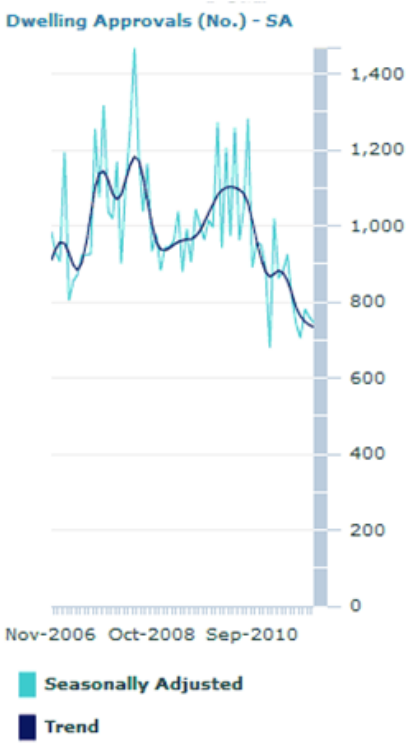
South Australia State Statistical Indicators



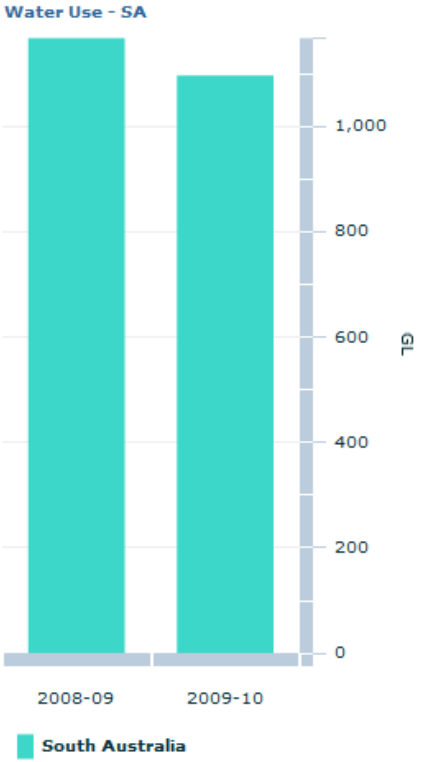
Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)



Source(s): Consumer Price Index. Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)



Source(s): Building Approvals. Australia (cat. no. 8731.0)



Source(s): Water Account, Australia (cat no. 4610.0)



- Demography
- Work
- Education and Training
- Health
- Family and Community
- Crime



- State Accounts
- Prices
- Investment and Finance
- International Trade



- Agriculture
- Construction
- Retail
- Tourism



- Water
- Energy
- Greenhouse Gases

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South Australia State Statistical Indicators



People

Demography

Estimated resident population

Fertility rate

Mortality rate

Work

Unemployment

Labour Force Participation

Employed Persons

Part-time Employment

Average weekly earnings

Education and Training

People with Qualifications

Young People in Education

Young People Not Participating in Education or Work

Health

Life Expectancy

Infant Mortality

Family and community

Children in Lone Parent Families

Crime

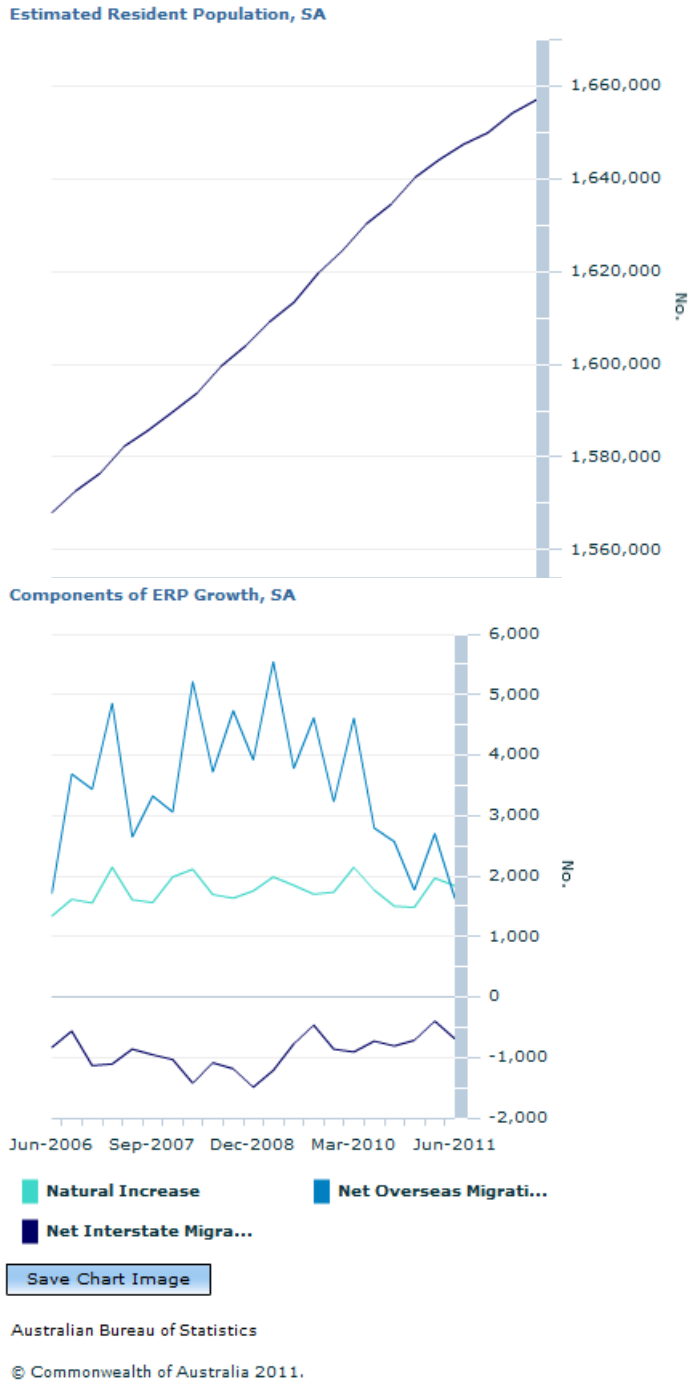
Victims of Crime

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1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 22/12/2011

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION



Source(s): Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0)

- At 30 June 2011, the estimated resident population (ERP) of SA was 1.66 million, an increase of approximately 2,800 over the previous quarter and approximately 12,800 (0.8%) over the previous year.
- The largest component of population growth in the June quarter 2011 was natural increase, which added approximately 1,800 to the population. Net overseas migration accounted for approximately 1,600 additional people while there was a net loss of approximately 700 people to interstate migration.
- Nationally, the ERP at 30 June 2011 was 22.6 million, up approximately 320,800 (1.4%) from the previous year.

Among the states and territories, WA had the fastest annual rate of growth (2.4%) while the NT had the slowest growth (0.4%).

- An interactive illustration of population changes and projections can be accessed at Australian Population Pyramids.

Useful Links

Historical Population Statistics

About Population Statistics

Regional Population Growth

How is the Estimated Resident Population (ERP) derived?

Current estimates of the resident population of Australia and its states and territories are based on the most recent (2006) Census and are derived from 'place of usual residence' (where individuals have lived, or intend to live, for six months or more of the Census year).

In Census years, ERP figures at 30 June are calculated by adjusting census counts of usual residents to include those missed in the Census and those who were overseas on Census Night and also take account of births and deaths occurring between 30 June and Census Night (usually early August). Quarterly estimates of the Australian population are derived thereafter by adding **natural increase** (births minus deaths) and **net overseas migration** (immigration minus emigration) to the estimated population at the beginning of the period. For the states and territories, account is also taken of estimated interstate movements involving a change of usual residence (**net interstate migration**).

Population figures are released in several phases including preliminary, revised and final. The above figures are preliminary.

For more information about population statistics, refer to *Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009* (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001)

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1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/10/2011

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE

- In 2010, the total fertility rate (TFR) for SA was 1.87 babies per woman, increasing marginally from 2009.
- The 2010 rate was higher than the rate recorded a decade before (1.71 in 2000), and has increased from 2005, when the TFR was 1.76.
- Total fertility rates varied substantially between the states and territories in 2010, ranging from 1.75 babies per woman in Victoria to 2.11 babies per woman in the NT. In 2010, NSW, SA, the NT and the ACT recorded increases in TFR from the previous year, with Victoria, Queensland, WA and Tasmania recording decreases.
- All states and territories except the NT have recorded an overall increase in the TFR since 2005.



Footnote(s): (a) Births per woman

Source(s): Births Australia (cat. no. 3301.0)

Useful Links

Population Methods and Concepts

How is the Total Fertility Rate derived?

The total fertility rate (TFR) represents the number of children a female could expect to bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life. The TFR is the sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per 1,000 of the estimated female population of the same age). *Reproductive lifetime* refers to the age range 15 to 49 years. For the purpose of calculating age-specific fertility, births to mothers under 15 years and over 49 years are added to the nearest age group.

For more information about fertility statistics and methodologies, please refer to the Explanatory Notes of *Births, Australia* (cat. no 3301.0).

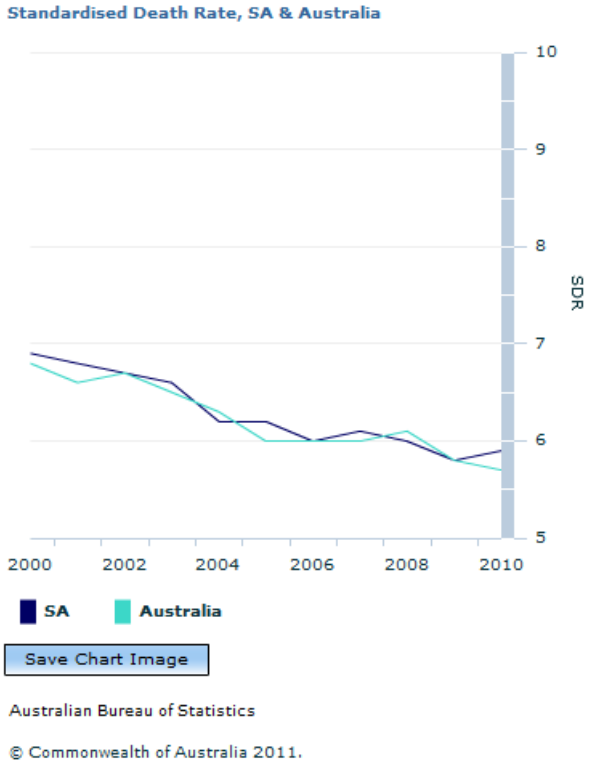
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MORTALITY RATE

- In 2010, the standardised death rate (SDR) for the population of SA was 5.9 per 1,000. The SDR was higher for males (7.0) than females (4.9).
- Since 2000 the SDR has declined from 6.9 to 5.9.
- Nationally, the SDR has trended downwards, from 6.8 in 2000 to 5.7 in 2010.



Source(s): Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)

Useful Links

About Population Statistics

Causes of Death

What is a Standardised Death Rate?

Standardised death rates (SDRs) enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001. SDRs are expressed per 1,000 or per 100,000 persons.

For large populations with reliable age-specific death rates, the direct method of calculating SDRs is used. The SDR is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age, the death rates of the population under study.

For smaller populations where age-specific death rates are unknown or unreliable, the indirect method of calculation is used. The SDR is an adjustment to the crude death rate (number of deaths per 1,000 of the estimated resident population) to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths that would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population.

Age-specific death rates are calculated using the number of deaths (occurring or registered) during the calendar year at a specified age per 1,000 of the estimated resident population of the same age at the mid-point of the year (30 June).

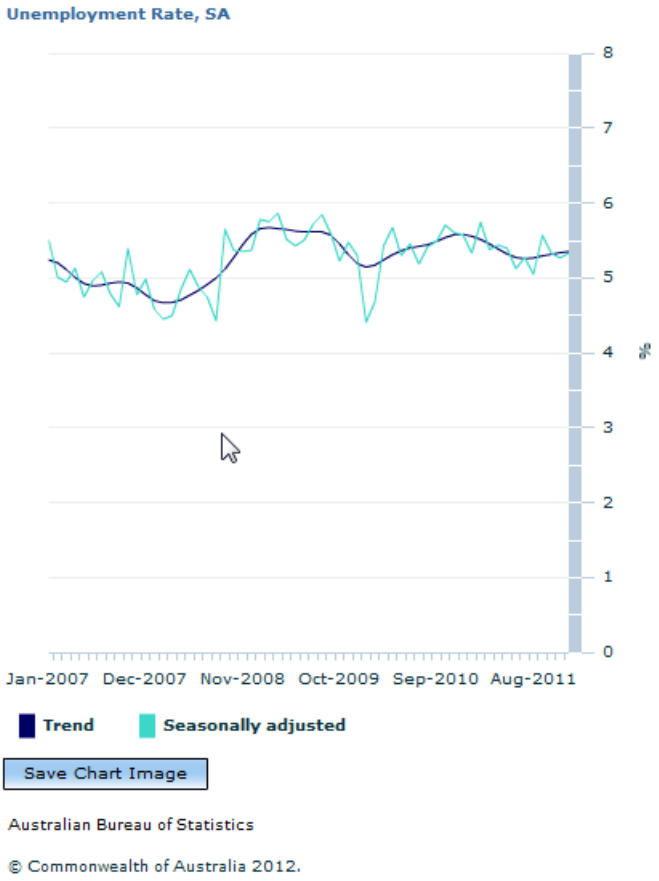
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ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 23/01/2012

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

- In December 2011, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in SA was 5.3%, unchanged from the previous month.
- At the same time, the trend unemployment rate was 5.4%, slightly higher than the national rate of 5.3%.



Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

What is the unemployment rate in your state or territory?

The unemployment rate for any group is defined as the number of unemployed people expressed as a percentage of the labour force (employed plus unemployed). As a measure of the proportion of the labour force that is under-utilised, its most important use is as an indicator of the performance of the economy. A high rate of unemployment indicates limited employment opportunities in a labour market that is oversupplied. A low rate of unemployment indicates a tight labour market, potential scarcity of skilled labour, and future cost pressures from wage demands from workers.

The trend over time in the overall unemployment rate serves as an indicator of the performance of the economy, while the unemployment rate for different groups of people (e.g. younger people, older people, women) identifies areas of

social concern when rates for some groups are much higher than for others.

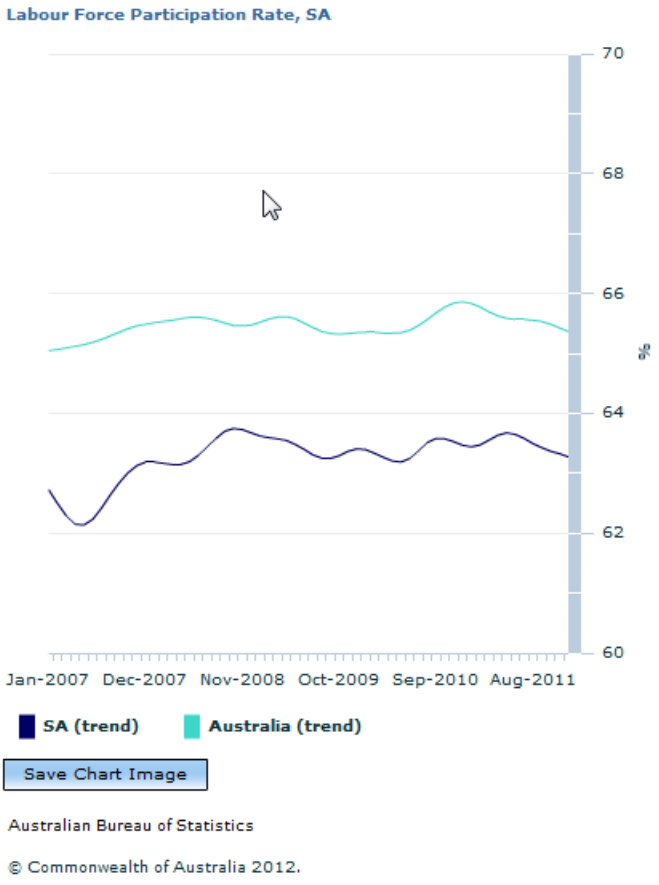
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LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

- In December 2011, the trend labour force participation rate in SA was 63.3%, compared to the most recent high of 63.7% in May 2011. The national rate in December 2011 was 65.4%.
- In seasonally adjusted terms, the labour force participation rate was 63.2%, a slight decrease from the previous month.



Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

How many people participate in the labour force in your state or territory?

The participation rate represents the labour force (total employed and unemployed who are actively looking for work) expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over, in the same group. Labour force estimates are derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers using computer-assisted interviewing.

A person's experience of the labour market will vary according to a number of factors, including the economic conditions at any given time, and their age. For example, the chance of someone finding a job decreases during a recession, while

the likelihood of participating in the labour force varies as circumstances change, particularly in relation to family and education commitments. Factors affecting someone's peer group can also have a similar influence on labour market activity - people of different generations may have different expectations and experiences.

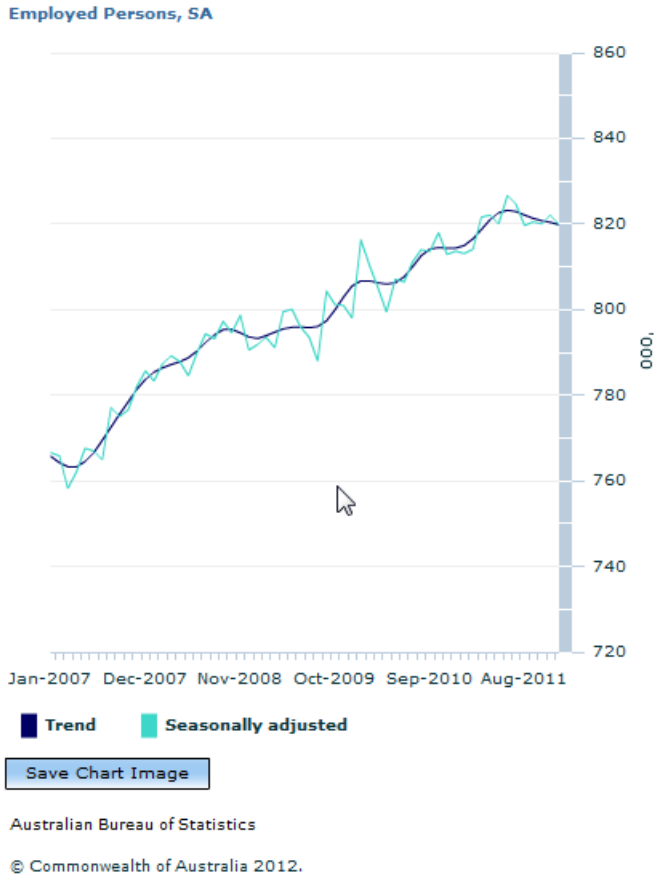
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ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 24/01/2012

EMPLOYED PERSONS

- In seasonally adjusted terms, there were 819,800 employed persons in SA in December 2011 or 2,300 less than in November 2011.
- In trend terms, there were 819,800 employed persons in SA in December 2011 or 5,400 more than in December 2010.
- In SA in December 2011, there were 441,500 employed males and 378,300 employed females, in trend terms.



Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

How many persons are employed in your state or territory?

Employed persons are all persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or

- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or
- were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:
  - away from work for fewer than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or
  - away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or
  - away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or
  - on strike or locked out; or
  - on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or
- were employers or own account workers, who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

Labour force estimates are derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers using computer-assisted interviewing.

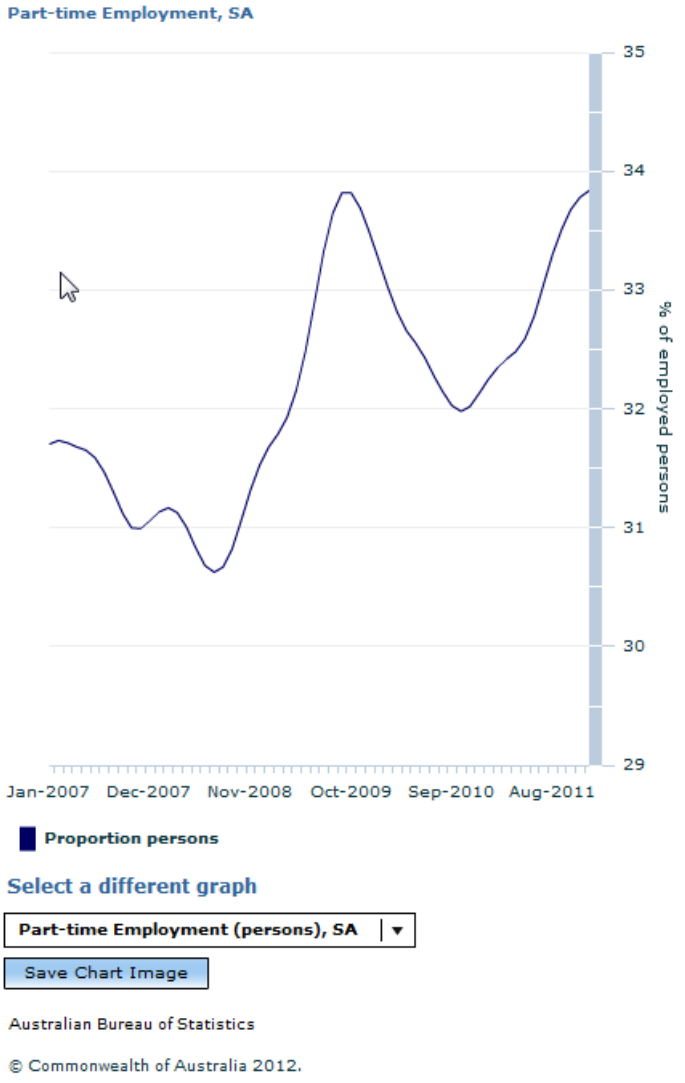
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PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT

- In SA in trend terms, there were 277,400 part-time employed persons in December 2011, or 33.8% of total employed persons.
- Of all employed males in SA in December 2011, 18.2% were working part-time, compared to 52.1% of all employed females who were working on a part-time basis.
- In SA in December 2011, there were 542,400 full-time employed persons or 800 less than in November 2011 and 10,300 less than in December 2010.



Footnote(s): Trend

Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no 6202.0)

Useful Links

What do part-time and full-time employment mean?

Part-time employed persons are employed persons who usually worked fewer than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week or were not at work during the reference week.

Full-time employed persons are employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working fewer than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

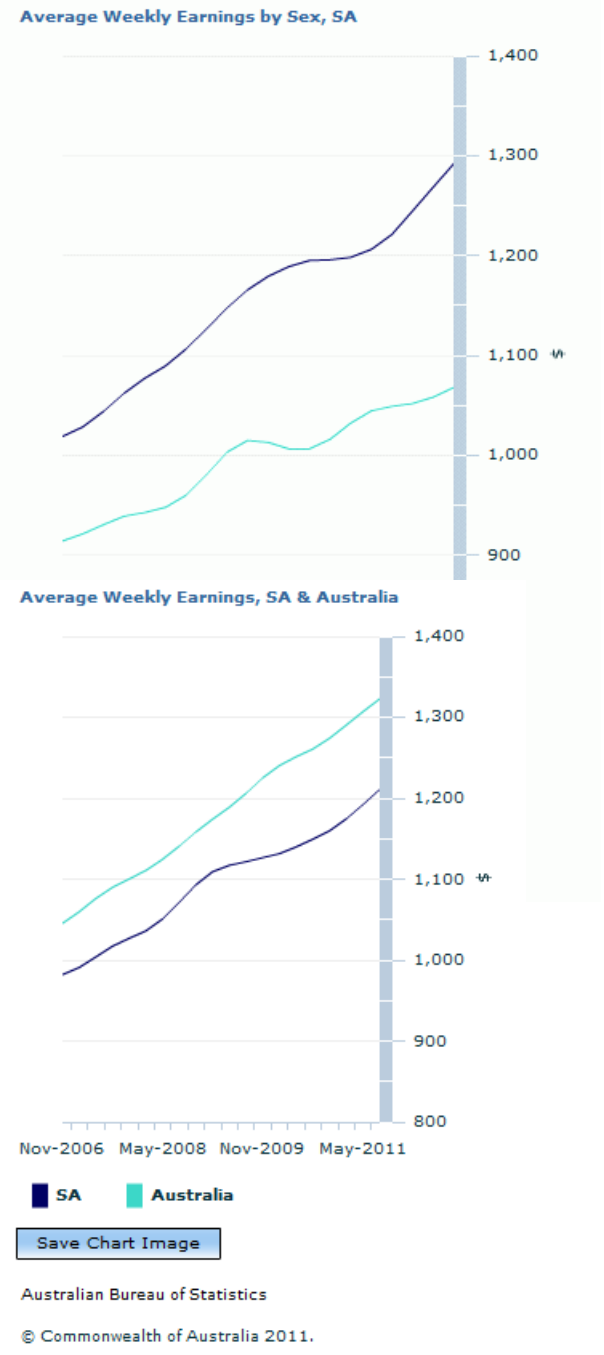
Labour force estimates are derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers using computer-assisted interviewing.

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AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS



Footnote(s): Full-time adult ordinary time (trend)

Source(s): Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0)

- In trend terms, average weekly full-time ordinary time earnings (AWOTE) in the August 2011 quarter in SA for males was $1,291.70, a rise of 7.1% from the same time 12 months earlier and for females $1,068.10, an increase of 2.2% over the same period.
- Female AWOTE for SA in the August 2011 quarter was the lowest in the nation.
- AWOTE in the August 2011 quarter in SA stood at $1,211.00, an increase of 5.4% from the same period in 2010

compared to the Australian estimate of $1,322.60, an increase of 4.9%.

Useful Links

Australian Labour Market Statistics (cat. no. 6105.0)

How are average weekly earnings derived?

Weekly ordinary time earnings refers to one week's earnings of employees for the reference period, attributable to award, standard or agreed hours of work. It is calculated before taxation and any other deductions (e.g. superannuation, board and lodging) have been made.

What do ordinary time earnings include?
Award, workplace and enterprise bargaining payments, and other agreed base rates of pay, over-award and over-agreed payments, penalty payments, shift and other allowances; commissions and retainers; bonuses and similar payments related to the reference period; payments under incentive or piecework; payments under profit sharing schemes normally paid each pay period; payment for leave taken during the reference period; all workers' compensation payments made through the payroll; and salary payments made to directors.

What do ordinary time earnings exclude?
Amounts salary sacrificed, non-cash components of salary packages, overtime payments, retrospective pay, pay in advance, leave loadings, severance, termination and redundancy payments, and other payments not related to the reference period.

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ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 26/07/2011

PEOPLE WITH NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATIONS

- In 2010, about six in ten people (59.6%) in SA aged 25-64 years had a non-school qualification. This proportion has increased steadily from 45.0% in 2000.
- Nationally, the proportion rose to 63.2% with the ACT having the highest rate, at 74.6%, and Tasmania the lowest, at 59.1%.



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of persons aged 24-65 years with a non-school qualification

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

About the Survey of Education and Work

About the Australian Standard Classification of Education

Non-school Qualifications

Non-school qualifications are awarded for educational attainments other than those of pre-primary, primary or secondary education. They include qualifications at the following broad levels of education:
Post Graduate Degree; Master Degree; Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate; Bachelor Degree; Advanced Diploma and Diploma; and Certificates I, II, III and IV levels. (*Education Variables* (cat. no. 1246.0)). Non-school qualifications may be attained concurrently with school qualifications.

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ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 26/07/2011

YOUNG PEOPLE IN EDUCATION

- In 2010, 57.6% of the SA population aged 15-24 years were enrolled in a full-time or part-time course of study at an educational institution. This compares with 59.1% for the same age group across Australia.
- Over the past decade, the proportion of young people in education in SA has ranged from a low of 50.9% in 2004 to 57.7% in 2007 and 2008.



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of people aged 15-24 participating in education.

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

About Education Statistics

Deriving Measures of Engagement in Secondary Education

Education Participation

Data on the education participation of Australians aged 15-64 years are collected in the ABS Survey of Education and Work. The 2009 survey collected information from residents of private dwellings in all states and territories. Education participation relates to all people enrolled for a course of study in the survey month at any institution whose primary role is education including (but not restricted to) schools, higher education institutions and Technical and Further Education colleges (TAFEs). For more information about the survey, including definitions, estimation procedures and collection methodology, refer to the Explanatory Notes of *Education and Training Experience* (cat. no. 6278.0)

Participation in education and training typically falls with age. The participation of young people aged 15 -24 years is seen by the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) as critical in increasing the productivity of individual workers

and the economy as a whole *(COAG Meeting, Communique April 2009*). The participation rate of people aged 15 -24 years is expressed as a proportion of the total estimated resident population of that age group.

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YOUNG PEOPLE NOT FULLY ENGAGED IN EDUCATION OR WORK

- In 2010, an estimated 18.1% of the SA population aged 15-19 years were not fully engaged in education or work. Over the past decade, this estimate has ranged from a low of 12.2% in 2000 to 20.0% in 2004.
- Nationally, the proportion of 15-19 year olds not fully engaged in education or work was 14.8% in 2010, with Queensland having the highest proportion (19.8%) and ACT the lowest (9.4%).



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of persons aged 15-19 years not fully-engaged in education and/or work.

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

More information on Education Statistics

Survey of Education and Work

Young People Not Fully Engaged in Education or Work

People who are not fully engaged in education or work fall into three main categories: those who are neither studying nor working; those who are studying part-time and not working; and those who are working part-time and not studying. Many of these people are in the 15-19 year age group, experiencing the often difficult transition from school to work, who may be at risk of remaining unskilled or joining the ranks of the long-term unemployed. The proportion of 15 -19 year olds who are not fully engaged in education or work is an important indicator of the social and economic well-being of the nation and the strength of state and national economies.

The above estimates are calculated using data from the ABS *Survey of Education and Work* (cat. no. 6227.0), conducted annually throughout Australia. See the link above for more information about this survey.

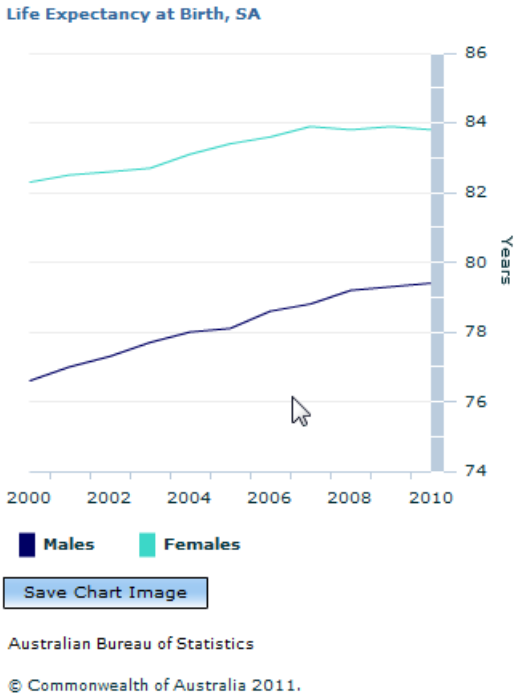
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ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 16/11/2011

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

- Based on current mortality rates, a boy born in SA in 2010 could expect to live for 79.4 years, compared to a life expectancy of 76.6 years for boys born in 2000.
- At the same time, a South Australian girl born in 2010 could expect to live for 83.8 years, compared to 82.3 years of life expected for girls born in 2000.
- Nationally, boys born in Australia in 2010 have a life expectancy of 79.5 years, while girls could expect to live for 84.0 years on average.



Footnote(s): Based on 2008-10 life tables

Source(s): Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)

Useful Links

Australian Social Trends, Dec 2010 (cat. no. 4102.0)

Life expectancy trends

How is life expectancy determined?

Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years a person might expect to live if the conditions at the time of birth continued throughout his/her lifetime. These estimates are calculated by the ABS using life tables which are statistical models generated using age-specific death rates. The life tables used to calculate the data for this indicator are current, or period life tables based on death rates for a short period of time during which mortality has remained much the same. Mortality rates used in the Australian and state and territory life tables are based on death registrations and estimated resident population for the period 2008-2010. The life tables do not take into account future assumed improvements in

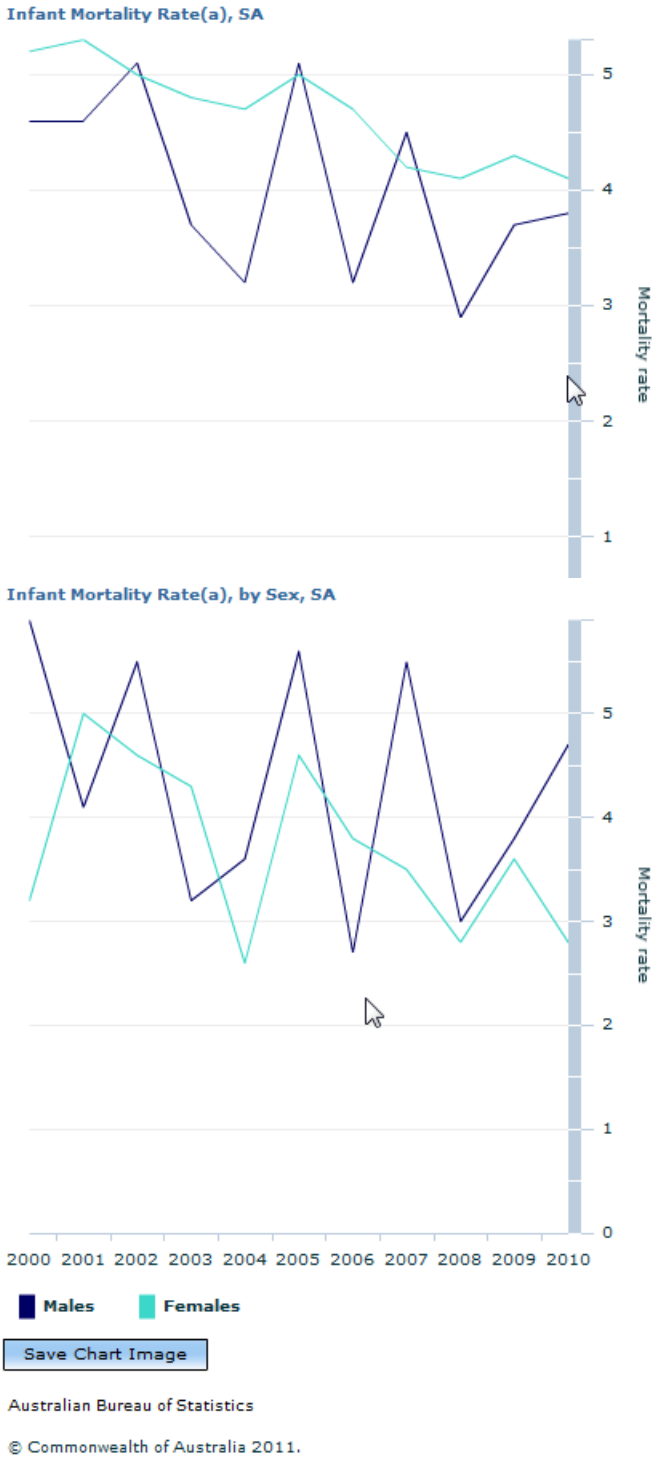
mortality.

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INFANT MORTALITY



Footnote(s): (a) Deaths per thousand live births

Source(s): Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)

- In 2010 in SA, the infant mortality rate for males was 4.7 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. This was an increase on the rate of 3.8 in 2009 and a decrease on the rate of 5.9 in 2000.
- At the same time, the rate for females was 2.8, a decrease on the rate of 3.6 in 2009 and 3.2 in 2000.

- The infant mortality rate for all babies in SA in 2010 was 3.8, compared to the Australian rate of 4.1.

Useful Links

Australian Social Trends, Dec 2010 (cat. no. 4102.0)

Australian Social Trends, 2002 (cat. no. 4102.0)

How is the infant mortality rate for your state or territory derived?

The survival of infants in their first year of life is commonly viewed as an indicator of the general health and wellbeing of a population. A low infant mortality rate is a major contributor to increased life expectancy**.**

The main source of data for this indicator is the ABS Deaths collection, compiled from data provided by the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages in each state and territory. An **infant death** is the death of a child before its first birthday. The **infant mortality rate** is the number of deaths in a calendar year of children aged under one year per 1,000 live births in the same calendar year.

The improved survival of babies in Australia in the last century, as in many other developed countries, has been associated mainly with the decline of infectious diseases, along with growing preventative health measures and public health programs. Further improvements in the second half of the century were largely due to improved medical technology and education campaigns about the importance of immunisation and most recently, in the case of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), infant sleeping position. Improvements in neonatal intensive care in the 1970s also played a major role in the continued decline in infant mortality in the latter part of the century.

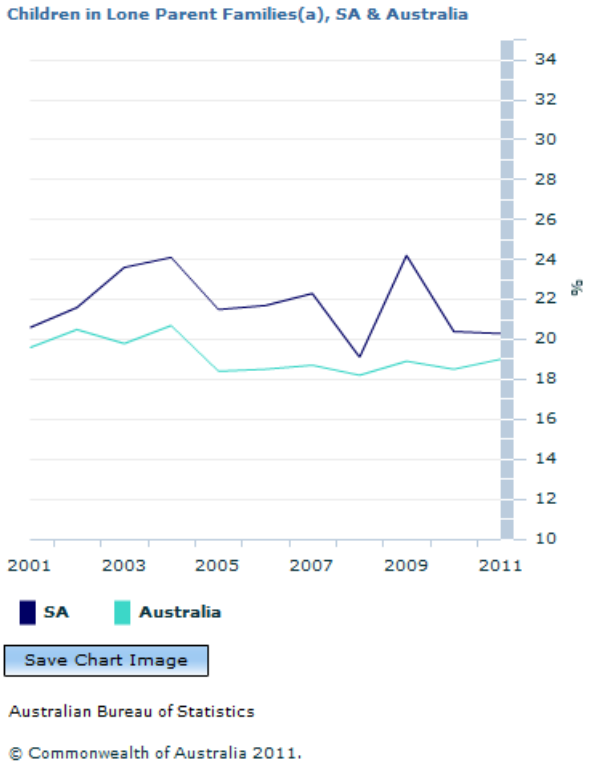
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ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 19/12/2011

CHILDREN IN LONE PARENT FAMILIES

- In 2011, about one in five children (20.3%) under 15 years of age in SA lived in a lone parent family. This figure has fluctuated in recent years, from 19.1% in 2008 to 24.2% in 2009.
- Nationally, 19.0% of children under 15 years lived in a lone parent family in 2011. Among the states and territories, Tasmania had the largest proportion, (24.5%) while the ACT had the smallest (13.2%).



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of children aged under 15 years living in lone-parent families.

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

Improving Family Data

Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families

Family Composition

Family composition data are collected through the ABS annual survey, *Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families* (cat. no. 6224.0.55.001). The survey results represent households across Australia except those in discrete Indigenous communities.

The size and composition of families have changed considerably in recent decades and remain of interest to social commentators and policy makers. Lone parents families are more likely to be at risk of poverty, reliance on government benefits and other forms of economic and social disadvantage. Lone parents may also find it difficult to balance work and care responsibilities (*Measuring Wellbeing: Frameworks for Australian Social Statistics* (cat. no. 4160.0).

For more information about family composition statistics and methodologies, please refer to *Improvements to Family Estimates from the Labour Force Survey* (cat. no. 6224.0.55.002).

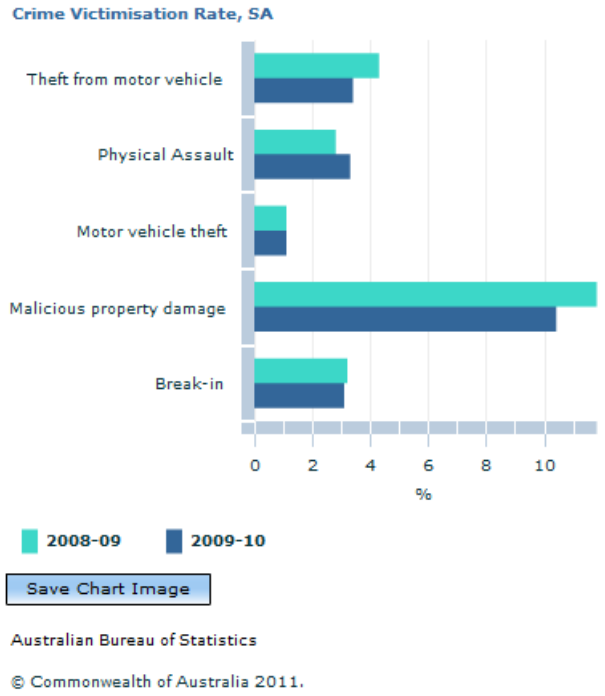
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ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 26/07/2011

CRIME VICTIMISATION

- In SA in 2009-10 there were 42.8 thousand victims of physical assault, a victimisation rate of 3.3%.
- In 2009-10 there were 68.2 thousand victims of malicious property damage in SA, a victimisation rate of 10.4%, which was the highest rate of all selected crimes in SA.
- There were 22.2 thousand victims of thefts from motor vehicles in 2009-10 in SA, a victimisation rate of 3.4%.



Source(s): Crime Victimisation, Australia (cat. no. 4530.0)

Useful Links

Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia (cat. no. 4510.0)

Recorded Crime - Offenders (cat. no. 4519.0)

Information Paper: Measuring Crime Victimisation, Australia: The Impact of Different Collection Methodologies (cat. no. 4522.0.55.001)

Crime and Justice @ a Glance (ABS)

What is the crime victimisation rate?

The victimisation rate is defined as the total number of victims of a crime in a given population expressed as a percentage of that population.

A victim may be a person or a household reporting at least one of the crimes surveyed. Victims were counted once only for each type of crime, regardless of the number of incidents of that type.

These statistics are derived from information collected in the ABS Multipurpose Household Survey.

The Survey covered only selected types of personal and household crimes. Personal crimes included physical assault, threatened assault, robbery and sexual assault. Household crimes included break-ins, attempted break-ins, motor vehicle theft, theft from a motor vehicle, malicious property damage and other theft.

Information collected in the Survey was 'as reported' by respondents and hence may differ from that which might be obtained from other sources or via other methodologies.

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State Accounts	**Prices**
State Final Demand	Consumer Price Index
Industry Gross Value Added	Labour Price Index
Count of Businesses	**International Trade**
Investment and Finance	Value of Imports/Exports
Housing Finance Commitments	

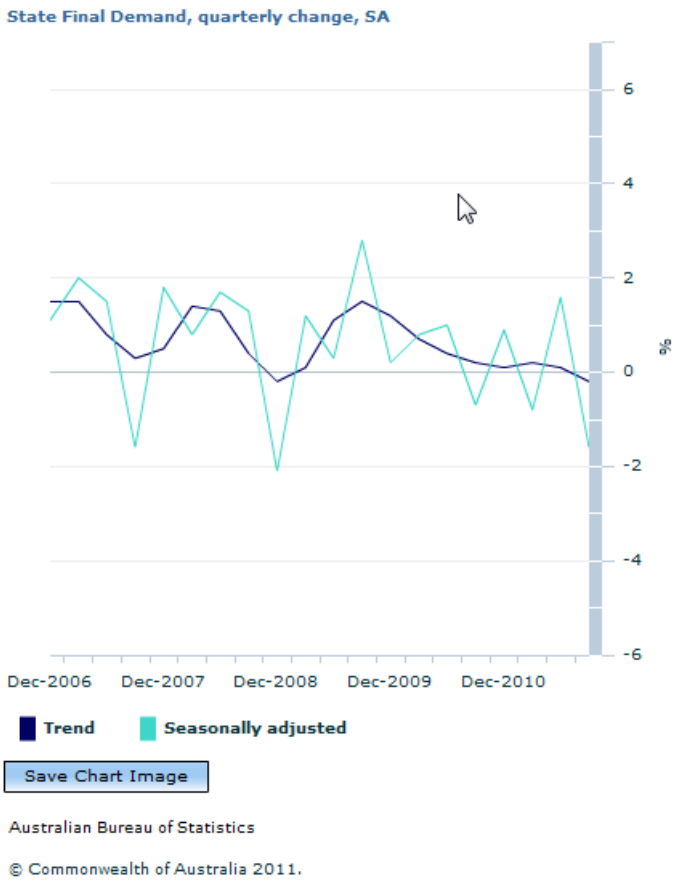
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1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 09/12/2011

STATE FINAL DEMAND

- In the September quarter 2011, the South Australian trend estimate of state final demand fell by 0.2% from the previous quarter, in volume terms. This was the lowest quarterly growth of all Australian states and territories, with the highest growth recorded for WA (up 4.1%).
- The trend estimate of state final demand in the September quarter 2011 grew by 0.2% from the same quarter of the previous year.
- The seasonally adjusted estimate in the September quarter 2011 recorded a negative growth of 1.6% on the previous quarter.



Source(s): Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0)

Useful Links

Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0)

Spotlight on National Accounts (cat. no. 5202.0)

National Accounts @ a Glance (ABS)

How is economic growth rate measured in your state or territory?

State final demand is a measure of economic demand for products in the economy. It is an aggregate obtained by summing government final consumption expenditure, household final consumption expenditure, private gross fixed capital formation and the gross fixed capital formation of public corporations and general government. It is different from Gross State Product (GSP) as it excludes international and interstate trade as well as change in inventories.

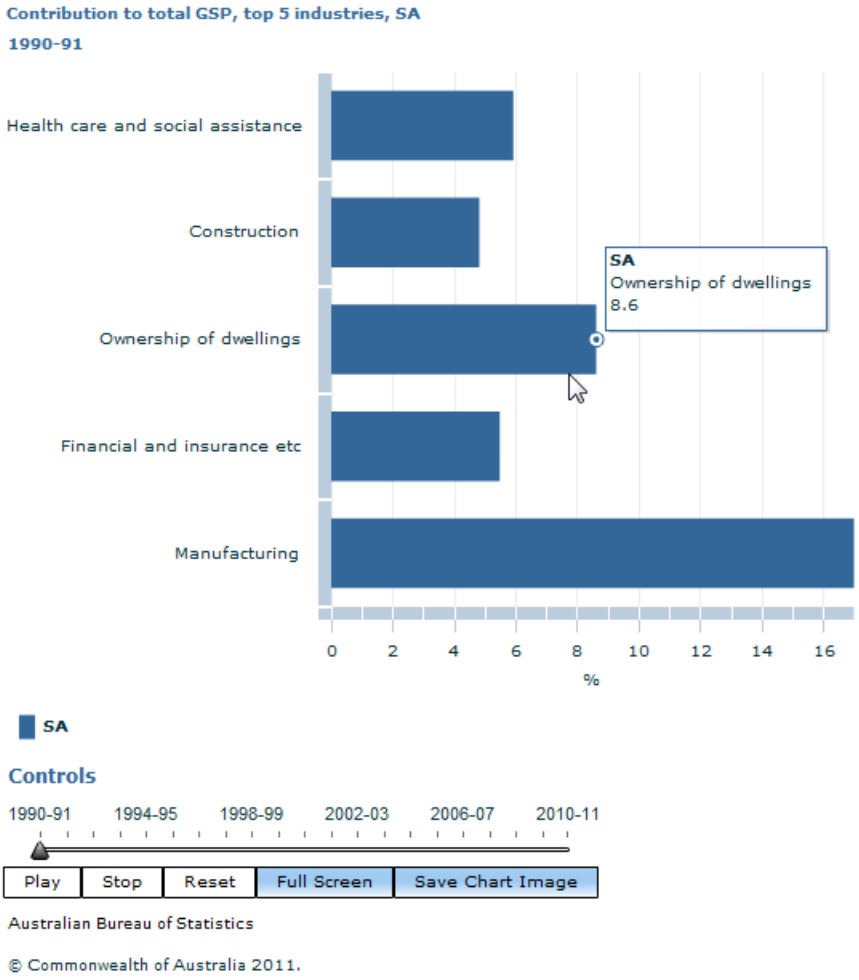
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ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 25/11/2011

INDUSTRY GROSS VALUE ADDED

- The industries in SA which made the greatest contribution to the state's gross product in 2010-11 in volume terms were: Manufacturing (10.4%), Financial and insurance services (8.7%), Ownership of dwellings (8.3%), Construction (6.9%), and Health care and social assistance (6.7).
- From 2000-01 to 2010-11, the Construction industry recorded a 100.4% increase in value added. This represented the highest increase of all industries in SA. During the same period, the Manufacturing industry recorded the largest decrease of 15.6%.



Source(s): Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0)

Useful Links

Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0)

Spotlight on National Accounts (cat. no. 5202.0)

What is the contribution of individual industries to the gross product in your state or territory?

Industry Gross Value Added (IGVA) measures the value of industry production. It is used to measure the contribution of individual industries to the gross product of a state or territory.

Gross State Product (GSP) is a measure of the production of goods and services within a state or territory. This is defined equivalently to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) but is for a state/territory rather than for the nation as a whole.

These estimates are all expressed in Chain Volume terms. Chain Volume estimates provide time series of expenditure and production aggregates that are free of the direct effects of price change.

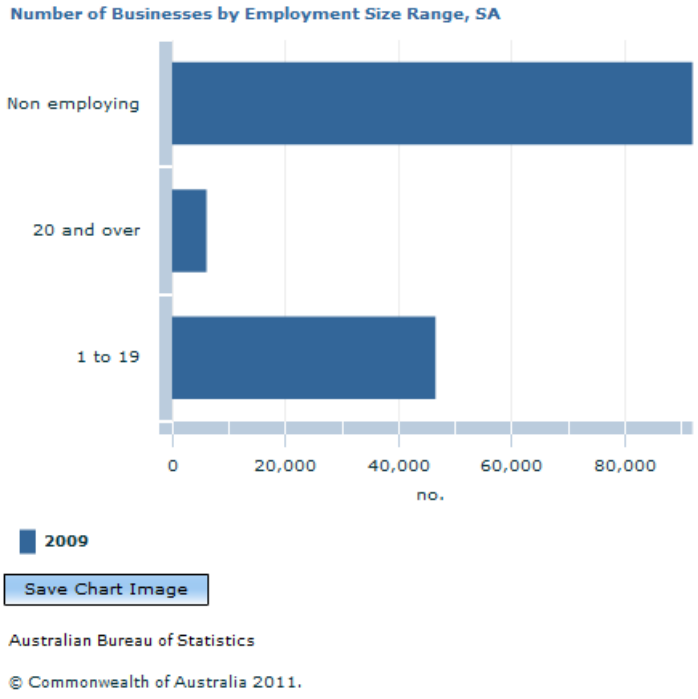
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COUNT OF BUSINESSES

- At the end of June 2009 there were 144,500 operating businesses in SA, or 1,700 less than at the same time in the previous year.
- The vast majority of these were small businesses, with 63.6% of the total being non-employing businesses and a further 32.2% of the total employing from 1-19 employees.



Source(s): Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits (cat. no. 8165.0)

Useful Links

Business Demography @ a Glance (ABS)

Do you know how many businesses operate in your state?

The ABS counts the number of businesses operating in the Australian economy, including rates of business entries and exits and business survival. These data are sourced from the ABS Business Register. They show the number of operating businesses by employment size at the end of June in each financial year and only include businesses which actively traded in goods or services during the reference period. Due to changes in scope, these counts are not directly comparable to previous data releases.

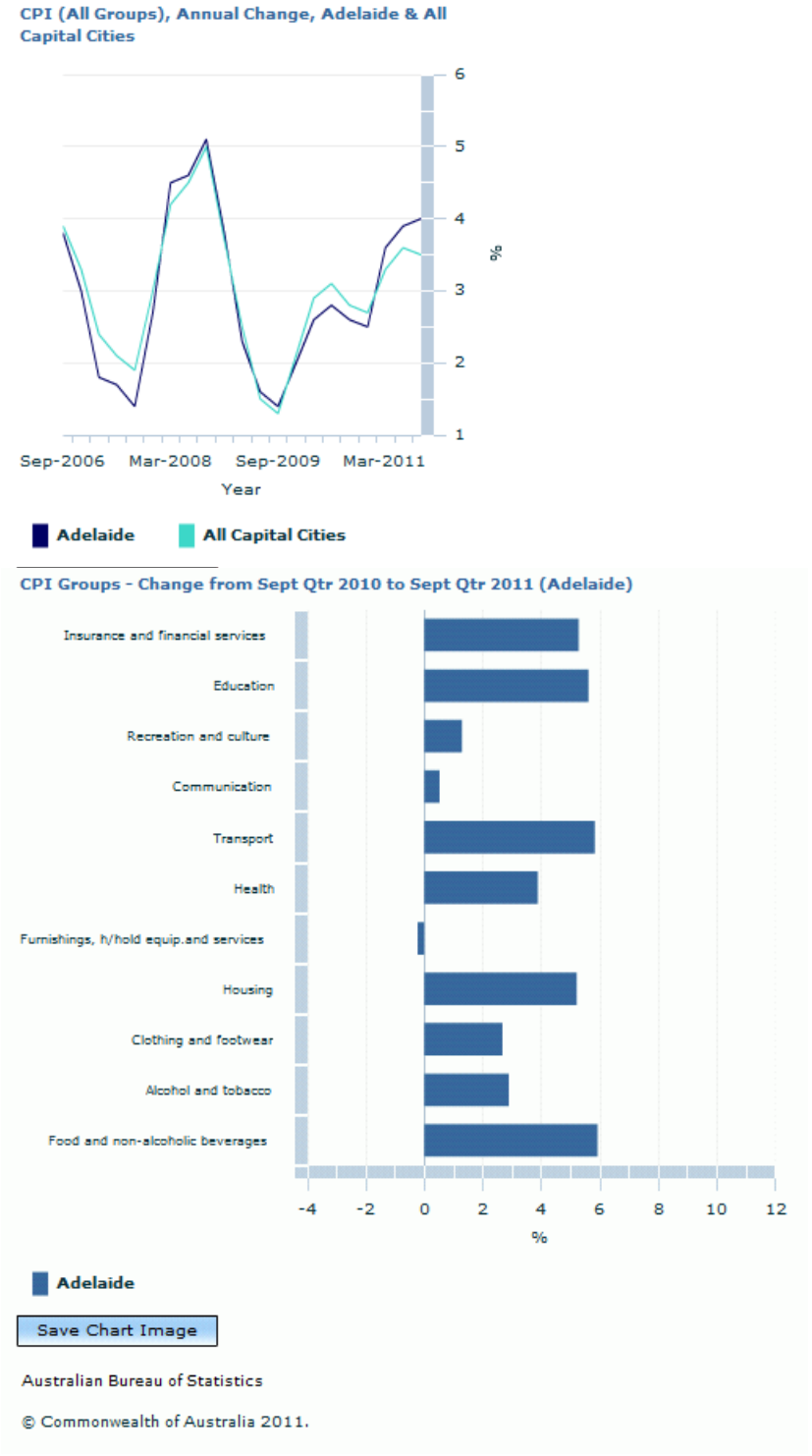
More detailed counts are available from the ABS website by industry, main state and territory, type of legal organisation, institutional sector, employment size ranges and annual turnover size ranges.

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ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 28/10/2011

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX



Source(s): Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)

- The increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Adelaide from September 2010 to September 2011 was 4.0%, substantially greater than the weighted average for the eight capital cities (3.5%). Adelaide had the largest annual CPI increase of all the eight capital cities.

- The largest price increase over the year in Adelaide were for Food and non-alcoholic beverages (5.9%), Transport (5.8%) and Education (5.6%).
- The only decrease in prices occurred in Furnishings, household equipment and services which decreased by 0.2%.
- In the September quarter 2011, Adelaide's CPI increased by 1.0%, above the average quarterly increase for the eight capital cities (0.6%).

Useful Links

About Price Indexes

Information Paper: Introduction of the 16th Series Australian Consumer Price Index, Australia, September 2011

What is the Consumer Price Index ?

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is based on the price of a "basket" of goods and services and is used to measure change in this price over time. The content of the basket is determined through the ABS Household Expenditure Survey.

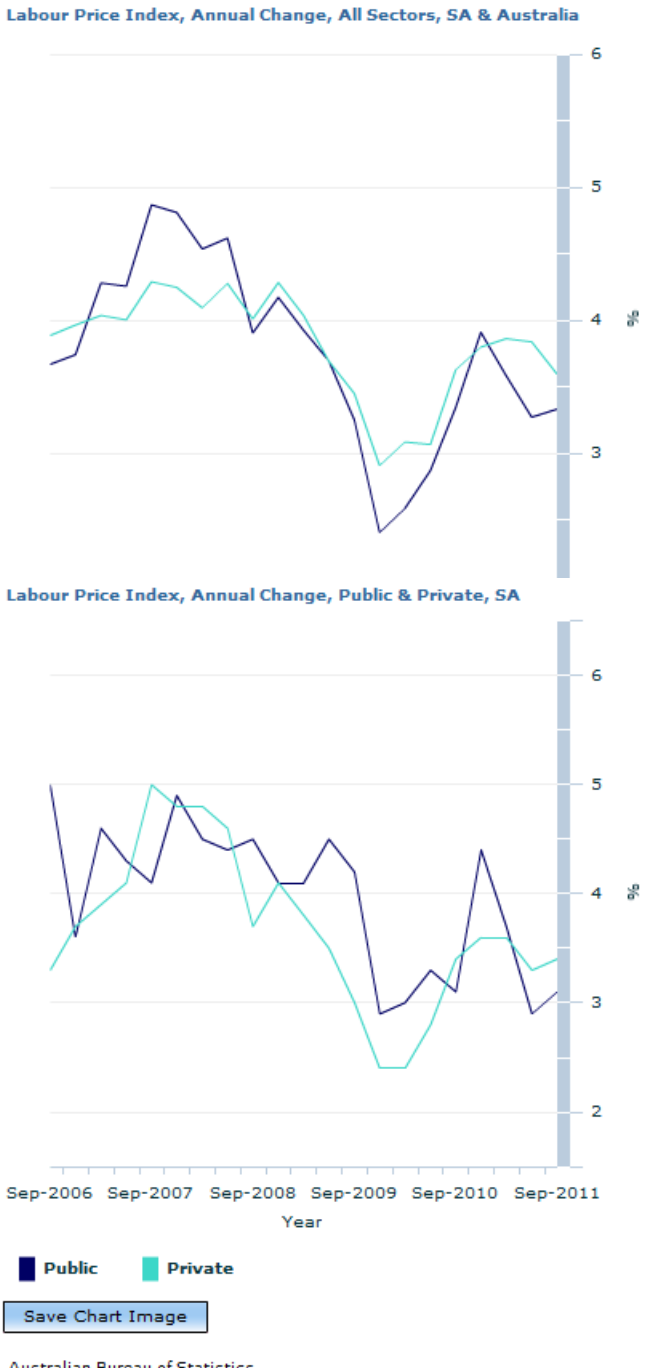
The CPI measures price change relative to the base year 1989-90, for which the index figure is set to 100. Prices are collected each quarter from selected retail outlets and through monitoring marked prices and advertised "special offers". For more information, refer to *Consumer Price Index, Concepts, Sources and Methods,* (cat. no. 6461.0).

This page last updated 25 January 2012

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LABOUR PRICE INDEX



Source(s): Labour Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6345.0)

- The annual increase in the Labour Price Index (LPI) for SA from September 2010 to September 2011 was 3.3%, lower than the national increase (3.6%) over the same period.
- The annual increase from September 2010 to September 2011 was 3.4% for the private sector and 3.1% for the public sector.
- In the September quarter 2011, the LPI for SA increased by 1.2%, equal to the national increase (1.2%).

- In the September quarter 2011, the private and public sectors in SA recorded increases of 1.5% and 0.7% respectively.

Useful Links

About the Labour Price Index

About Indexes

What is the Labour Price Index?

The Labour Price Index (LPI) measures the price of labour services and reflects change in wages and salaries over time. Change is measured relative to the base year, 2008-09, for which the figure is set to 100.

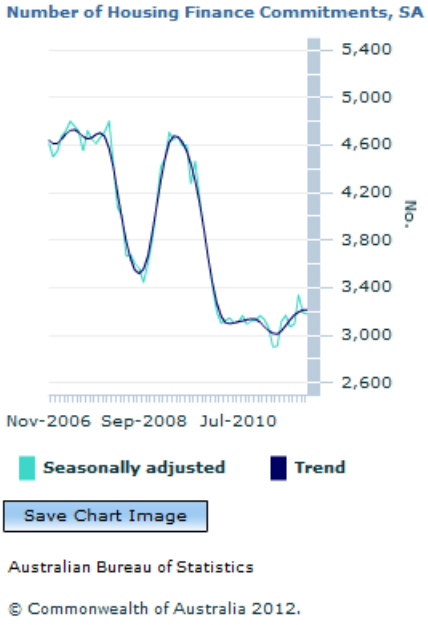
Wage data are collected quarterly from a random sample of 4,800 businesses on the Australian Business Register, which is stratified by state, industry, sector and business size. The LPI collects data related to 20,000 jobs nationally. For more information, refer to Labour Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2004.

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HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS



Australian Bureau of Statistics

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Footnote(s): Owner occupation data is used unless otherwise specified

Source(s): Housing Finance, Australia (cat. no. 5609.0)

- In November 2011, the number of owner occupied housing commitments in SA increased, in trend terms, by 0.1% from the previous month and 2.6% from November 2010.
- The value of commitments (Owner occupation) decreased in November 2011 by 0.2% in trend terms from the previous month, however, on an annual basis, the value of commitments (Owner occupation) increased by 0.3%.
- In seasonally adjusted terms, the number of commitments (Owner occupation) decreased by 0.3% from October 2010, while the value of commitments (Owner occupation) decreased by 2.0% over the same period.

Useful Links

About Time Series Data

More About Housing Finance Commitments

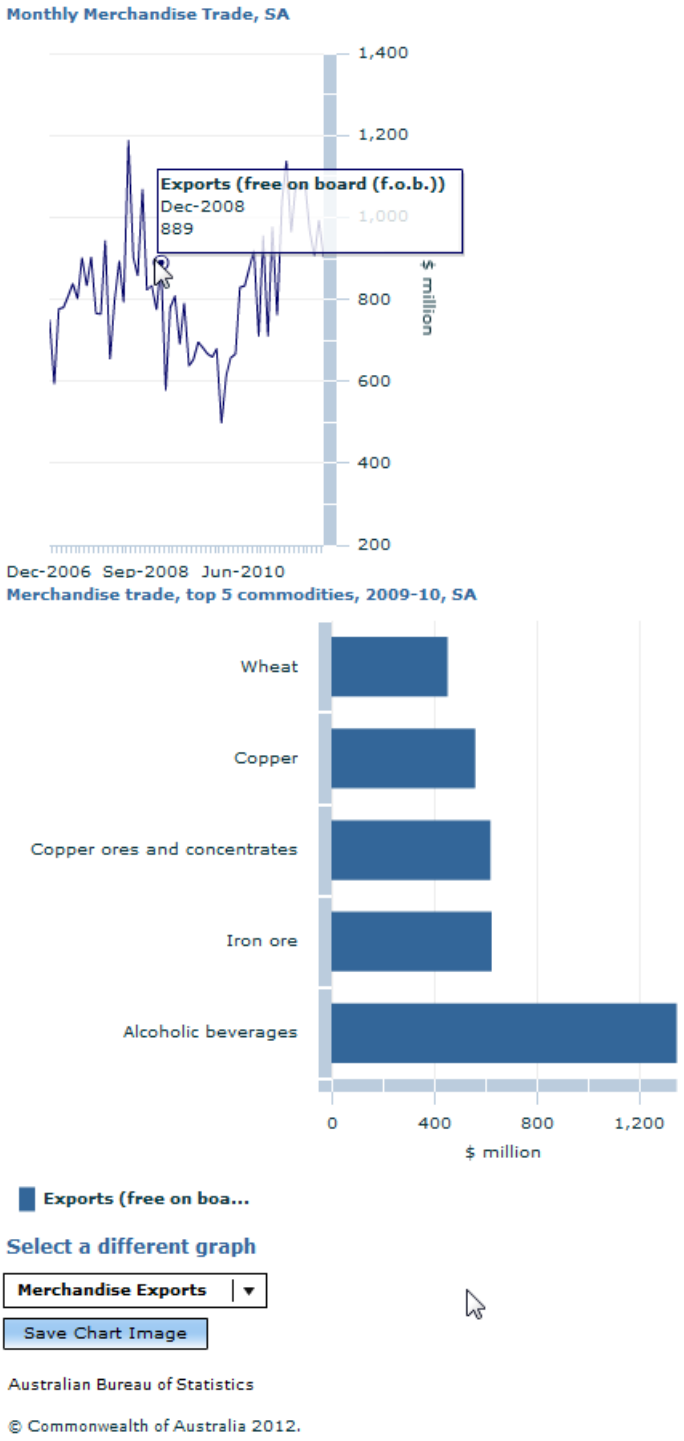
Housing finance commitments are the monetary commitments made by significant lenders towards the construction or purchase of housing. This includes new commitments as well as the outstanding values of housing loan assets to individuals (owner-occupiers and investors) held by lenders at the end of each reference month. Significant lenders include Banks, Building Societies, Credit Unions, Life or General Insurance companies, Superannuation Funds and other financial institutions. Housing finance data are primarily collected via returns submitted to the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA). For more information about the collection of housing finance statistics, refer to the Explanatory Notes of *Housing Finance, Australia* (cat. no. 5609.0).

This page last updated 25 January 2012

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ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 10/01/2012

VALUE OF IMPORTS/EXPORTS



Source(s): Unpublished data, International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (cat. no. 5368.0)

- In November 2011, the value of SA goods exported overseas was $903 million, a decrease of 9.1% on the October 2011 value of $993 million.
- At the same time, the value of goods imported into SA was $632 million, an increase of 1.4% on the October 2011 value of $623 million.

- In 2009-10 the top five overseas exports from SA were Alcoholic beverages (SITC 112), Iron ore and concentrates (SITC 281), Copper ores and concentrates (SITC 283), Copper (SITC 682) and Wheat (SITC 041).
- In 2009-10 the top five overseas imports into SA were Petroleum oils (excl. crude) (SITC 334), Motor cars (SITC 781), Motor vehicles for the transport of goods (SITC 782), Motor vehicle parts and accessories (SITC 784) and Rotating electric plant and parts (SITC 716).

Useful Links

International Merchandise Trade, Australia, Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2001 (cat. no. 5489.0)

Foreign Trade @ a Glance

Standard International Trade Classification Rev.3 (United Nations Statistics Division)

Do you know how much your state or territory exports/imports?

International merchandise trade statistics are compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from information submitted by exporters and importers or their agents to the Australian Customs Service (Customs). These statistics represent movements of commodities imported directly from or exported to overseas destinations. Interstate trade movements are not included. International trade statistics are used extensively to monitor Australia's export and import performance and they are a key input to Australia's balance of payments and national accounts statistics.

This page last updated 25 January 2012

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Agriculture	**Retail**
Value of Agricultural Production	Retail Turnover
Livestock Slaughtering	Motor Vehicle Sales
Construction	**Tourism**
Building Approvals	Tourist Accommodation

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VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION



Source(s): Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia (cat. no. 7503.0)

- In 2009-10 the gross value of total SA agricultural production was $4,578.9 million, an increase of 3.9% (or $171.4 million) from 2008-09. At the same, time the local value of SA's agricultural production increased by 3.0%.
- In 2009-10 cereals contributed 25.8% to the total gross value of SA's agricultural production, followed by livestock disposals with 25.6% and fruit with 14.7% respectively.

Useful Links

Agricultural Commodities, Australia (cat. no. 7121.0)

Livestock Products, Australia (cat. no. 7215.0)

Agriculture @ a Glance (ABS)

Do you know how the value of your state or territory's agricultural output is determined?

The gross value of agricultural commodities produced (VACP) is the value placed on recorded agricultural production at the wholesale prices realised in the market place.

The local value is the value placed on commodities at the point of production (i.e. farm gate). It is calculated by deducting marketing costs from the gross value of commodities produced. Marketing costs may include freight, cost of containers, commission and other marketing charges.

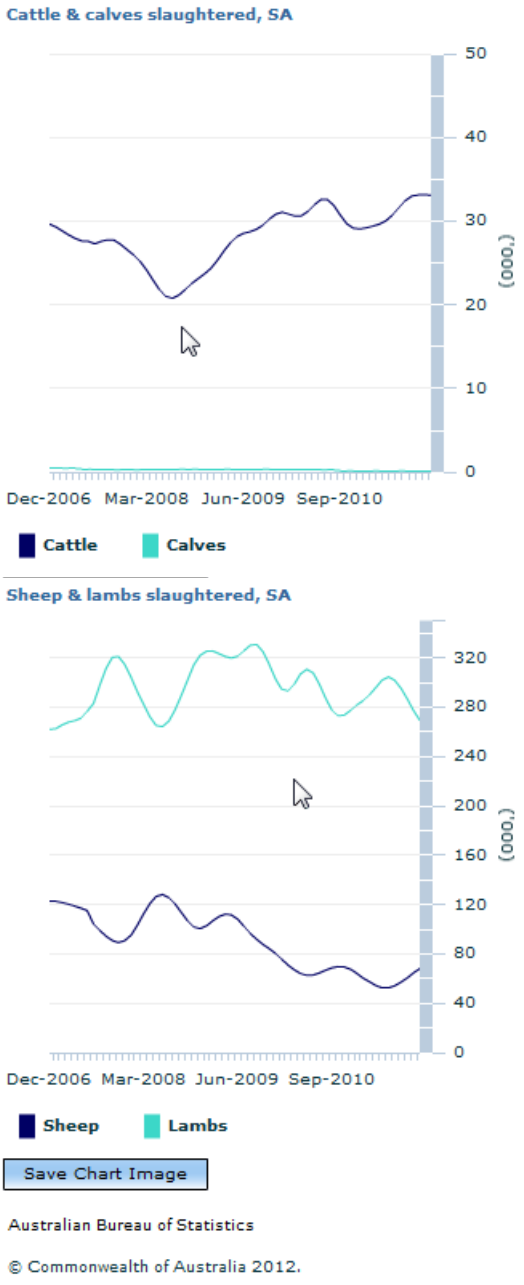
Quantity data for most agricultural commodities are collected from ABS agricultural surveys or the Agricultural Census. Remaining commodity data are obtained from non-ABS sources, and are comparable across time.

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LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERING



Footnote(s): Trend

Source(s): Livestock and Meat, Australia (cat. no. 7218.0.55.001)

In SA in November 2011, in trend terms, there were:

- 33,100 cattle slaughtered, an increase of 13.6% on the November 2010 figure
- just over 100 calves slaughtered, slightly less than the number slaughtered in November 2010
- 68,200 sheep slaughtered, over 1,000 head less than the November 2010 figure

- 269,600 lambs slaughtered, the fifth consecutive month of decline.

Useful Links

Livestock Products, Australia (cat. no. 7215.0)

Agriculture @ a Glance

Do you know how many livestock have been slaughtered in your state or territory?

Livestock slaughtering and meat production statistics are based on a monthly collection from abattoirs and other major slaughtering establishments. They include estimates of animals slaughtered by country butchers and other small slaughtering establishments.

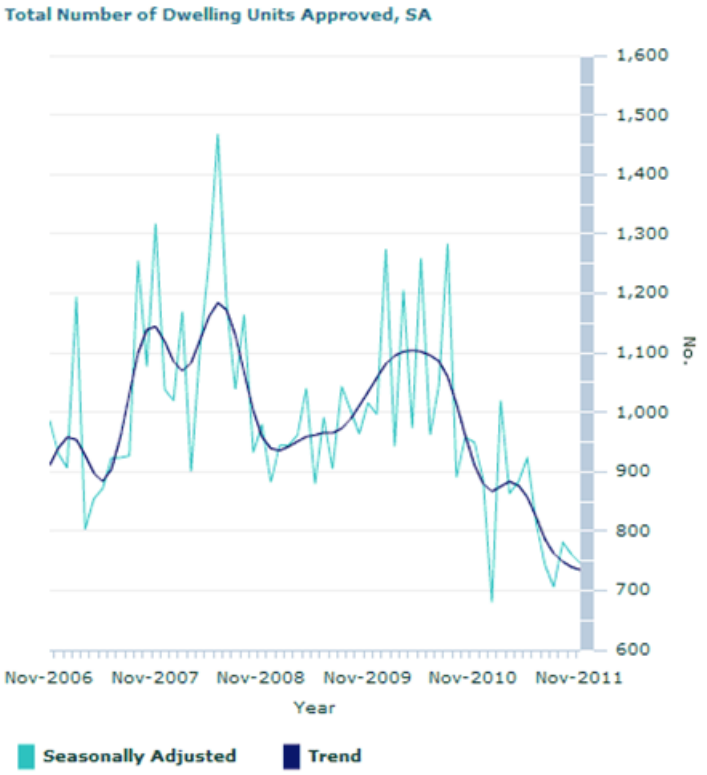
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BUILDING APPROVALS

- In November 2011, the number of dwelling unit approvals in SA decreased by 0.6% in trend terms. This is the eighth consecutive month of decline.
- The seasonally adjusted figure was 1.9% lower than in the previous month.
- The number of dwelling units approved in November 2011 (735) was 19.4% lower in trend terms than in November 2010 (912). Over the year, only the NT recorded an increase in the number of building approvals in trend terms, from 76 to 79, or 3.9%.



Source(s): Building Approvals. Australia (cat. no. 8731.0)

Useful Links

About Time Series Data

Building Activity

More About Building Approvals

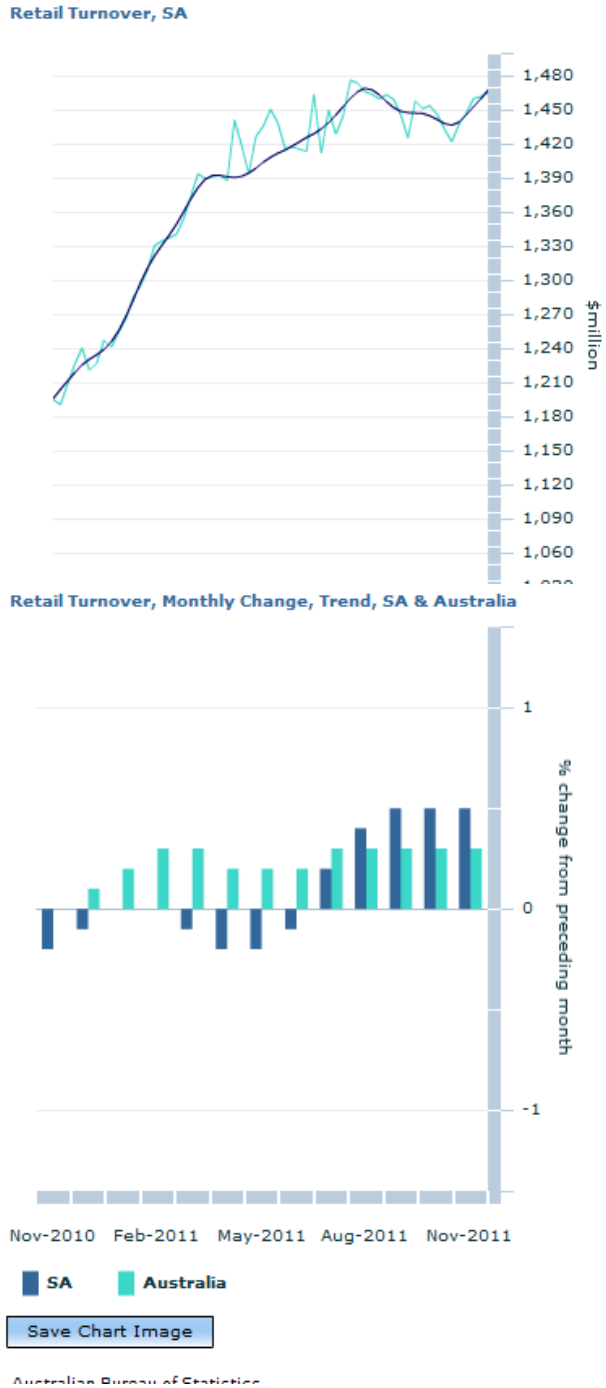
Building approvals statistics include the number and value of new building work approved by administrative bodies in the collection period. They relate to the construction of new residential buildings, renovations and additions valued at $10,000 or more and the construction of non-residential buildings valued at $50,000 or more. Approvals of engineering works for roads, bridges or railways are not included in these statistics.

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RETAIL TURNOVER



Source(s): Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0)

- In November 2011, the trend estimate of monthly retail turnover for SA increased by 0.5%, compared with a 0.3% increase nationally.
- The state's seasonally adjusted estimate increased by 0.2% in November 2011, the fifth consecutive monthly increase.

- Estimated retail turnover in November 2011 was 1.3% higher in trend terms than in November 2010.

Useful Links

About Seasonally Adjusted and Trend Data

ANZSIC

How are the Retail Trade Statistics Derived?

Estimates of the value of turnover of retail trade are compiled from the monthly Retail Business Survey, which collects sales data from a random sample of approximately 500 'large' businesses and 2,750 'smaller' businesses across Australia. The scope of the survey is all employing retail trade businesses selling predominantly to households. Industries included in the survey are defined according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006. For the purpose of Retail trade statistics, these industries are classified into 6 broad industry groups and 15 subgroups. Retail trade statistics released at the broad industry level include Food retailing; Household goods retailing; Clothing, footwear and personal accessory retailing; Department stores; Other retailing; and Cafes, restaurants and takeaway food services.

Turnover in retail trade includes retail sales, wholesale sales and (from July 2000) the goods and services tax as well as certain other takings and commission. For more information refer to the Explanatory Notes of *Retail Trade, Australia* (cat. no. 8501.0).

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ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 23/01/2012

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

- In December 2011, the number of new motor vehicles sold in SA decreased, in both trend (2.1%) and seasonally adjusted (1.8%) terms, from the previous month.
- New motor vehicle sales were 3.3% lower in December 2011 than in December 2010 in trend terms.
- Nationally, 86,947 motor vehicles were sold in December 2011 (trend). This figure was 0.3% lower than in the previous month but was 2.8% higher than in December 2010.



Source(s): Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia (cat. no. 9314.0)

Useful Links

Information Paper: Developments in New Motor Vehicle Statistics

About Seasonally Adjusted and Trend Data

Where do Motor Vehicle Sales Statistics Come From?

Motor Vehicle sales figures are produced by the Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries (FCAI), which collects data from all of its members on the sales of new vehicles, excluding motorcycles, plant and equipment and unpowered vehicles. For more information refer to the information paper *Developments in New Motor Vehicle Statistics* linked above.

Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation and ‘trading day effects’. A ‘trading day effect’ reflects the varying amounts of activity on different days of the week and the different

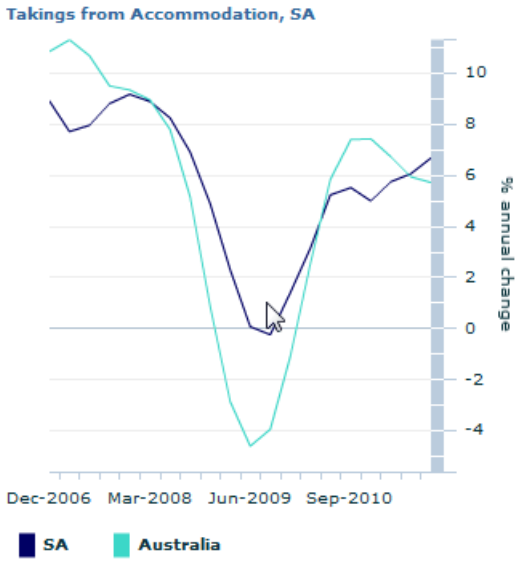
number of days of the week in any month (i.e. the number of Sundays, Mondays, etc.). Adjustment is also made for Easter which may affect the March and April estimates differently. Smoothing the seasonally adjusted series reduces the impact of the irregular component of the seasonally adjusted series and creates trend estimates. More information about these processes is available in the *Information Paper: A Guide to Interpreting Time Series - Monitoring Trends: An Overview* (cat. no. 1349.0) also linked above.

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TOURIST ACCOMMODATION





Save Chart Image

Australian Bureau of Statistics

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Footnote(s): Hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms (trend)

Source(s): Tourist Accommodation, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0)

- In the September quarter 2011 in SA, accommodation takings in trend terms were $101.3 million for hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms. This was an increase of 1.5% on the previous quarter and a 6.7% increase on the same quarter in the previous year.
- In SA, the room occupancy rate for hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms was 62.9% in the September quarter 2011 compared to the national occupancy rate of 65.8%. This was the same rate as the previous quarter and an increase of 0.1 percentage points on the same quarter in the previous year.

Useful Links

Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0.55.002)

Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (cat no. 3401.0)

Australian National Accounts: Tourism Satellite Account (cat. no. 5249.0)

Tourism @ a Glance

Do you know how much visitors spend on accommodation in your state or territory?

Tourist accommodation information is collected from hotels, motels and serviced apartments, with 15 rooms or more. These provide mainly short-term non-residential accommodation, generally for guests staying for periods of less than two months. This is the current scope of the Survey of Tourist Accommodation however, from March quarter 2005 to June quarter 2010, the scope of the survey was expanded to include smaller establishments.

Takings from accommodation include gross revenue from the provision of accommodation, including GST. Takings from meals are excluded.
Room occupancy is calculated by the number of rooms actually occupied expressed as a percentage of total capacity available during the survey period. All data presented here are trend estimates.

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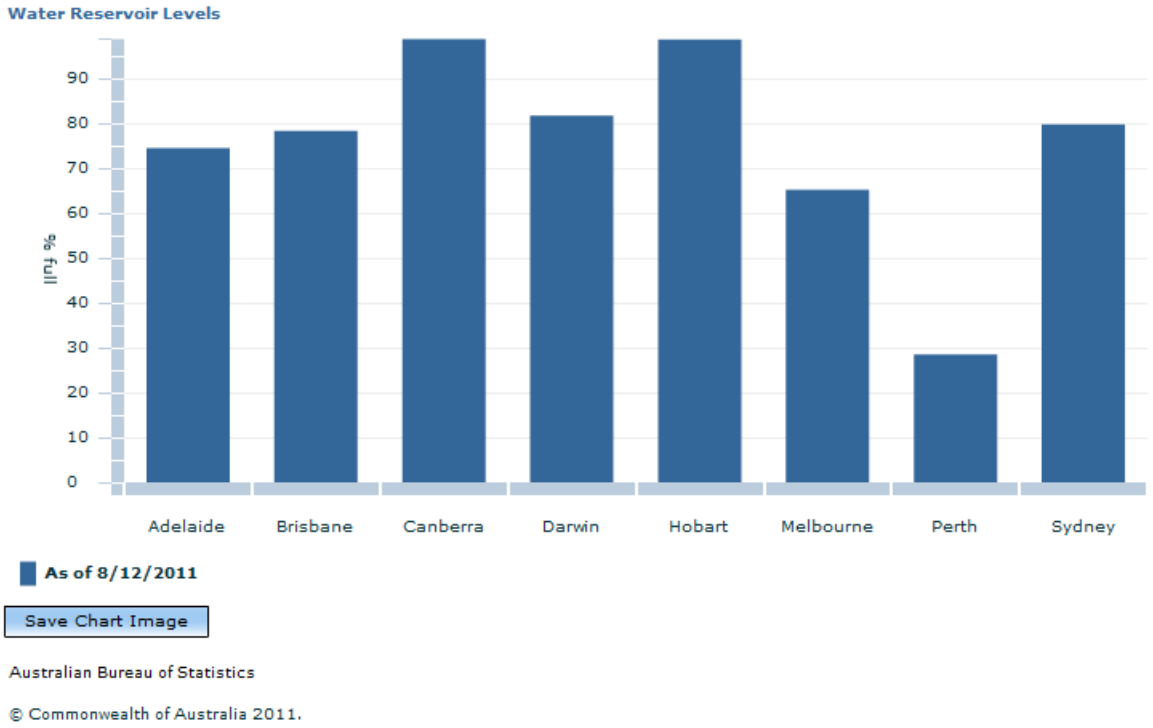
Water	**Energy**
Water Reservoir Levels	Energy Consumption
Water Use	**Greenhouse Gases**
	Carbon Emissions

This page last updated 25 January 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 14/12/2011

WATER RESERVOIR LEVELS



Source(s): Bureau of Meteorology (retrieved December 8, 2011)

- At 8 December 2011, the reservoirs in the Adelaide water collection area were 74.5% full, holding approximately 147.1 GL. At the same time in the previous year, these reservoirs were 83.5% full, holding 164.8 GL. Reservoir levels fell by 17.7 GL, or 10.7%, over this period.
- At 8 December 2011, the reservoirs servicing Hobart and Canberra were both near 100% capacity while Perth had the lowest reservoir levels, at 28.5% full.

Useful Links

More Information from the Bureau of Meteorology

About Water Storage Data

Where does reservoir level information come from?

Information on reservoir levels is collected, standardised and disseminated by the Bureau of Meteorology (BOM). This information includes the total volume of accessible water stored in public water storage facilities (e.g. dams) with a capacity over one gigalitre (GL) as well as the total capacity of water storage facilities in the region (% full).

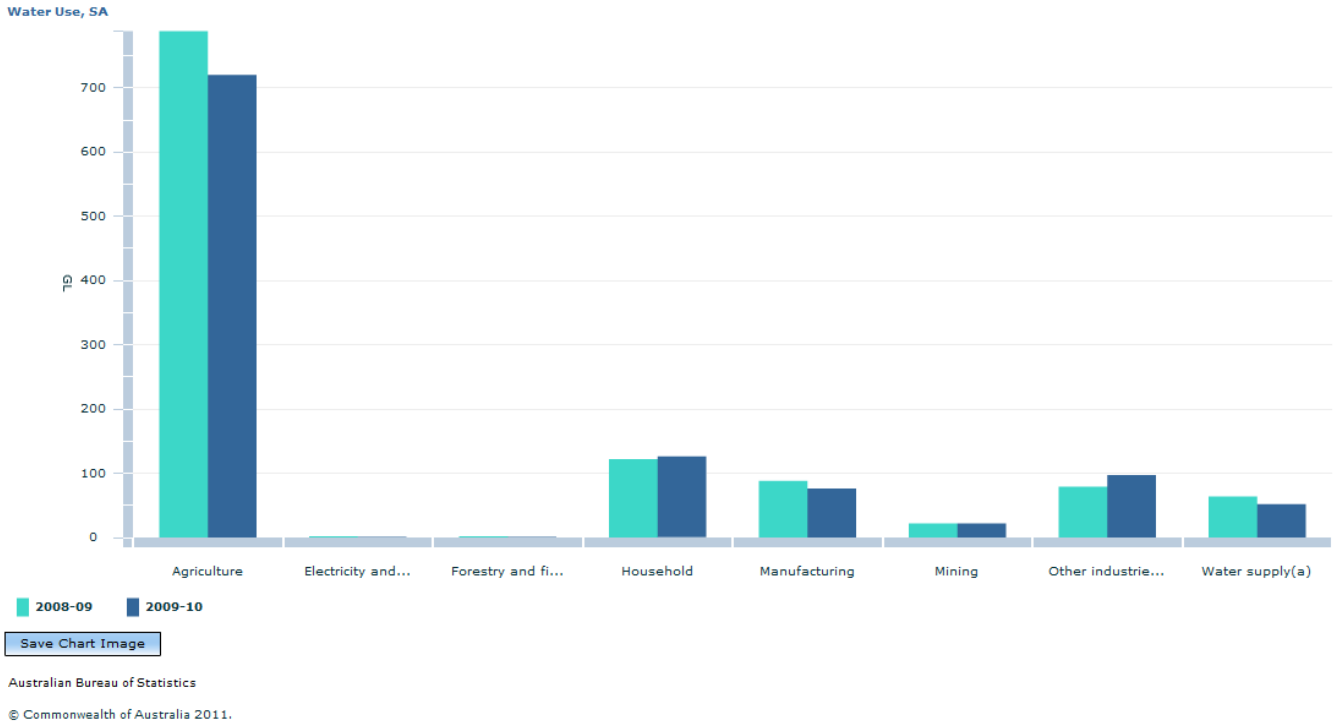
For more details, including daily updates of reservoir data, go to the BOM website linked above.

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WATER USE



Footnote(s): (a) Includes sewerage, drainage services and water losses

Source(s): Water Account, Australia, 2009-10 (cat. no. 4610.0)

- In 2009-10, SA households consumed 126 GL of water, representing 11% of all water consumption in the state. Agriculture was the highest consuming sector, accounting for 720 GL (or 66% of all consumption).
- Household water consumption in 2009-10 was 3% higher than in 2008-09.
- Per capita household water use in 2009-10 was 77 kL, increasing by 3% from 75 kL in 2008-09.
- Between 2008-09 and 2009-10, total water consumption in SA fell by 6% from 1,168 GL to 1,097 GL.

Useful Links

More information from the Water Account

How is household water consumption calculated?

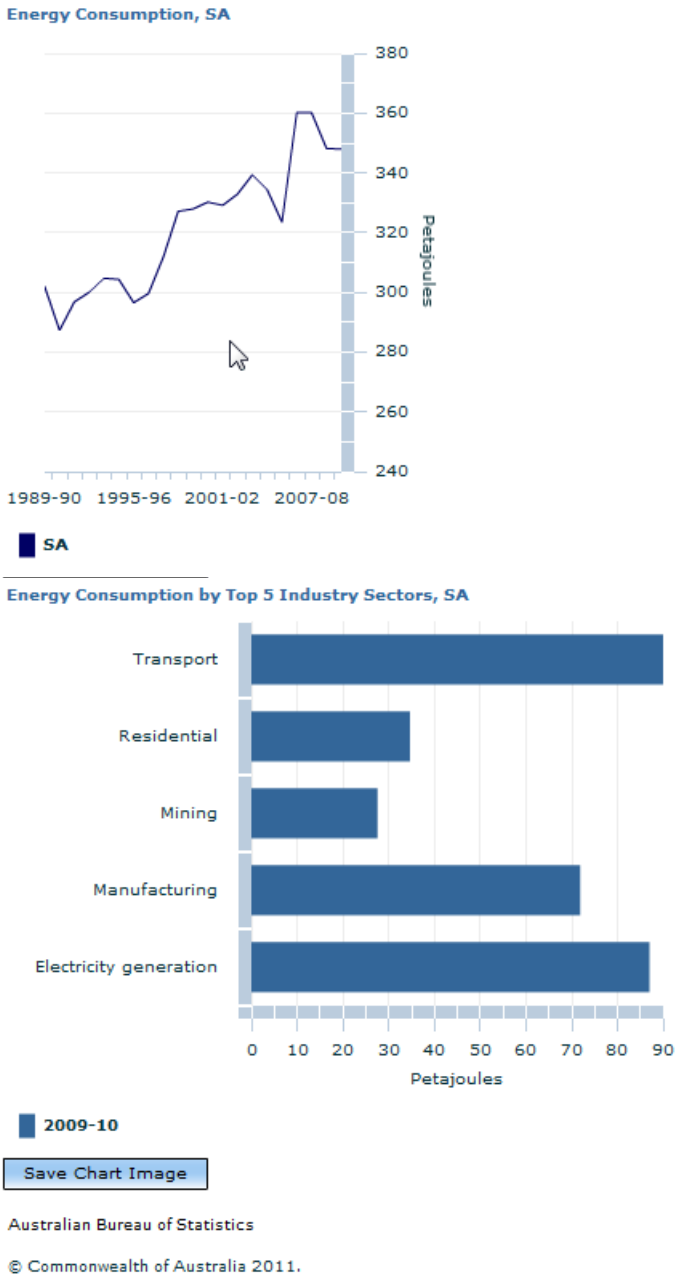
The ABS calculates total household water consumption by combining the amount of water distributed to households by water providers with the amount extracted through bores and other self-extraction facilities. 'Self-extracted ' water use is calculated by applying a coefficient, based on average number of kilolitres used per household connection, to the households known not to be served by water providers.

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1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

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ENERGY CONSUMPTION



Footnote(s): (a) Includes ANZSIC Divisions F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S and the water supply, sewerage and drainage service industries

Source(s): ABARES Australian Energy Statistics - Energy update 2011, Table B

- Energy consumption for SA in 2009-10 totalled 348.0 petajoules, a small decrease from 2008-09.
- Most energy consumed in SA in 2009-10 was used for Transport (25.9%), Electricity generation (25.0%), and Manufacturing (20.7%).
- SA's energy consumption accounted for 5.9% of total Australian net energy consumption in 2009-10.

Useful Links

Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences (ABARES)

Environment and Energy @ a Glance (ABS)

How much energy is consumed in your state or territory?

This energy consumption data is compiled by ABARES using the Australian Government's National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER) database as the primary data source, supplemented by data from other sources, as well as estimation and modelling for the sectors not covered by NGER.

Net energy consumption shown here is a net concept which avoids double counting. It comprises the consumption of all fuels less the consumption of derived fuels.

Data for ACT is not available separately and is included in NSW.

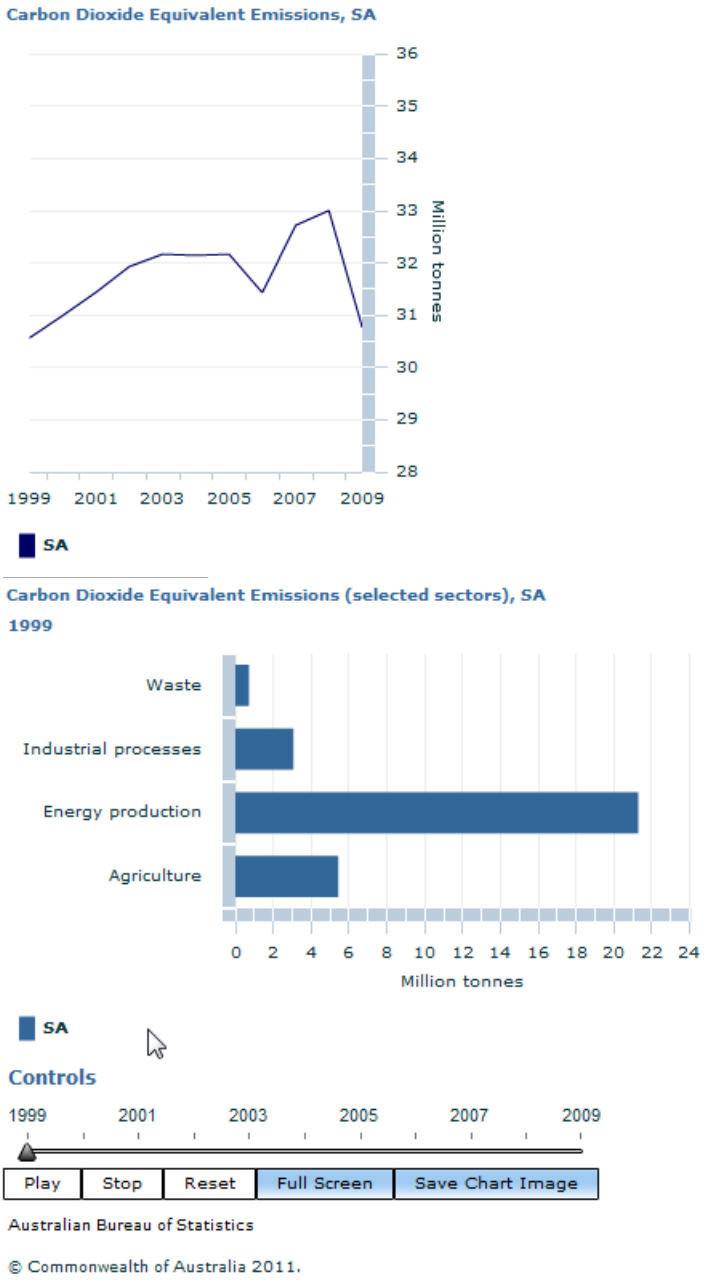
A petajoule is a unit of energy equivalent to 10^{15} joules.

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CARBON EMISSIONS



Source(s): Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency

- Carbon dioxide equivalent emissions for SA in 2009 totalled 30.8 million tonnes, a rise of 0.7% from 1999.
- Energy production accounted for 72.7% of total emissions in 2009 followed by Agriculture (15.5%), Industrial processes (9.2%), and Waste (2.5%).
- SA produced 5.6% of total Australian emissions in 2009.

Useful Links

Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency

Environment and Energy @ a Glance (ABS)

What are the most common greenhouse gases?

The most common greenhouse gases are carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride.

Emissions from these gases are reported under the **Kyoto Protocol** (an international treaty designed to limit global greenhouse emissions) and are aggregated into carbon dioxide equivalents (CO_2 -e) using factors called global warming potentials (GWPS).

The Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency publishes a number of reports that together, constitute the **Australian National Greenhouse Accounts**.

To view the summary of state and territory Greenhouse Gas inventories, see: http://ageis.climatechange.gov.au/NGGITrend.aspx

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FEATURE ARTICLES FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA

2011

Jun 2011	South Australian Migration 2009-10
May 2011	Trends in Federal Voter Turnout and Informal Voting in South Australia
Apr 2011	South Australia's Changing Industrial Landscape
Mar 2011	Patterns in South Australian Retail Turnover Emotional Well-being in South Australia
Feb 2011	Young People, Sports and Physical Recreation in South Australia
Jan 2011	Household Water Consumption and Conservation Actions

2010

Dec 2010	Women in South Australia's workforce
Nov 2010	National Regional Profile: Regional data made easy!
Oct 2010	Making better use of Public Sector information
Sep 2010	Where have all the male teachers gone?
Aug 2010	Beefing up our economy: Meat production in South Australia
Jul 2010	Children's Use of the Internet and Mobile Phones in South Australia
Jun 2010	International Students and the VET sector in South Australia
May 2010	Interstate Departures from South Australia
Apr 2010	Engineering Construction in South Australia
Mar 2010	Burial and cremation trends in South Australia
Feb 2010	The new Australian Statistical Geography Standard
Jan 2010	Houses in South Australia: The cost of building a dream

2009

Dec 2009	International Students in South Australia
Nov 2009	Perceptions of Crime and Safety in South Australia
Oct 2009	Who's Not in the Labour Force?
Sep 2009	One parent families with dependent children in South Australia
Aug 2009	Heating and Cooling
Jul 2009	What are South Australians Studying?
Jun 2009	Water Efficiency in South Australia's Vineyards

May 2009	Journey to Work in the City of Adelaide
Apr 2009	Housing Finance - First Home Buyers and Other Borrowers
Feb 2009	Recent Increases in South Australia's Fertility
Jan 2009	South Australian Household Final Consumption Expenditure

2008

Dec 2008	Energy Consumption in South Australia
Nov 2008	Adelaide's Population Turnover
Oct 2008	Contributors to Adelaide's Price Rises
Sep 2008	Adelaide's Suburbs of Advantage and Disadvantage
Aug 2008	South Australia's Agriculture Industry
July 2008	New Dwelling Approvals in South Australia
May 2008	Literacy of South Australians
April 2008	South Australia's Migrant Population South Australia's Ageing Population and the Labour Force
Feb 2008	South Australia's Mining Industry Water Supply in South Australia
Jan 2008	Labour Force Underutilisation and the Underemployed in South Australia Water Use in Agriculture - A South Australian Perspective

2007

Nov 2007	Sports Attendance in South Australia Recorded Crime - Victims, South Australia, 2006
Oct 2007	Attendance at Cultural Venues and Events by South Australians
Aug 2007	Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities - South Australia, 2006
Jul 2007	South Australia's big picture: Census highlights the changes in South Australian society Participation in Sports and Physical Recreation Activities - South Australia
May 2007	Health of South Australians - Body Mass Household Use of the Internet in South Australia
Apr 2007	Employment in the Retail Trade Industry in South Australia River Murray - South Australia
Mar 2007	Household Waste Management in South Australia
Feb 2007	Births - South Australia
Jan 2007	Gross Domestic Product and Gross State Product

2006

Dec 2006	Rainfall in South Australia, South Australian Reservoirs, Water Consumption
Nov 2006	Health of South Australians - Health related actions
Oct 2006	National Regional Profile - New Release, New Features

Sep 2006	Fuel Production and Consumption, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Land Use Change and Forrestry
Aug 2006	Health of South Australians - Health Risk Behaviours The South Australian Grape Industry
Jul 2006	Use of IT By Australian Businesses Household use of the Internet in South Australia
May 2006	Health of South Australians - Health Status
Apr 2006	International Trade in Services International Students in South Australia
Feb 2006	Labour Force and Other Characteristics of Migrants in South Australia
Jan 2006	Survey of work in selected Culture & Leisure Activities

2005

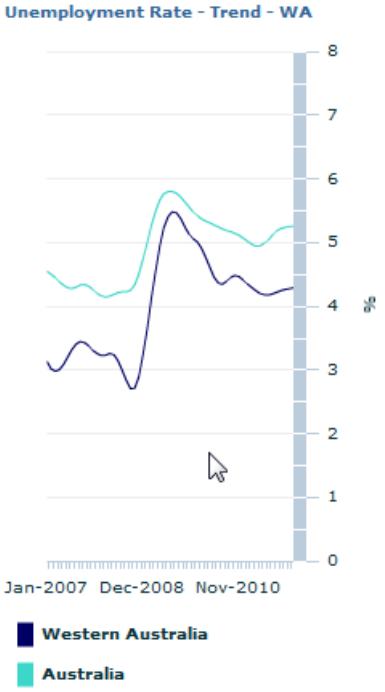
Nov 2005	Household Income in South Australia Household Expenditure in South Australia
Oct 2005	SA Business and Innovation Recent History of Population change in South Australia, 1993-94 to 2003-04
Aug 2005	Average Weekly Earnings Transition from School

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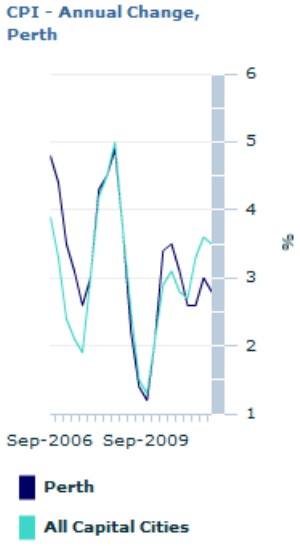
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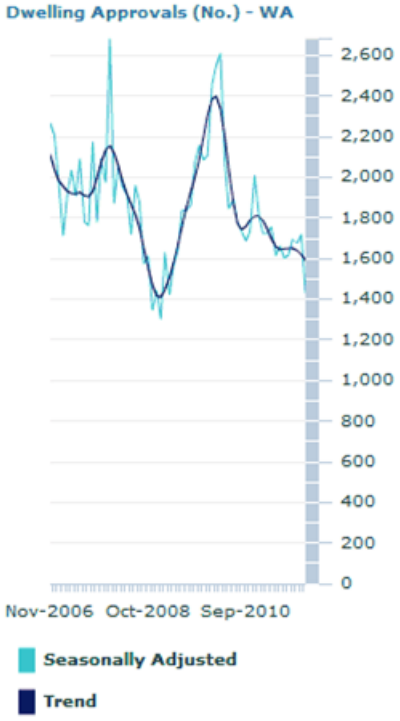
Western Australia State Statistical Indicators



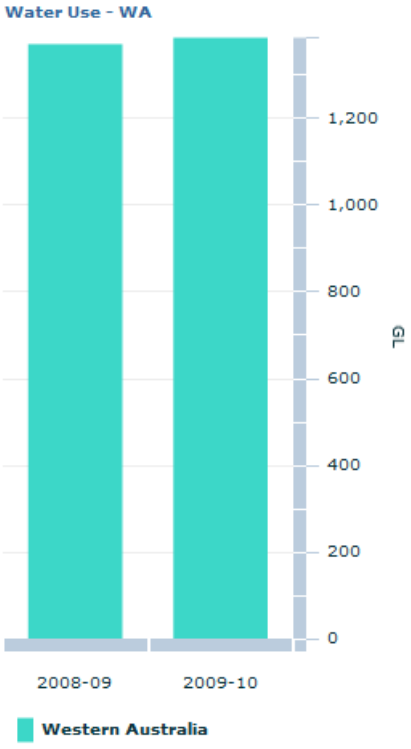
Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)



Source(s): Consumer Price Index. Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)



Source(s): Building Approvals. Australia (cat. no. 8731.0)



Source(s): Water Account, Australia (cat no. 4610.0)



- Demography
- Work
- Education and Training
- Health
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- Crime



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Western Australia State Statistical Indicators



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Education and Training

People with Qualifications

Young People in Education

Young People Not Participating in Education or Work

Health

Life Expectancy

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Family and community

Children in Lone Parent Families

Crime

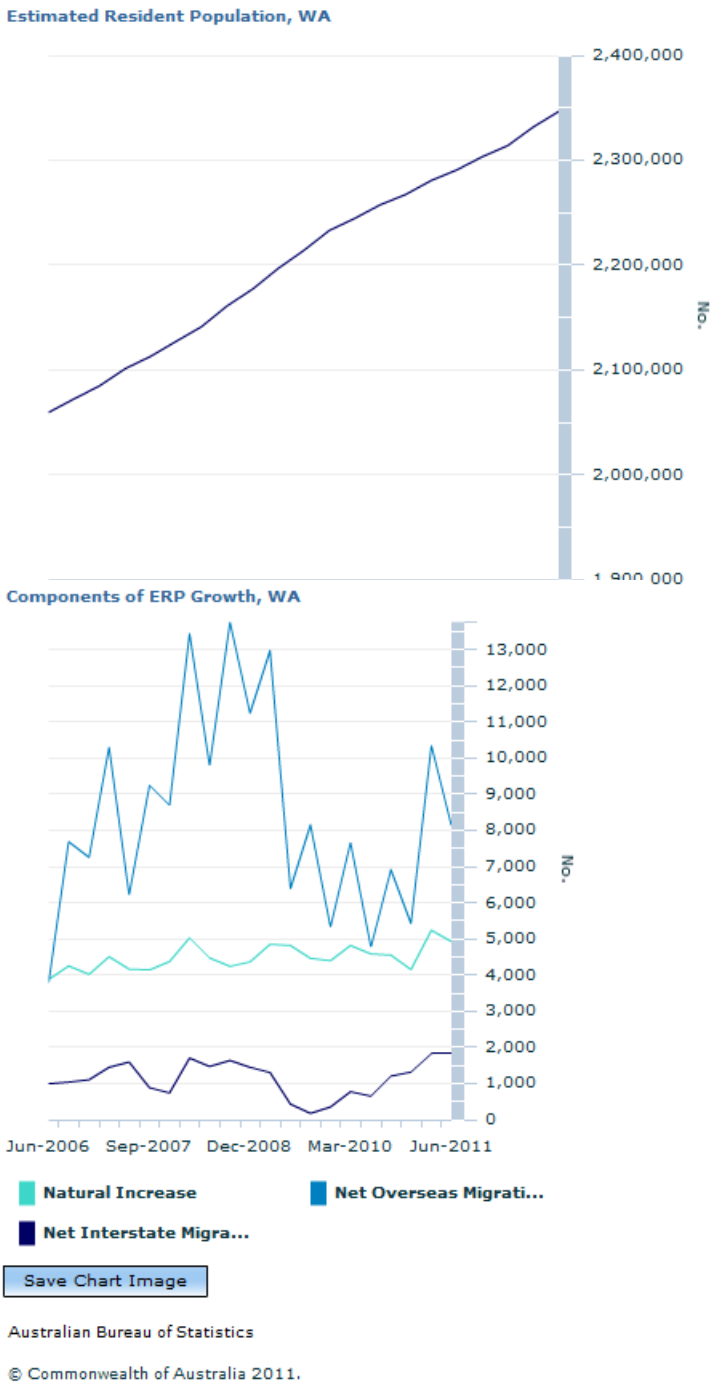
Victims of Crime

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ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION



Source(s): Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0)

- At 30 June 2011, the estimated resident population (ERP) of WA was 2.35 million, an increase of approximately 14,900 over the previous quarter and approximately 55,800 (2.4%) over the previous year.
- The largest component of population growth in the June quarter 2011 was net overseas migration, which added approximately 8,100 to the population. Natural increase added approximately 4,900 persons to the population, while net interstate migration added approximately 1,800 persons.
- Nationally, the ERP at 30 June 2011 was 22.6 million, up approximately 320,800 (1.4%) from the previous year. Among the states and territories, WA had the fastest annual rate of growth (2.4%) while the NT had the slowest

growth (0.4%).

- An interactive illustration of population changes and projections can be accessed at Australian Population Pyramids

Useful Links

Historical Population Statistics

About Population Statistics

Regional Population Growth

How is the Estimated Resident Population (ERP) derived?

Current estimates of the resident population of Australia and its states and territories are based on the most recent (2006) Census and are derived from 'place of usual residence' (where individuals have lived, or intend to live, for six months or more of the Census year).

In Census years, ERP figures at 30 June are calculated by adjusting census counts of usual residents to include those missed in the Census and those who were overseas on Census Night and also take account of births and deaths occurring between 30 June and Census Night (usually early August). Quarterly estimates of the Australian population are derived thereafter by adding **natural increase** (births minus deaths) and **net overseas migration** (immigration minus emigration) to the estimated population at the beginning of the period. For the states and territories, account is also taken of estimated interstate movements involving a change of usual residence (**net interstate migration**).

Population figures are released in several phases including preliminary, revised and final. The above figures are preliminary.

For more information about population statistics, refer to *Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009* (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001)

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TOTAL FERTILITY RATE

- In 2010, the total fertility rate (TFR) for WA was 1.96 babies per woman, decreasing marginally from 2009, and following a peak of 2.10 in 2008.
- The 2010 rate was higher than the rate recorded a decade before (1.81 in 2000), and has increased from 2005, when the TFR was 1.86.
- Total fertility rates varied substantially between the states and territories in 2010, ranging from 1.75 babies per woman in Victoria to 2.11 babies per woman in the NT. In 2010, NSW, SA, the NT and the ACT recorded increases in TFR from the previous year, with Victoria, Queensland, WA and Tasmania recording decreases.
- All states and territories except the NT have recorded an overall increase in the TFR since 2005.



Footnote(s): (a) Births per woman

Source(s): Births Australia (cat. no. 3301.0)

Useful Links

How is the Total Fertility Rate derived?

The total fertility rate (TFR) represents the number of children a female could expect to bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life. The TFR is the sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per 1,000 of the estimated female population of the same age). *Reproductive lifetime* refers to the age range 15 to 49 years. For the purpose of calculating age-specific fertility, births to mothers under 15 years and over 49 years are added to the nearest age group.

For more information about fertility statistics and methodologies, please refer to the Explanatory Notes of *Births, Australia* (cat. no 3301.0).

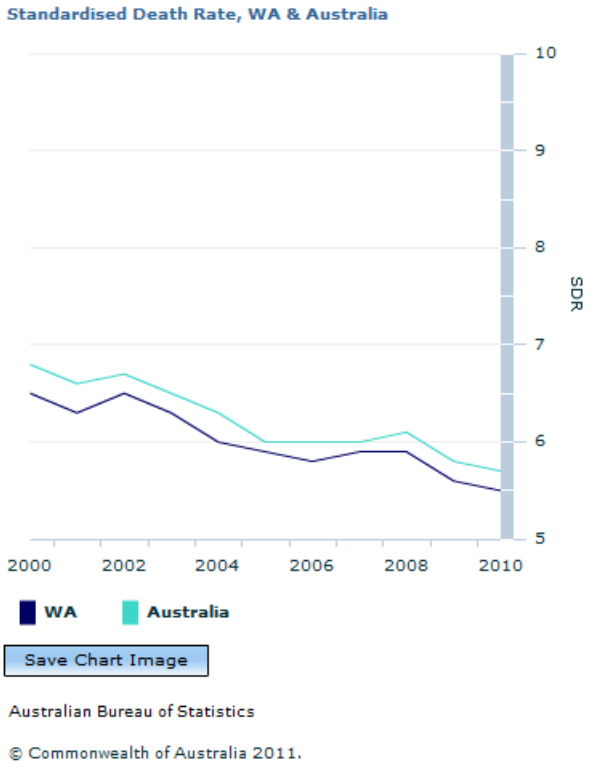
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MORTALITY RATE

- In 2010, the standardised death rate (SDR) for the population of WA was 5.5 per 1,000. The SDR was higher for males (6.7) than females (4.5).
- Since 2000, the SDR has declined, from 6.5 to 5.5.
- Nationally, the SDR has trended downwards, from 6.8 in 2000 to 5.7 in 2010.



Source(s): Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)

Useful Links

About Population Statistics

Causes of Death

What is a Standardised Death Rate?

Standardised death rates (SDRs) enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001. SDRs are expressed per 1,000 or per 100,000 persons.

For large populations with reliable age-specific death rates, the direct method of calculating SDRs is used. The SDR is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age, the death rates of the population under study.

For smaller populations where age-specific death rates are unknown or unreliable, the indirect method of calculation is used. The SDR is an adjustment to the crude death rate (number of deaths per 1,000 of the estimated resident

population) to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths that would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population.

Age-specific death rates are calculated using the number of deaths (occurring or registered) during the calendar year at a specified age per 1,000 of the estimated resident population of the same age at the mid-point of the year (30 June).

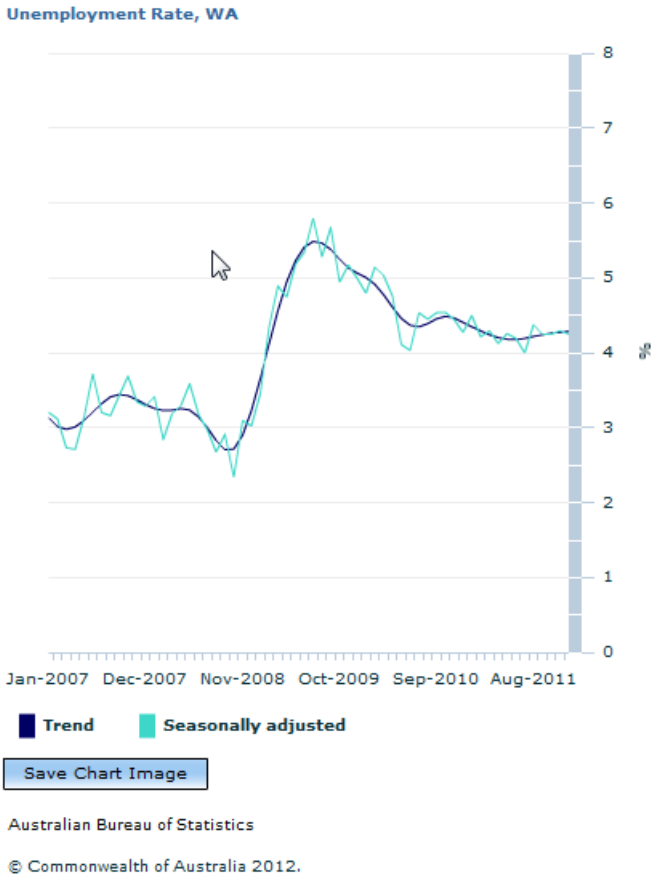
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UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

- In December 2011, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in WA was 4.3%, unchanged from the previous month.
- At the same time, the trend unemployment rate was also 4.3%, unchanged from the past 2 months. The national rate in December 2011 was 5.3%.



Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

What is the unemployment rate in your state or territory?

The unemployment rate for any group is defined as the number of unemployed people expressed as a percentage of the labour force (employed plus unemployed). As a measure of the proportion of the labour force that is under-utilised, its most important use is as an indicator of the performance of the economy. A high rate of unemployment indicates limited employment opportunities in a labour market that is oversupplied. A low rate of unemployment indicates a tight labour market, potential scarcity of skilled labour, and future cost pressures from wage demands from workers.

The trend over time in the overall unemployment rate serves as an indicator of the performance of the economy, while the unemployment rate for different groups of people (e.g. younger people, older people, women) identifies areas of

social concern when rates for some groups are much higher than for others.

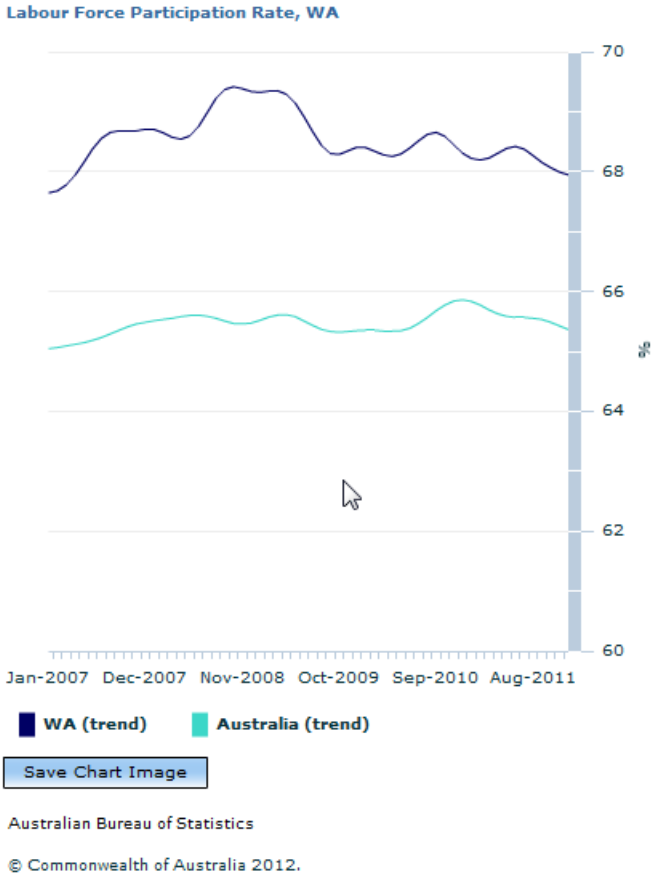
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ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 23/01/2012

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

- In December 2011, the trend labour force participation rate in WA was 67.9%, compared to the national rate of 65.4%. This was the lowest rate since April 2007.
- In seasonally adjusted terms, the labour force participation rate was also 67.9%, a decrease on the rate of 68.2% in November 2011.



Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

How many people participate in the labour force in your state or territory?

The participation rate represents the labour force (total employed and unemployed who are actively looking for work) expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over, in the same group. Labour force estimates are derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers using computer-assisted interviewing.

A person's experience of the labour market will vary according to a number of factors, including the economic conditions at any given time, and their age. For example, the chance of someone finding a job decreases during a recession, while the likelihood of participating in the labour force varies as circumstances change, particularly in relation to family and education commitments. Factors affecting someone's peer group can also have a similar influence on labour market

activity - people of different generations may have different expectations and experiences.

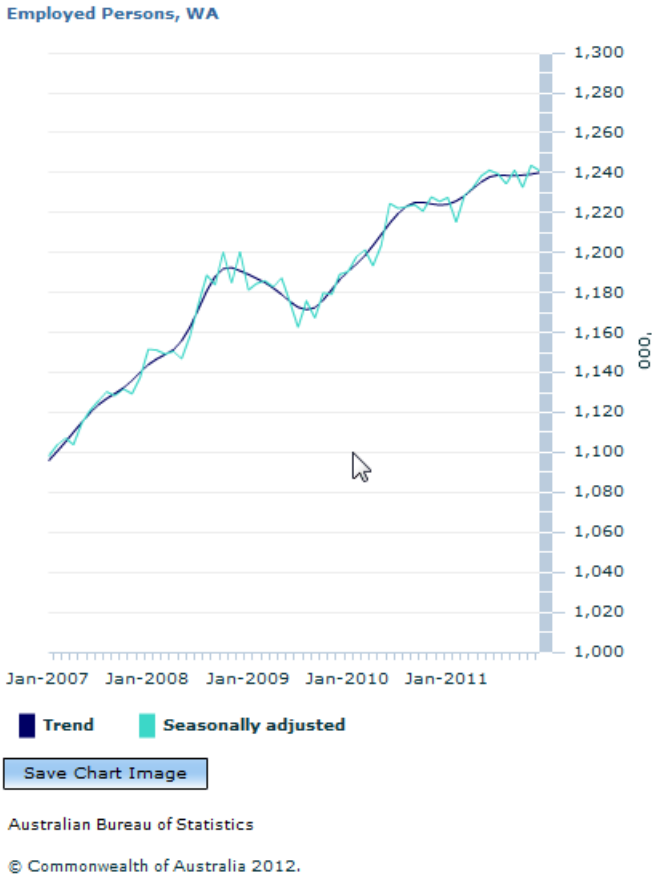
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EMPLOYED PERSONS

- In seasonally adjusted terms, there were 1,241,100 employed persons in WA in December 2011 or 2,500 less than in November 2011.
- In trend terms, there were 1,240,000 employed persons in WA in December 2011 or 16,200 more than in December 2010.
- In WA in December 2011, there were 693,300 employed males and 546,700 employed females, in trend terms.



Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

How many persons are employed in your state or territory?

Employed persons are all persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or

- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or
- were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:
  - away from work for fewer than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or
  - away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or
  - away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or
  - on strike or locked out; or
  - on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or
- were employers or own account workers, who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

Labour force estimates are derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers using computer-assisted interviewing.

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PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT

- In WA in trend terms, there were 353,700 part-time employed persons in December 2011, or 28.5% of total employed persons.
- Of all employed males in WA in December 2011, 14.1% were working part-time, compared to 46.9% of all employed females who were working on a part-time basis.
- In WA in December 2011, there were 886,200 full-time employed persons or 900 more than in November 2011, and 14,700 more than in December 2010.



Footnote(s): Trend

Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Useful Links

What do part-time and full-time employment mean?

Part-time employed persons are employed persons who usually worked fewer than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week or were not at work during the reference week.

Full-time employed persons are employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working fewer than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

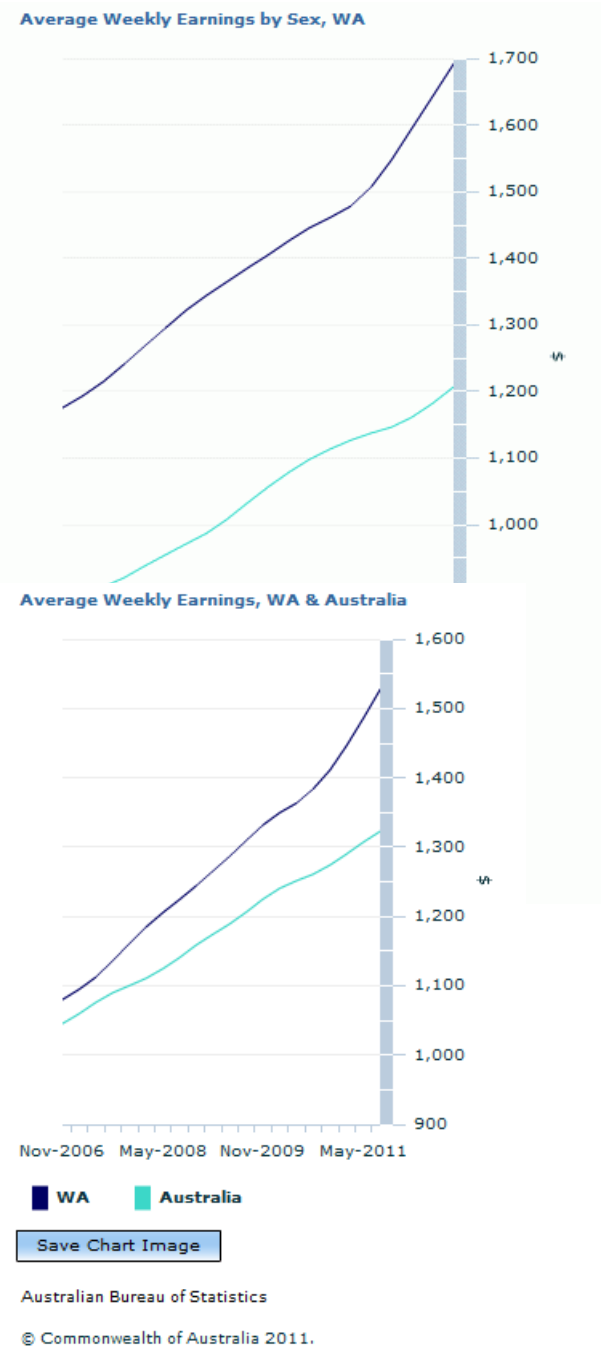
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AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS



Footnote(s): Full-time adult ordinary time (trend)

Source(s): Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0)

- In trend terms, average weekly full-time ordinary time earnings (AWOTE) in the August 2011 quarter in WA for males was $1,691.80, a rise of 12.2% from the same time 12 months earlier and for females $1,206.90, an increase of 6.1% over the same period.
- Male AWOTE for WA in the August quarter 2011 was the highest in the nation.
- AWOTE in the August 2011 quarter in WA stood at $1,527.30 (highest in the nation), an increase of 10.4% from the

same period in 2010 compared to the Australian estimate of $1,322.60, an increase of 4.9%.

Useful Links

Australian Labour Market Statistics (cat. no. 6105.0)

How are average weekly earnings derived?

Weekly ordinary time earnings refers to one week's earnings of employees for the reference period, attributable to award, standard or agreed hours of work. It is calculated before taxation and any other deductions (e.g. superannuation, board and lodging) have been made.

What do ordinary time earnings include?
Award, workplace and enterprise bargaining payments, and other agreed base rates of pay, over-award and over-agreed payments, penalty payments, shift and other allowances; commissions and retainers; bonuses and similar payments related to the reference period; payments under incentive or piecework; payments under profit sharing schemes normally paid each pay period; payment for leave taken during the reference period; all workers' compensation payments made through the payroll; and salary payments made to directors.

What do ordinary time earnings exclude?
Amounts salary sacrificed, non-cash components of salary packages, overtime payments, retrospective pay, pay in advance, leave loadings, severance, termination and redundancy payments, and other payments not related to the reference period.

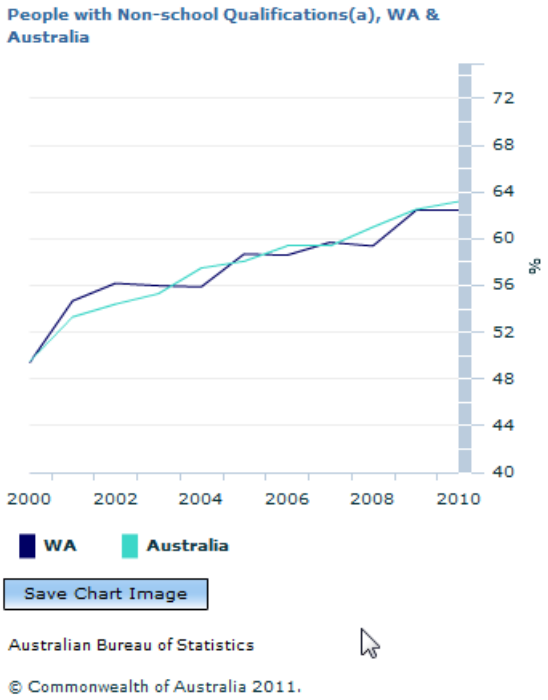
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PEOPLE WITH NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATIONS

- In 2010, almost two-thirds (62.4%) of the WA population aged 25-64 years had a non-school qualification. This figure has risen from 49.4% in 2000.
- Nationally, the proportion rose to 63.2% with the ACT having the highest rate, at 74.6%, and Tasmania the lowest, at 59.1%.



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of persons aged 24-65 years with a non-school qualification

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

About the Survey of Education and Work

About the Australian Standard Classification of Education

Non-school Qualifications

Non-school qualifications are awarded for educational attainments other than those of pre-primary, primary or secondary education. They include qualifications at the following broad levels of education:
Post Graduate Degree; Master Degree; Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate; Bachelor Degree; Advanced Diploma and Diploma; and Certificates I, II, III and IV levels. (*Education Variables* (cat. no. 1246.0)). Non-school qualifications may be attained concurrently with school qualifications.

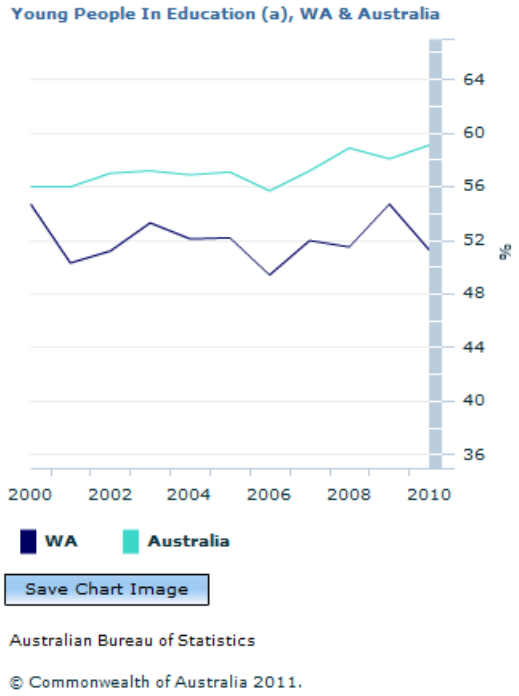
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YOUNG PEOPLE IN EDUCATION

- In 2010, just over half (51.3%) of the WA population aged 15-24 years were enrolled in a full-time or part-time course of study in an educational institution. This compares with 59.1% of the same age group across Australia.
- Over the past decade the proportion of young people in education in WA has ranged from a low of 49.4% in 2006 to 54.7% in 2000 and 2009.



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of people aged 15-24 participating in education.

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

About Education Statistics

Deriving Measures of Engagement in Secondary Education

Education Participation

Data on the education participation of Australians aged 15-64 years are collected in the ABS Survey of Education and Work. The 2009 survey collected information from residents of private dwellings in all states and territories. Education participation relates to all people enrolled for a course of study in the survey month at any institution whose primary role is education including (but not restricted to) schools, higher education institutions and Technical and Further Education colleges (TAFEs). For more information about the survey, including definitions, estimation procedures and collection methodology, refer to the Explanatory Notes of *Education and Training Experience* (cat. no. 6278.0)

Participation in education and training typically falls with age. The participation of young people aged 15 -24 years is

seen by the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) as critical in increasing the productivity of individual workers and the economy as a whole *(COAG Meeting, Communique April 2009*). The participation rate of people aged 15 -24 years is expressed as a proportion of the total estimated resident population of that age group.

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YOUNG PEOPLE NOT FULLY ENGAGED IN EDUCATION OR WORK

- In 2010, one in six (16.9%) of the WA population aged 15-19 years were not fully engaged in education or work. Over the past decade, this estimate has ranged from a low of 11.8% in 2000 to 17.1% in 2002.
- Nationally, the proportion of 15-19 year olds not fully engaged in education or work was 14.8% in 2010, with Queensland having the highest proportion (19.8%) and ACT the lowest (9.4%).



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of persons aged 15-19 years not fully-engaged in education and/or work.

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

More information on Education Statistics

Survey of Education and Work

Young People Not Fully Engaged in Education or Work

People who are not fully engaged in education or work fall into three main categories: those who are neither studying nor working; those who are studying part-time and not working; and those who are working part-time and not studying. Many of these people are in the 15-19 year age group, experiencing the often difficult transition from school to work, who may be at risk of remaining unskilled or joining the ranks of the long-term unemployed. The proportion of 15 -19 year olds who are not fully engaged in education or work is an important indicator of the social and economic well-being of the nation and the strength of state and national economies.

The above estimates are calculated using data from the ABS *Survey of Education and Work* (cat. no. 6227.0), conducted annually throughout Australia. See the link above for more information about this survey.

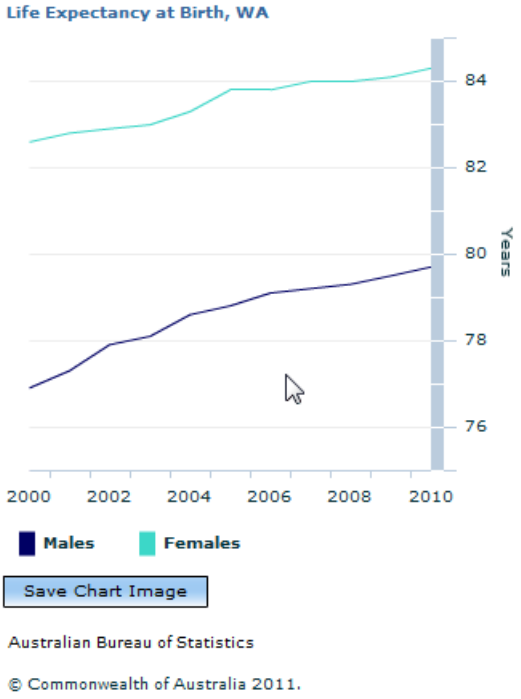
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LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

- Based on current mortality rates, a boy born in WA in 2010 could expect to live for 79.7 years, compared to a life expectancy of 76.9 years for boys born in 2000.
- At the same time, a girl could expect to live for 84.3 years, compared to 82.6 years of life expected for girls born in 2000.
- Nationally, boys born in Australia in 2010 have a life expectancy of 79.5 years, while girls could expect to live for 84.0 years on average.



Footnote(s): Based on 2008-10 life tables

Source(s): Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)

Useful Links

Australian Social Trends, Dec 2010 (cat. no. 4102.0)

Life expectancy trends

How is life expectancy determined?

Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years a person might expect to live if the conditions at the time of birth continued throughout his/her lifetime. These estimates are calculated by the ABS using life tables which are statistical models generated using age-specific death rates. The life tables used to calculate the data for this indicator are current, or period life tables based on death rates for a short period of time during which mortality has remained much the same. Mortality rates used in the Australian and state and territory life tables are based on death registrations and estimated resident population for the period 2008-2010. The life tables do not take into account future assumed improvements in mortality.

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INFANT MORTALITY



Footnote(s): (a) Deaths per thousand live births

Source(s): Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)

- In 2010 in WA, the infant mortality rate for males was 4.5 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. This was higher than the rate of 3.8 in 2009 and lower than the rate of 5.3 in 2000.

- At the same time, the rate for females was 2.7, an increase on the rate of 2.6 in 2009 and a decrease on the rate of 3.3 in 2000.
- The infant mortality rate for all babies in WA in 2010 was 3.6, compared to the Australian rate of 4.1.

Useful Links

Australian Social Trends, Dec 2010 (cat. no. 4102.0)

Australian Social Trends, 2002 (cat. no. 4102.0)

How is the infant mortality rate for your state or territory derived?

The survival of infants in their first year of life is commonly viewed as an indicator of the general health and wellbeing of a population. A low infant mortality rate is a major contributor to increased life expectancy**.**

The main source of data for this indicator is the ABS Deaths collection, compiled from data provided by the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages in each state and territory. An **infant death** is the death of a child before its first birthday. The **infant mortality rate** is the number of deaths in a calendar year of children aged under one year per 1,000 live births in the same calendar year.

The improved survival of babies in Australia in the last century, as in many other developed countries, has been associated mainly with the decline of infectious diseases, along with growing preventative health measures and public health programs. Further improvements in the second half of the century were largely due to improved medical technology and education campaigns about the importance of immunisation and most recently, in the case of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), infant sleeping position. Improvements in neonatal intensive care in the 1970s also played a major role in the continued decline in infant mortality in the latter part of the century.

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ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 19/12/2011

CHILDREN IN LONE PARENT FAMILIES

- In 2011, about one in six children (17.9%) under 15 years of age in WA lived in a lone parent family. Over the past decade, this figure has ranged from 21.3% in 2004 to 16.2% in 2010.
- Nationally, 19.0% of children under 15 years lived in a lone parent family in 2011. Among the states and territories, Tasmania had the largest proportion, (24.5%) while the ACT had the smallest (13.2%).



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of children aged under 15 years living in lone-parent families.

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

Improving Family Data

Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families

Family Composition

Family composition data are collected through the ABS annual survey, *Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families* (cat. no. 6224.0.55.001). The survey results represent households across Australia except those in discrete Indigenous communities.

The size and composition of families have changed considerably in recent decades and remain of interest to social commentators and policy makers. Lone parents families are more likely to be at risk of poverty, reliance on government benefits and other forms of economic and social disadvantage. Lone parents may also find it difficult to balance work and care responsibilities (*Measuring Wellbeing: Frameworks for Australian Social Statistics* (cat. no. 4160.0).

For more information about family composition statistics and methodologies, please refer to *Improvements to Family Estimates from the Labour Force Survey* (cat. no. 6224.0.55.002).

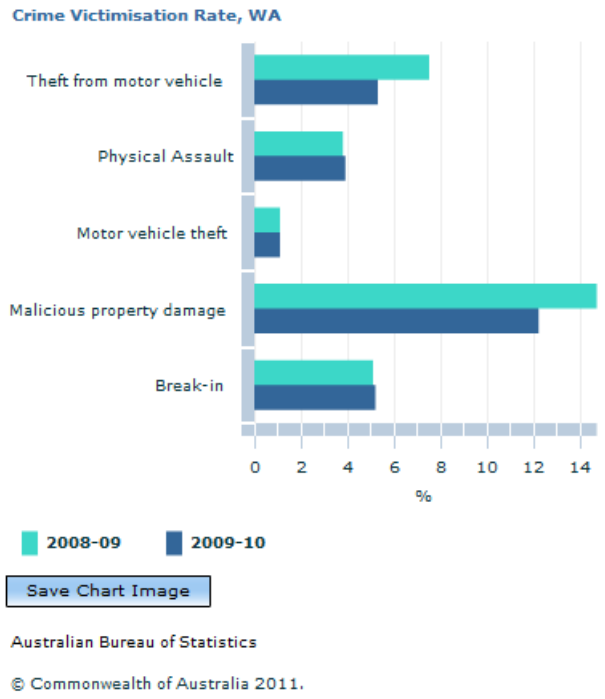
This page last updated 25 January 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 26/07/2011

CRIME VICTIMISATION

- In WA in 2009-10 there were 69.0 thousand victims of physical assault, a victimisation rate of 3.9%.
- In 2009-10 there were 105.6 thousand victims of malicious property damage in WA, a victimisation rate of 12.2%, which was the highest rate of all selected crimes in WA (despite falling from 14.7% in 2008-09).
- There were 46.3 thousand victims of thefts from motor vehicles in 2009-10 in WA, a victimisation rate of 5.3%, a fall from 7.5% in 2008-09.



Source(s): Crime Victimisation, Australia (cat. no. 4530.0)

Useful Links

Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia (cat. no. 4510.0)

Recorded Crime - Offenders (cat. no. 4519.0)

Information Paper: Measuring Crime Victimisation, Australia: The Impact of Different Collection Methodologies (cat. no. 4522.0.55.001)

Crime and Justice @ a Glance (ABS)

What is the crime victimisation rate?

The victimisation rate is defined as the total number of victims of a crime in a given population expressed as a

percentage of that population.

A victim may be a person or a household reporting at least one of the crimes surveyed. Victims were counted once only for each type of crime, regardless of the number of incidents of that type.

These statistics are derived from information collected in the ABS Multipurpose Household Survey.

The Survey covered only selected types of personal and household crimes. Personal crimes included physical assault, threatened assault, robbery and sexual assault. Household crimes included break-ins, attempted break-ins, motor vehicle theft, theft from a motor vehicle, malicious property damage and other theft.

Information collected in the Survey was 'as reported' by respondents and hence may differ from that which might be obtained from other sources or via other methodologies.

This page last updated 25 January 2012

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Economy

State Accounts	**Prices**
State Final Demand	Consumer Price Index
Industry Gross Value Added	Labour Price Index
Count of Businesses	**International Trade**
Investment and Finance	Value of Imports/Exports
Housing Finance Commitments	

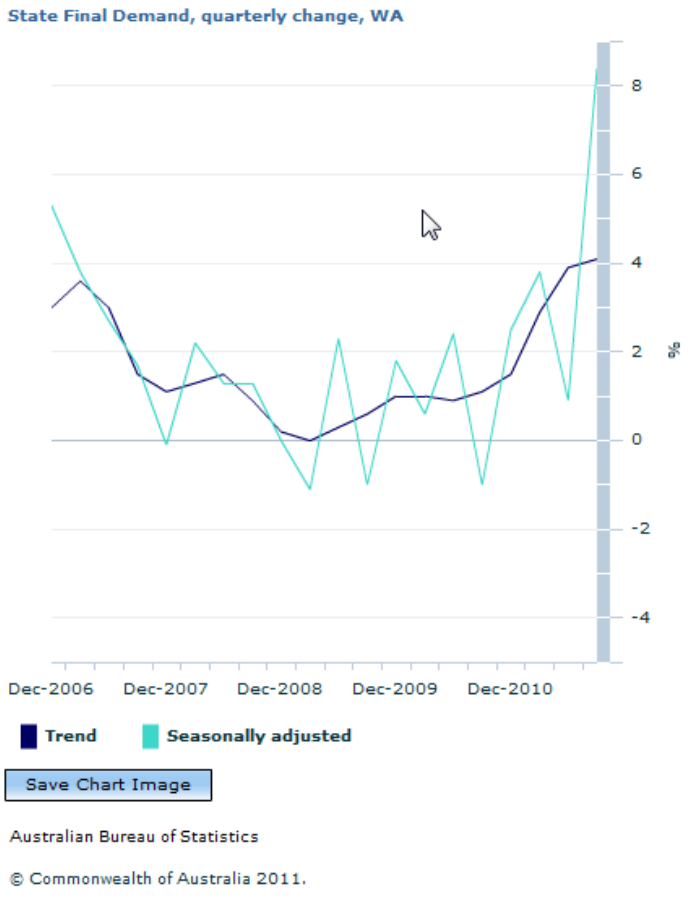
This page last updated 25 January 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 09/12/2011

STATE FINAL DEMAND

- In the September quarter 2011, the WA trend estimate of state final demand increased by 4.1% from the previous quarter, in volume terms. This was the highest quarterly growth of all Australian states and territories, with the lowest quarterly growth recorded for SA (a negative growth of 0.2%).
- The trend estimate of state final demand in the September quarter 2011 for WA rose for the fifth consecutive quarter since June 2010.
- The seasonally adjusted estimate in the September quarter 2011 increased by 8.4% from the previous quarter.



Source(s): Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0)

Useful Links

Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0)

Spotlight on National Accounts (cat. no. 5202.0)

How is economic growth rate measured in your state or territory?

State final demand is a measure of economic demand for products in the economy. It is an aggregate obtained by summing government final consumption expenditure, household final consumption expenditure, private gross fixed capital formation and the gross fixed capital formation of public corporations and general government. It is different from Gross State Product (GSP) as it excludes international and interstate trade as well as change in inventories.

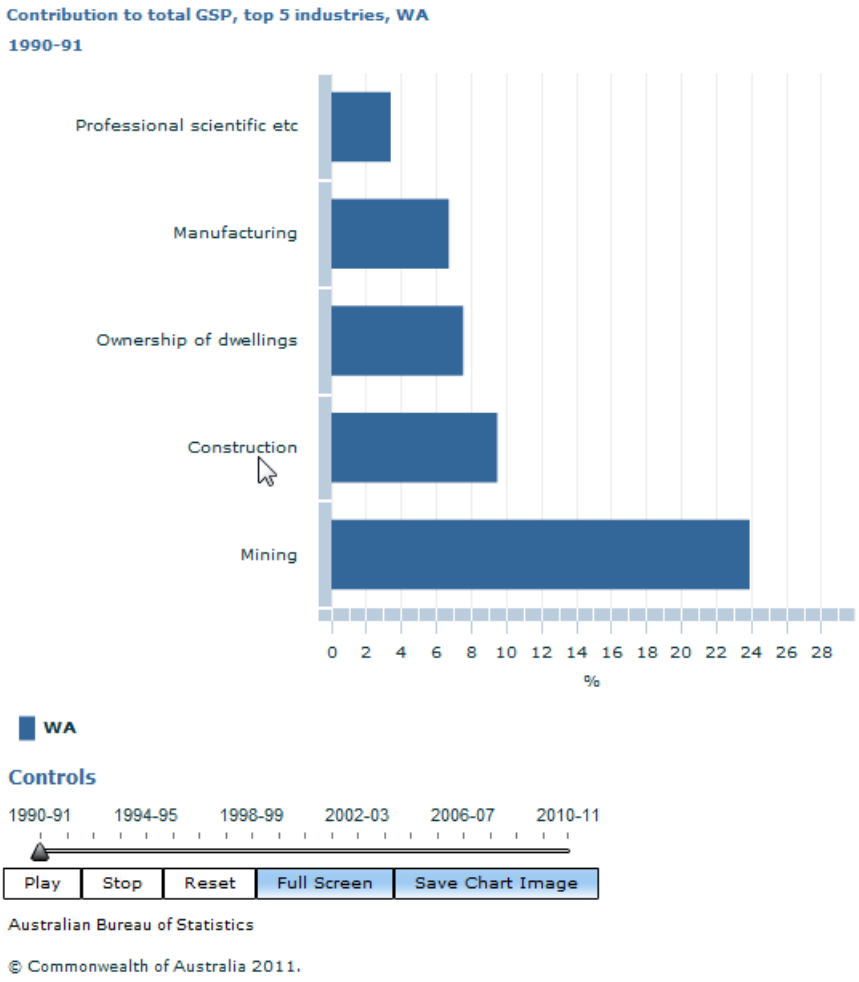
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1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 25/11/2011

INDUSTRY GROSS VALUE ADDED

- The industries in WA which made the greatest contribution to the state's gross product in 2010-11 in volume terms were: Mining (28.0%), Construction (11.7%), Ownership of dwellings (6.3%), Manufacturing (6.2%), and Professional, scientific and technical services (5.9%).
- From 2000-01 to 2010-11, the Construction industry recorded a 134.4% increase in value added. This represented the highest increase of all industries in WA. During the same period, the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry was the only industry to record a decrease, down by 15.7%.



Source(s): Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0)

Useful Links

Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0)

Spotlight on National Accounts (cat. no. 5202.0)

What is the contribution of individual industries to the gross product in your state or territory?

Industry Gross Value Added (IGVA) measures the value of industry production. It is used to measure the contribution of individual industries to the gross product of a state or territory.

Gross State Product (GSP) is a measure of the production of goods and services within a state or territory. This is defined equivalently to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) but is for a state/territory rather than for the nation as a whole.

These estimates are all expressed in Chain Volume terms. Chain Volume estimates provide time series of expenditure and production aggregates that are free of the direct effects of price change.

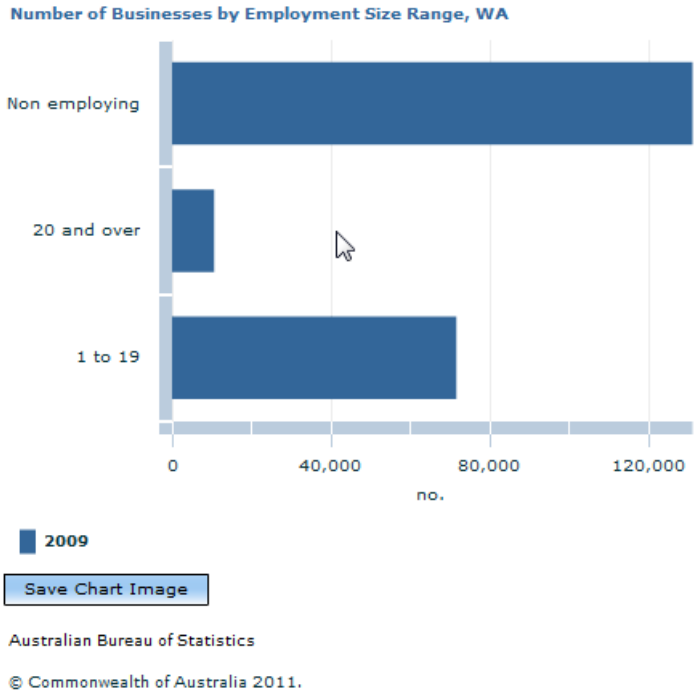
This page last updated 25 January 2012

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COUNT OF BUSINESSES

- At the end of June 2009 there were 213,400 operating businesses in WA, or 1,700 less than at the same time in the previous year.
- The vast majority of these were small businesses, with 61.4% of the total being non-employing businesses and a further 33.6% of the total employing from 1-19 employees.



Source(s): Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits (cat. no. 8165.0)

Useful Links

Business Demography @ a Glance (ABS)

Do you know how many businesses operate in your state?

The ABS counts the number of businesses operating in the Australian economy, including rates of business entries and exits and business survival. These data are sourced from the ABS Business Register. They show the number of operating businesses by employment size at the end of June in each financial year and only include businesses which actively traded in goods or services during the reference period. Due to changes in scope, these counts are not directly comparable to previous data releases.

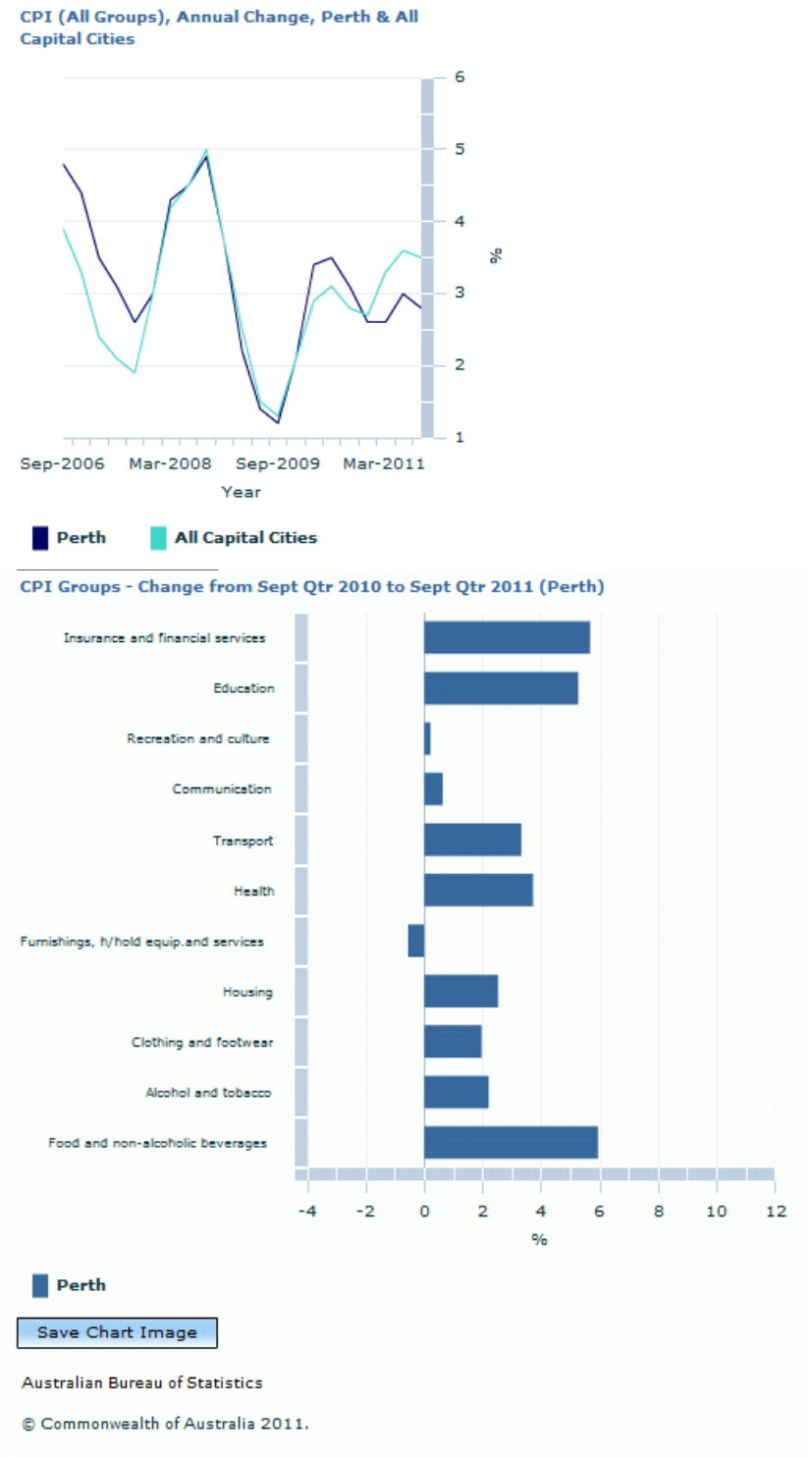
More detailed counts are available from the ABS website by industry, main state and territory, type of legal organisation, institutional sector, employment size ranges and annual turnover size ranges.

This page last updated 25 January 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 28/10/2011

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX



Source(s): Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)

- The increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Perth from September 2010 to September 2011 was 2.8%, well below the weighted average for the eight capital cities (3.5%). Perth (along with Darwin) had the smallest annual CPI increase of all the eight capital cities.

- The largest price increase over the year in Perth was for Food and non-alcoholic beverages, which increased by 5.9%.
- The greatest decrease in prices occurred in Furnishings, household equipment and services, which declined by 0.5%.
- In the September quarter 2011, Perth's CPI increased by 0.2%, well below the average quarterly increase for the eight capital cities (0.6%). Perth's CPI rise was the smallest among the eight capital cities.

Useful Links

About Price Indexes

Information Paper: Introduction of the 16th Series Australian Consumer Price Index, Australia, September 2011

What is the Consumer Price Index ?

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is based on the price of a "basket" of goods and services and is used to measure change in this price over time. The content of the basket is determined through the ABS Household Expenditure Survey.

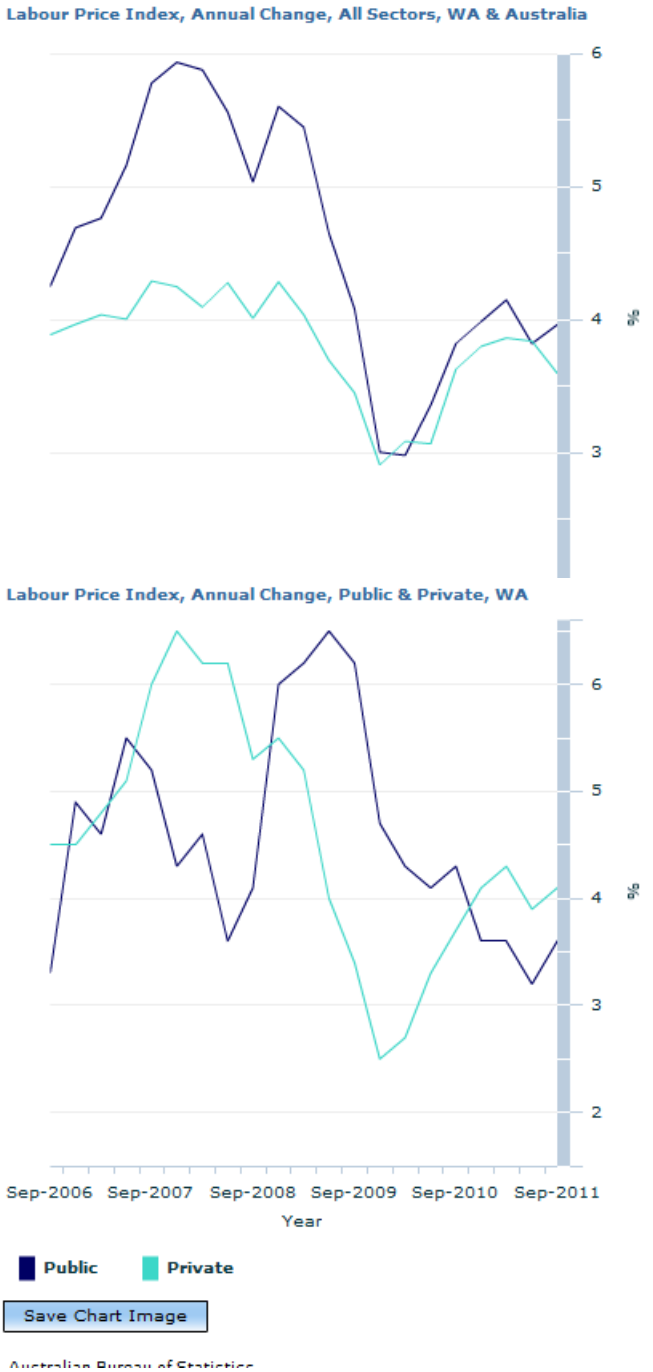
The CPI measures price change relative to the base year 1989-90, for which the index figure is set to 100. Prices are collected each quarter from selected retail outlets and through monitoring marked prices and advertised "special offers". For more information, refer to *Consumer Price Index, Concepts, Sources and Methods,* (cat. no. 6461.0).

This page last updated 25 January 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 21/11/2011

LABOUR PRICE INDEX



Source(s): Labour Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6345.0)

- The annual increase in the Labour Price Index (LPI) for WA from September 2010 to September 2011 was 4.0%, higher than the national increase (3.6%) over the same period.
- The annual increase from September 2010 to September 2011 was 4.1% for the private sector and 3.6% for the public sector.
- In the September quarter 2011, the LPI for WA increased by 1.4%, higher than the national quarterly increase (1.2%).

- In the September quarter 2011, the private and public sectors in WA recorded increases of 1.4% and 1.5% respectively.

Useful Links

About the Labour Price Index

About Indexes

What is the Labour Price Index?

The Labour Price Index (LPI) measures the price of labour services and reflects change in wages and salaries over time. Change is measured relative to the base year, 2008-09, for which the figure is set to 100.

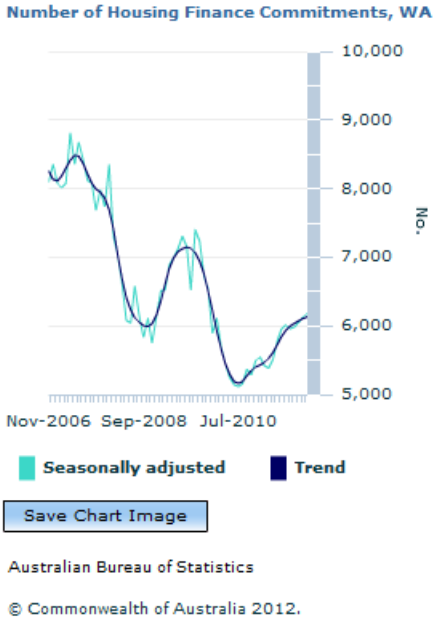
Wage data are collected quarterly from a random sample of 4,800 businesses on the Australian Business Register, which is stratified by state, industry, sector and business size. The LPI collects data related to 20,000 jobs nationally. For more information, refer to Labour Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2004.

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ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 19/01/2012

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS



Australian Bureau of Statistics

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Footnote(s): Owner occupation data is used unless otherwise specified

Source(s): Housing Finance, Australia (cat. no. 5609.0)

- In November 2011, the number of owner occupied housing commitments in WA increased, in trend terms, by 0.5% from the previous month and 13.6% from November 2010.
- The value of commitments (Owner occupation) increased by 0.4% in trend terms from the previous month and 5.4% from November 2010.
- In seasonally adjusted terms, the number of commitments (Owner occupation) rose by 0.9% from October 2011 and the value of commitments (Owner occupation) increased by 0.3% over the same period.

Useful Links

About Time Series Data

More About Housing Finance Commitments

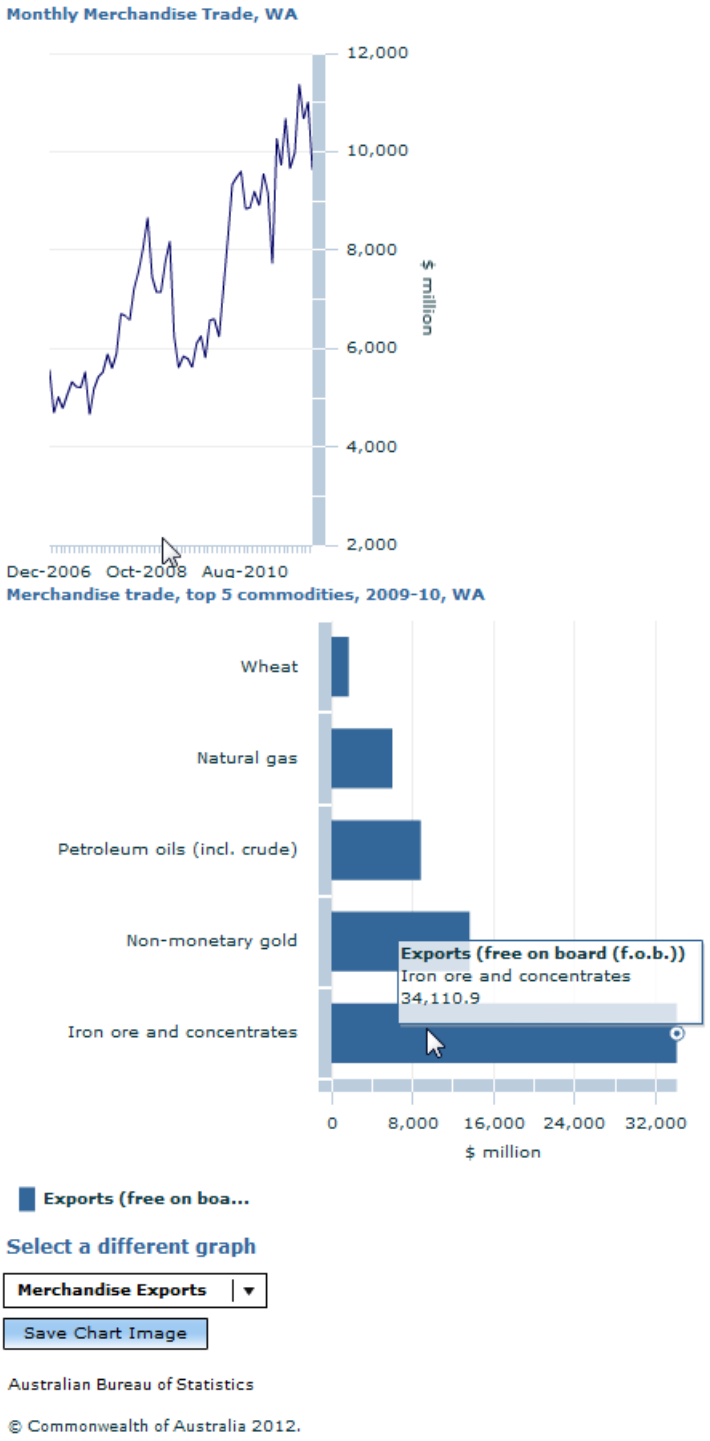
Housing finance commitments are the monetary commitments made by significant lenders towards the construction or purchase of housing. This includes new commitments as well as the outstanding values of housing loan assets to individuals (owner-occupiers and investors) held by lenders at the end of each reference month. Significant lenders include Banks, Building Societies, Credit Unions, Life or General Insurance companies, Superannuation Funds and other financial institutions. Housing finance data are primarily collected via returns submitted to the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA). For more information about the collection of housing finance statistics, refer to the Explanatory Notes of *Housing Finance, Australia* (cat. no. 5609.0).

This page last updated 25 January 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 10/01/2012

VALUE OF IMPORTS/EXPORTS



Source(s): Unpublished data, International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (cat. no. 5368.0)

- In November 2011, the value of WA goods exported overseas was $9,630 million, a decline of 12.5% on the October 2011 value of $11,011 million. WA accounted for 42.9% of total Australian exports in November 2011.
- At the same time, the value of goods imported into WA was $2,547 million, a decrease of 14.5% on the October 2011 value of $2,980 million.

- In 2009-10 the top five overseas exports from WA were Iron ore and concentrates (SITC 281), Non-monetary gold (SITC 971), Petroleum oils (incl. crude) (SITC 333), Natural gas (SITC 343) and Wheat (SITC 041).
- In 2009-10 the top five overseas imports into WA were Non-monetary gold (SITC 971), Petroleum oils and oils (incl. crude) (SITC 333), Petroleum oils (excl. crude) (SITC 334), Air conditioners and fans (SITC 743) and Motor cars (SITC 781). Non-monetary gold, in the form of leaf, foil, bullion and other fabricated gold products (including granules), is imported into WA for processing before being exported in a different form.

Useful Links

International Merchandise Trade, Australia, Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2001 (cat. no. 5489.0)

Foreign Trade @ a Glance

Standard International Trade Classification Rev.3 (United Nations Statistics Division)

Do you know how much your state or territory exports/imports?

International merchandise trade statistics are compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from information submitted by exporters and importers or their agents to the Australian Customs Service (Customs). These statistics represent movements of commodities imported directly from or exported to overseas destinations. Interstate trade movements are not included. International trade statistics are used extensively to monitor Australia's export and import performance and they are a key input to Australia's balance of payments and national accounts statistics.

This page last updated 25 January 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

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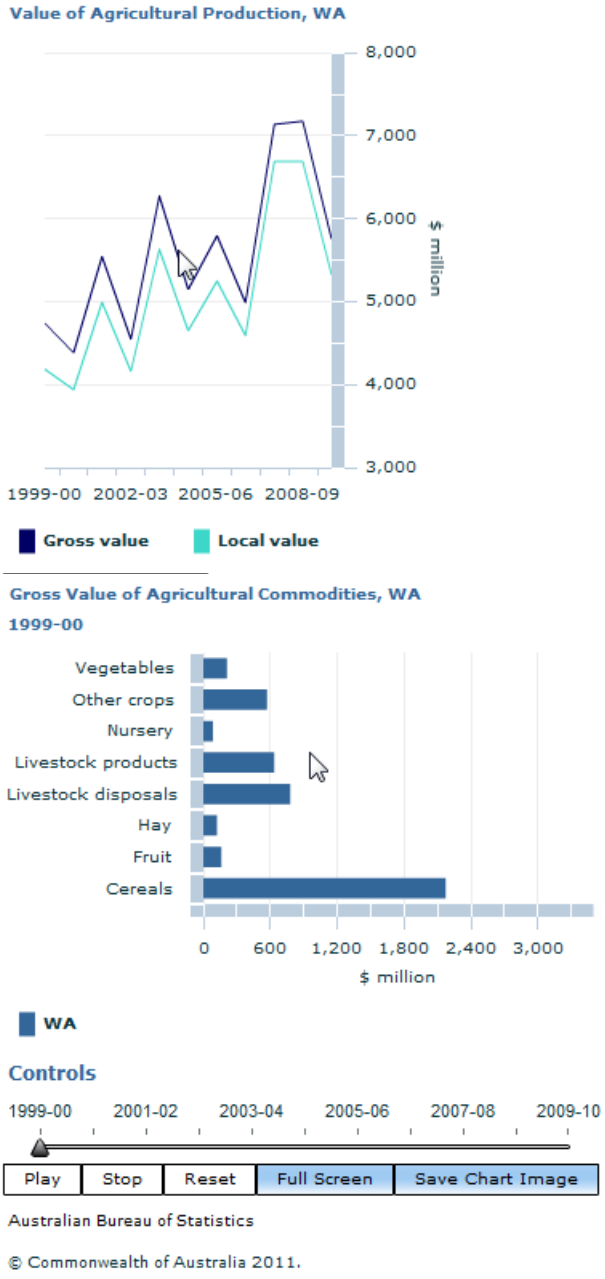
Agriculture	**Retail**
Value of Agricultural Production	Retail Turnover
Livestock Slaughtering	Motor Vehicle Sales
Construction	**Tourism**
Building Approvals	Tourist Accommodation

This page last updated 25 January 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 26/07/2011

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION



Source(s): Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia (cat. no. 7503.0)

- In 2009-10 the gross value of total WA agricultural production was $5,752.8 million, a decrease of 19.8% (or $1,423.4 million) from 2008-09. At the same time, the local value of WA's agricultural production decreased by 20.4%.
- In 2009-10 cereals contributed 40.8% to the total gross value of WA's agricultural production followed by livestock disposals with 21.2% and livestock products with 10.5%.

Useful Links

Agricultural Commodities, Australia (cat. no. 7121.0)

Livestock Products, Australia (cat. no. 7215.0)

Agriculture @ a Glance (ABS)

Do you know how the value of your state or territory's agricultural output is determined?

The gross value of agricultural commodities produced (VACP) is the value placed on recorded agricultural production at the wholesale prices realised in the market place.

The local value is the value placed on commodities at the point of production (i.e. farm gate). It is calculated by deducting marketing costs from the gross value of commodities produced. Marketing costs may include freight, cost of containers, commission and other marketing charges.

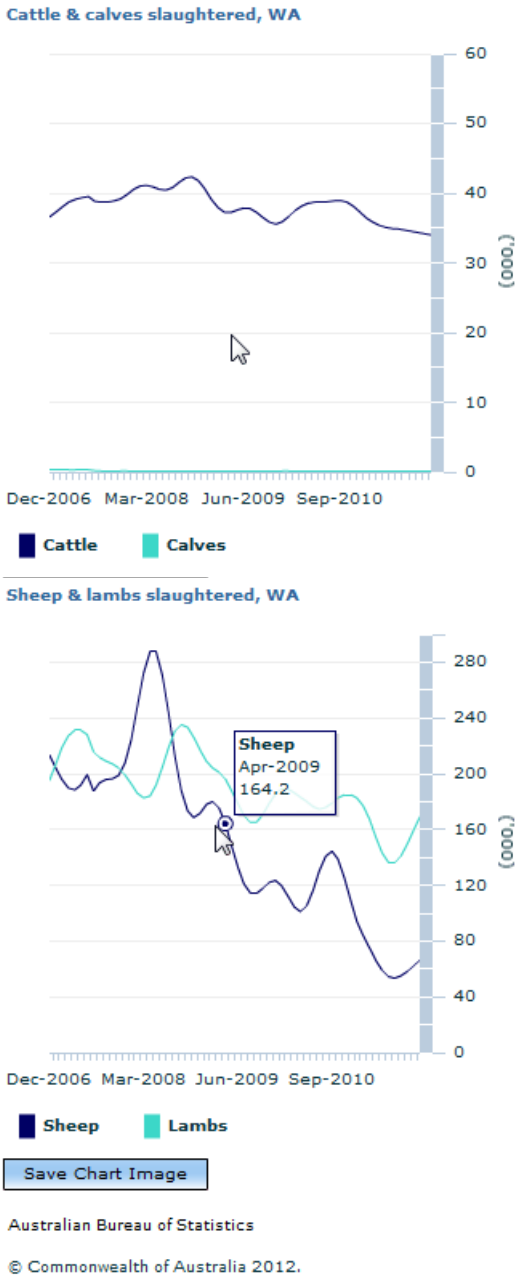
Quantity data for most agricultural commodities are collected from ABS agricultural surveys or the Agricultural Census. Remaining commodity data are obtained from non-ABS sources, and are comparable across time.

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1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 11/01/2012

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERING



Footnote(s): Trend

Source(s): Livestock and Meat, Australia (cat. no. 7218.0.55.001)

In WA in November 2011, in trend terms, there were:

- 34,000 cattle slaughtered. There has been a slow decline in cattle numbers in WA each month since September 2010
- just over 100 calves slaughtered, slightly below the number slaughtered in November 2010, and the lowest of any state or territory

- 66,200 sheep slaughtered, a fall of 47.2% from the November 2010 figure
- 168,900 lambs slaughtered, a decrease of 8.8% from the November 2010 figure.

Useful Links

Livestock Products, Australia (cat. no. 7215.0)

Agriculture @ a Glance

Do you know how many livestock have been slaughtered in your state or territory?

Livestock slaughtering and meat production statistics are based on a monthly collection from abattoirs and other major slaughtering establishments. They include estimates of animals slaughtered by country butchers and other small slaughtering establishments.

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1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 13/01/2012

BUILDING APPROVALS

- In November 2011 the number of dwelling unit approvals in WA decreased by 1.7% in trend terms, and represents a continuing decline over the last four months.
- The seasonally adjusted figure decreased by 16.9% on the previous month.
- The number of dwelling units approved in November 2011 was 11.8% lower in trend terms than in November 2010. Over the year, only the NT recorded an increase in the number of building approvals in trend terms, from 76 to 79, or 3.9%.



Source(s): Building Approvals. Australia (cat. no. 8731.0)

Useful Links

About Time Series Data

Building Activity

More About Building Approvals

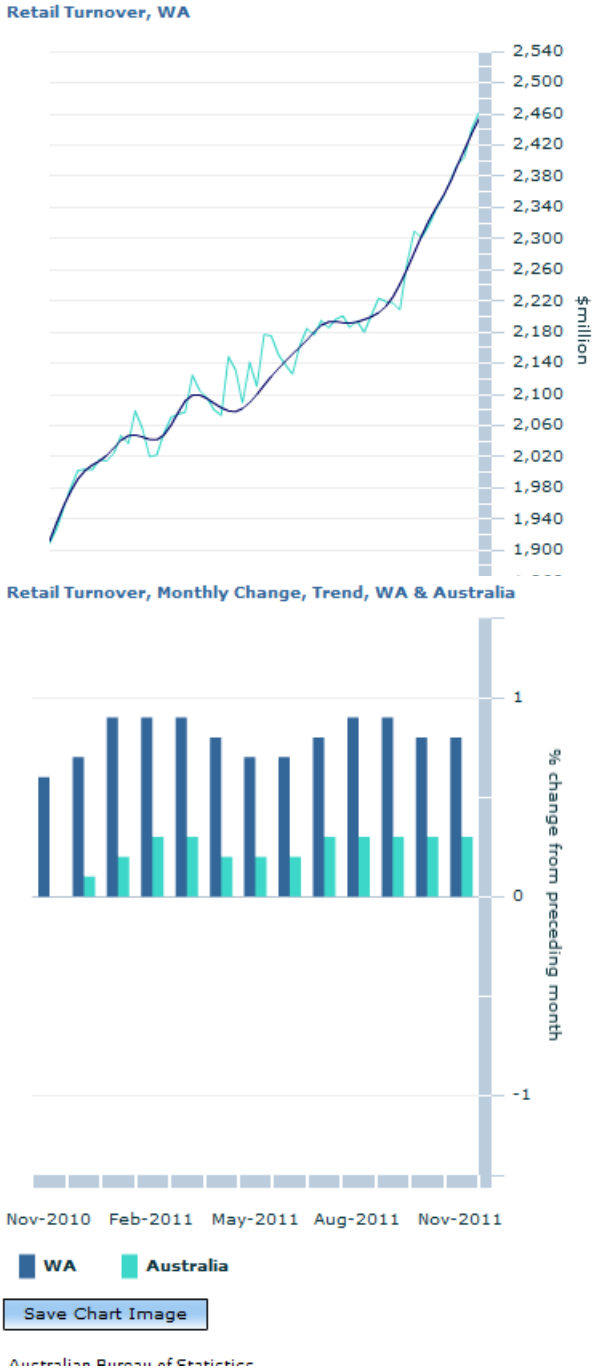
Building approvals statistics include the number and value of new building work approved by administrative bodies in the collection period. They relate to the construction of new residential buildings, renovations and additions valued at $10,000 or more and the construction of non-residential buildings valued at $50,000 or more. Approvals of engineering works for roads, bridges or railways are not included in these statistics.

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1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 12/01/2012

RETAIL TURNOVER



Source(s): Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0)

- In November 2011, the trend estimate of retail turnover in WA increased by 0.8% compared with a 0.3% increase nationally. Percentage increases in WA's monthly retail turnover have been consistently higher, in trend terms, than national increases for the past 15 months.
- The state's seasonally adjusted estimate increased by 0.8% in November 2011, the eighth consecutive monthly increase.
- Estimated retail turnover in November 2011 was 10.2% higher, in trend terms, than in November 2010. This

represents the highest annual increase, in trend terms, across all the states.

Useful Links

About Seasonally Adjusted and Trend Data

ANZSIC

How are the Retail Trade Statistics Derived?

Estimates of the value of turnover of retail trade are compiled from the monthly Retail Business Survey, which collects sales data from a random sample of approximately 500 'large' businesses and 2,750 'smaller' businesses across Australia. The scope of the survey is all employing retail trade businesses selling predominantly to households. Industries included in the survey are defined according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006. For the purpose of Retail trade statistics, these industries are classified into 6 broad industry groups and 15 subgroups. Retail trade statistics released at the broad industry level include Food retailing; Household goods retailing; Clothing, footwear and personal accessory retailing; Department stores; Other retailing; and Cafes, restaurants and takeaway food services.

Turnover in retail trade includes retail sales, wholesale sales and (from July 2000) the goods and services tax as well as certain other takings and commission. For more information refer to the Explanatory Notes of *Retail Trade, Australia* (cat. no. 8501.0).

This page last updated 25 January 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 23/01/2012

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

- In December 2011, the number of new motor vehicles sold in WA increased by 0.2%, in trend terms, from the previous month, but declined by 2.7% seasonally adjusted.
- NSW was the only other state or territory to show an increase, in trend terms, from the previous month.
- New motor vehicle sales were 0.3% lower in December 2011 than in December 2010 in trend terms.
- Nationally, 86,947 motor vehicles were sold in December 2011 (trend). This figure was 0.3% lower than in the previous month but was 2.8% higher than in December 2010.



Source(s): Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia (cat. no. 9314.0)

Useful Links

Information Paper: Developments in New Motor Vehicle Statistics

About Seasonally Adjusted and Trend Data

Where do Motor Vehicle Sales statistics Come From?

Motor Vehicle sales figures are produced by the Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries (FCAI), which collects data from all of its members on the sales of new vehicles, excluding motorcycles, plant and equipment and unpowered

vehicles. For more information refer to the information paper *Developments in New Motor Vehicle Statistics* linked above.

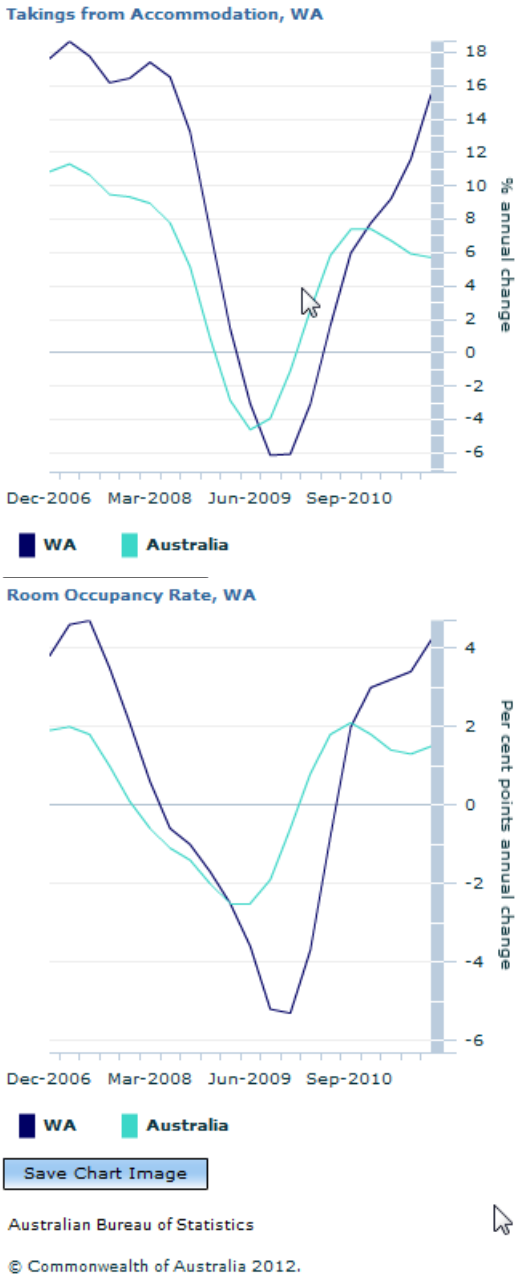
Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation and ‘trading day effects’. A ‘trading day effect’ reflects the varying amounts of activity on different days of the week and the different number of days of the week in any month (i.e. the number of Sundays, Mondays, etc.). Adjustment is also made for Easter which may affect the March and April estimates differently. Smoothing the seasonally adjusted series reduces the impact of the irregular component of the seasonally adjusted series and creates trend estimates. More information about these processes is available in the *Information Paper: A Guide to Interpreting Time Series - Monitoring Trends: An Overview* (cat. no. 1349.0) also linked above.

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ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 11/01/2012

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION



Footnote(s): Hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms (trend)

Source(s): Tourist Accommodation, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0)

- In the September quarter 2011 in WA, accommodation takings in trend terms were $246.5 million for hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms. This was an increase of 5.1% on the previous quarter and a 15.5% increase on the same quarter in the previous year, the largest increases of any state or territory.
- In WA, the room occupancy rate for hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms was 69.5% in the September quarter 2011 compared to the national occupancy rate of 65.8%. This was an increase of 1.6 percentage points on the previous quarter and an increase of 4.2 percentage points on the same quarter in the previous year.

Useful Links

Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0.55.002)

Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (cat no. 3401.0)

Australian National Accounts: Tourism Satellite Account (cat. no. 5249.0)

Tourism @ a Glance

Do you know how much visitors spend on accommodation in your state or territory?

Tourist accommodation information is collected from hotels, motels and serviced apartments, with 15 rooms or more. These provide mainly short-term non-residential accommodation, generally for guests staying for periods of less than two months. This is the current scope of the Survey of Tourist Accommodation however, from March quarter 2005 to June quarter 2010, the scope of the survey was expanded to include smaller establishments.

Takings from accommodation include gross revenue from the provision of accommodation, including GST. Takings from meals are excluded.
Room occupancy is calculated by the number of rooms actually occupied expressed as a percentage of total capacity available during the survey period. All data presented here are trend estimates.

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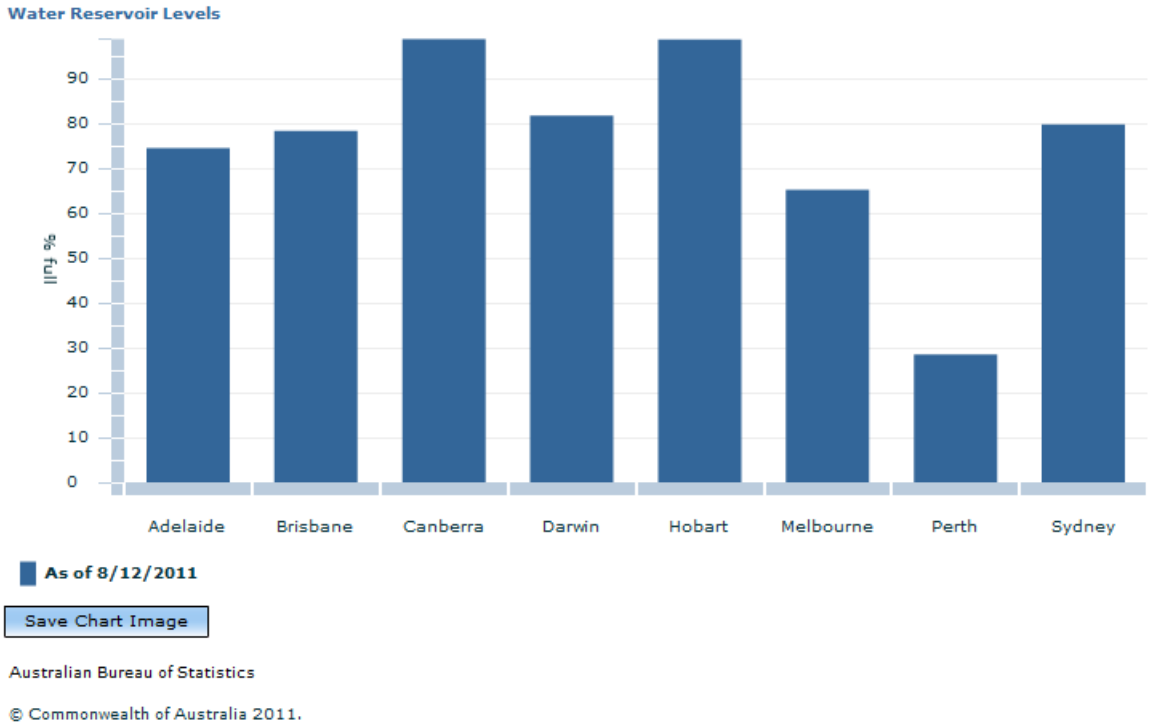
Water	**Energy**
Water Reservoir Levels	Energy Consumption
Water Use	**Greenhouse Gases**
	Carbon Emissions

This page last updated 25 January 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 14/12/2011

WATER RESERVOIR LEVELS



Source(s): Bureau of Meteorology (retrieved December 8, 2011)

- At 8 December 2011, the reservoirs in the Perth water collection area were 28.5% full, holding approximately 165.4 GL. At the same time in the previous year, these reservoirs were approximately 26.3% full, holding 152.5 GL. Reservoir levels increased by 12.9 GL, or 8.5%, over this period.
- At 8 December 2011, the reservoirs servicing Hobart and Canberra were both near 100% capacity while Perth had the lowest reservoir levels, at 28.5% full.

Useful Links

More Information from the Bureau of Meteorology

About Water Storage Data

Where does reservoir level information come from?

Information on reservoir levels is collected, standardised and disseminated by the Bureau of Meteorology (BOM). This information includes the total volume of accessible water stored in public water storage facilities (e.g. dams) with a capacity over one gigalitre (GL) as well as the total capacity of water storage facilities in the region (% full).

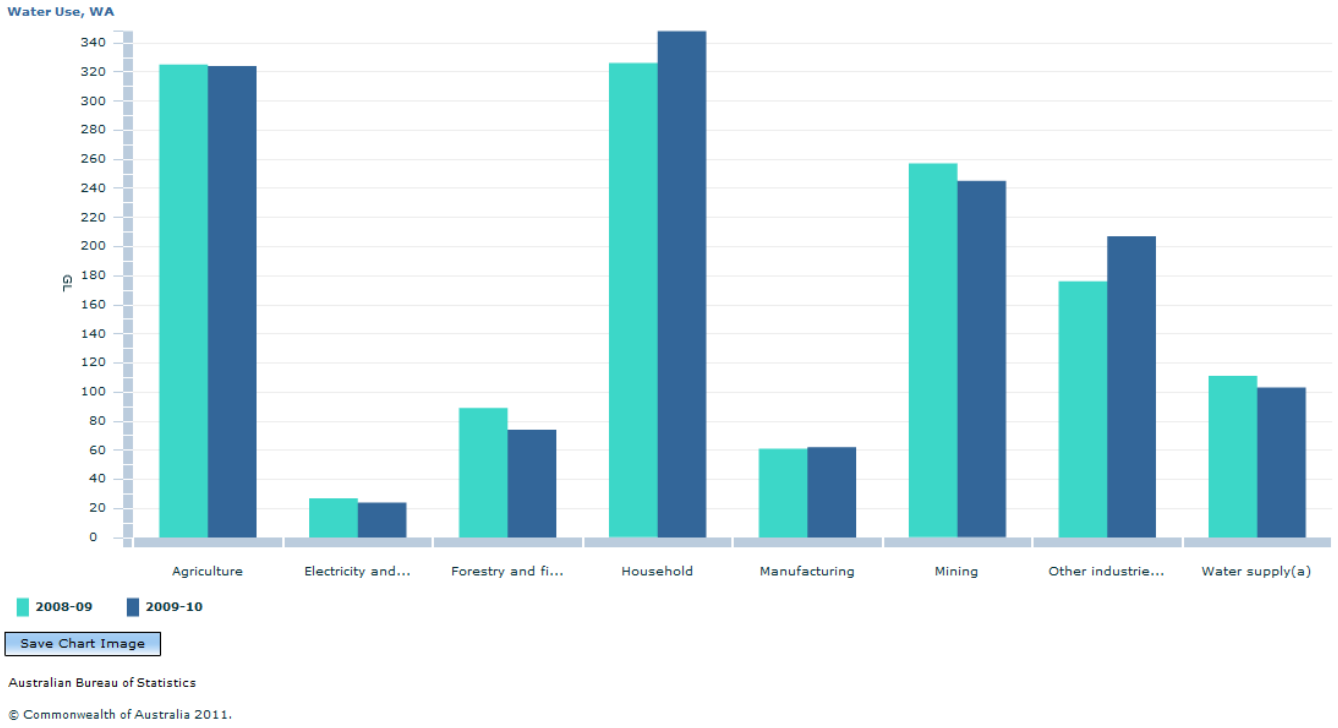
For more details, including daily updates of reservoir data, go to the BOM website linked above.

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WATER USE



Footnote(s): (a) Includes sewerage, drainage services and water losses

Source(s): Water Account, Australia, 2009-10 (cat. no. 4610.0)

- In 2009-10, WA households consumed 348 GL of water, representing 25% of all water consumption in the state. By comparison, agriculture consumed 324 GL while the mining sector consumed 245 GL, representing 23% and 18% respectively of all water consumption. The mining sector consumed more water in WA than in any other state.
- Household water consumption in 2009-10 was 7% higher than in 2008-09.
- Per capita household water use in 2009-10 was 152 kL, up 5% from 2008-09 (145 GL)
- Total water consumption in WA increased marginally (1%) between 2008-09 and 2009-10, from 1,371 GL to 1,386 GL.

Useful Links

More information from the Water Account

How is household water consumption calculated?

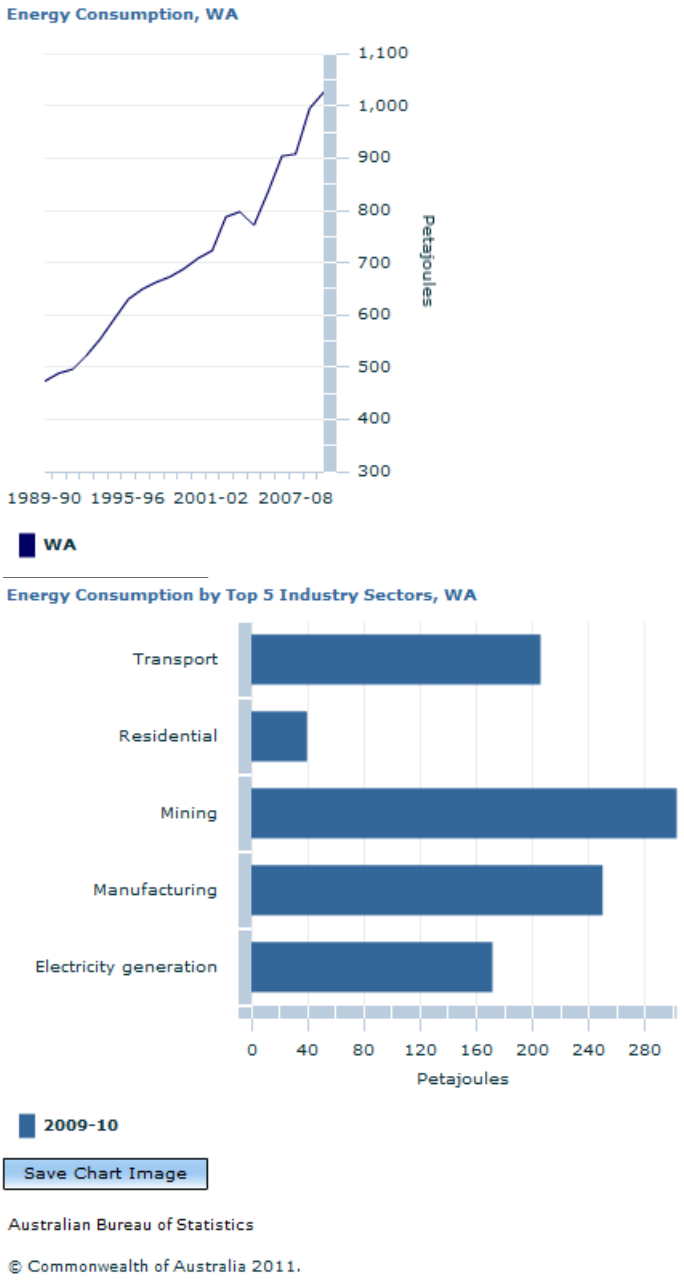
The ABS calculates total household water consumption by combining the amount of water distributed to households by water providers with the amount extracted through bores and other self-extraction facilities. 'Self-extracted ' water use is calculated by applying a coefficient, based on average number of kilolitres used per household connection, to the households known not to be served by water providers.

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ENERGY CONSUMPTION



Source(s): ABARES Australian Energy Statistics - Energy update 2011, Table B

- Energy consumption for WA in 2009-10 totalled 1,025.8 petajoules, an increase of 3.1% from 2008-09.
- Most energy consumed in WA in 2009-10 was used for Mining (29.5%), Manufacturing (24.4%), and Transport (20.1%).
- WA's energy consumption accounted for 17.3% of total Australian net energy consumption in 2009-10.

Useful Links

Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences (ABARES)

Environment and Energy @ a Glance (ABS)

How much energy is consumed in your state or territory?

This energy consumption data is compiled by ABARES using the Australian Government's National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER) database as the primary data source, supplemented by data from other sources, as well as estimation and modelling for the sectors not covered by NGER.

Net energy consumption shown here is a net concept which avoids double counting. It comprises the consumption of all fuels less the consumption of derived fuels.

Data for ACT is not available separately and is included in NSW.

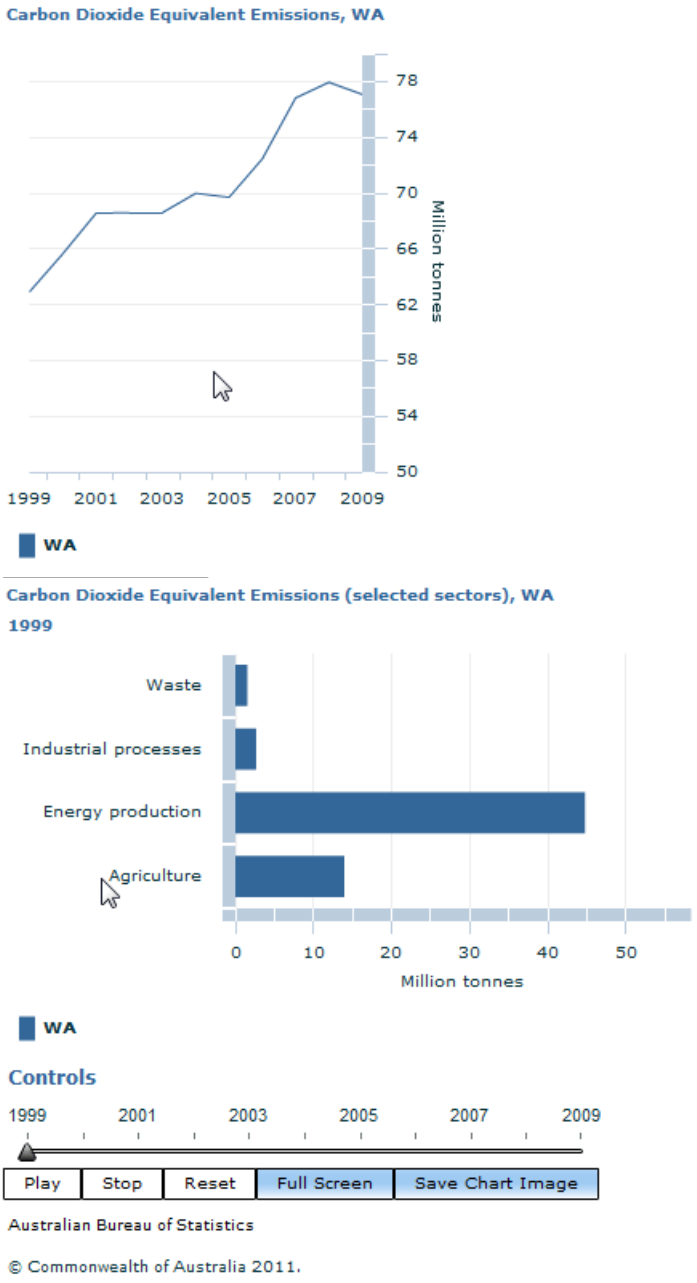
A petajoule is a unit of energy equivalent to 10^{15} joules.

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CARBON EMISSIONS



Source(s): Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency

- Carbon dioxide equivalent emissions for WA in 2009 totalled 77.1 million tonnes, an increase of 22.5% from 1999.
- Energy production accounted for 75.7% of total emissions followed by Agriculture (16.1%), Industrial processes (6.6%), and Waste (1.6%).
- WA produced 14.1% of total Australian emissions in 2009.

Useful Links

Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency

Environment and Energy @ a Glance (ABS)

What are the most common greenhouse gases?

The most common greenhouse gases are carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride.

Emissions from these gases are reported under the **Kyoto Protocol** (an international treaty designed to limit global greenhouse emissions) and are aggregated into carbon dioxide equivalents (CO_2 -e) using factors called global warming potentials (GWPS).

The Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency publishes a number of reports that together, constitute the **Australian National Greenhouse Accounts**.

To view the summary of state and territory Greenhouse Gas inventories, see: http://ageis.climatechange.gov.au/NGGITrend.aspx

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FEATURE ARTICLES FOR WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Issue	Title
2010	The Indian Ocean Frontier: Western Australia's Trade with India and the Inidan Ocean Rim
	Water Choices of Perth Households
	A View of Housing Density in Perth, 2005-2009
Dec 2009	Adult literacy in Western Australia
	Housing Finance - Subsidies for First Home Buyers
Sep 2009	Spotlight on the Pilbara
Jun 2009	The ups and downs of Western Australia's labour market
Sep 2008	Preparedness for emergencies and household assistance required
June 2008	Migration and mobility in Western Australia
Mar 2008	Regional household and family characteristics in Western Australia
	Retail industry in Western Australia
Dec 2007	Regional housing in Western Australia
	Short-term overseas travel to and from Western Australia
Sep 2007	Regional wage and salary earners in Western Australia - 2001-02 to 2003-04
	Cultural diversity in Western Australia
Jun 2007	Research and experimental development in Western Australia
	General Social Survey - Western Australian summary
	Changing water and energy use in Perth homes
Mar 2007	The resource industry in Western Australia: 2001–02 to 2005–06
	The agriculture industry in Western Australia
Dec 2006	Pathways in education and related outcomes in Western Australia
	Drivers of Perth's rising prices
	International trade in Western Australia: 2003-04 to 2005-06
Sep 2006	Measures of Western Australia's progress
	Western Australians on the move - A housing perspective
Jun 2006	Labour force trends in Western Australia
	Selected statistics for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in Western Australia
Mar 2006	Skills shortages in Western Australia - Part 2
	Household expenditure in Western Australia
Dec 2005	Skills shortages in Western Australia - Part 1
	State accounts - A snapshot of Western Australia's economy in 2004-05
Sep 2005	Youth in regional Western Australia
Jun 2005	Western Australia's changing trade relations - The emergence of China and India
	Disability, ageing and carers in Western Australia
Mar 2005	Components of Western Australia's economic growth
	Social interactions and support in Western Australia
Dec 2004	The impact of rising house prices on the WA economy
	State accounts: A snapshot of WA's economy in 2003-04

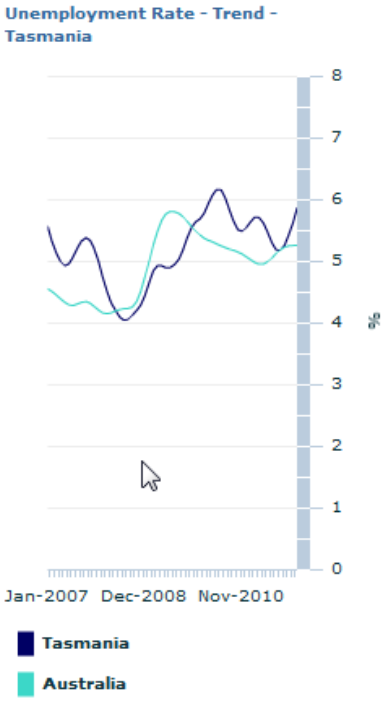
Sep 2004	Intra-state migration
Jun 2004	Household water conservation and use in Western Australia
Mar 2004	Regional wage and salary earners in Western Australia The impact of migration on Western Australia's population
Dec 2003	The construction industry in Western Australia
Sep 2003	The winemaking industry in Western Australia
Jun 2003	Population measures: A case study Salinity and land management on Western Australia farms
Mar 2003	Demystifying chain volume measures
Dec 2002	Western Australia: A small area perspective
Sep 2002	Western Australia's age and sex distribution
Jun 2002	The resources industry in Western Australia Understanding population measures
Mar 2002	Interpreting time series data
Dec 2001	A view of housing density in Perth Educational participation in Western Australia
Sep 2001	A century of population change in Western Australia Foreign capital expenditure in Western Australia
Jun 2001	Use of information technology in Western Australia Methods of setting pay in Western Australia
Mar 2001	Crime and safety in Western Australia
Dec 2000	Small business in Western Australia
Sep 2000	Western Australia's' merchandise trade with the rest of the world

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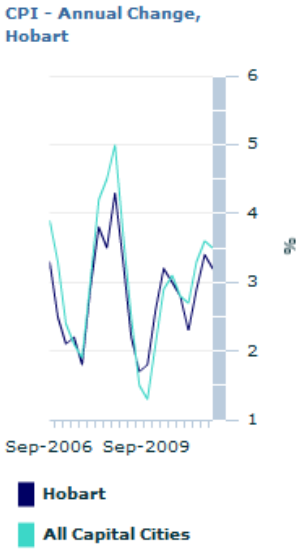
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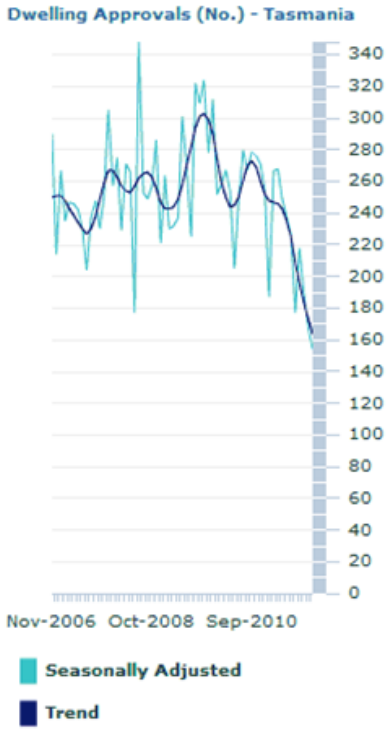




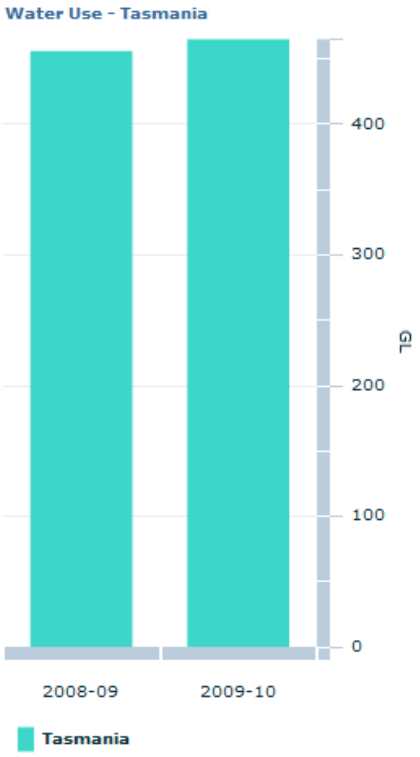
Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)



Source(s): Consumer Price Index. Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)



Source(s): Building Approvals. Australia (cat. no. 8731.0)



Source(s): Water Account, Australia (cat no. 4610.0)



- Demography
- Work
- Education and Training
- Health
- Family and Community
- Crime



- State Accounts
- Prices
- Investment and Finance
- International Trade



- Agriculture
- Construction
- Retail
- Tourism



- Water
- Energy
- Greenhouse Gases

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People

Demography

Estimated resident population

Fertility rate

Mortality rate

Work

Unemployment

Labour Force Participation

Employed Persons

Part-time Employment

Average weekly earnings

Education and Training

People with Qualifications

Young People in Education

Young People Not Participating in Education or Work

Health

Life Expectancy

Infant Mortality

Family and community

Children in Lone Parent Families

Crime

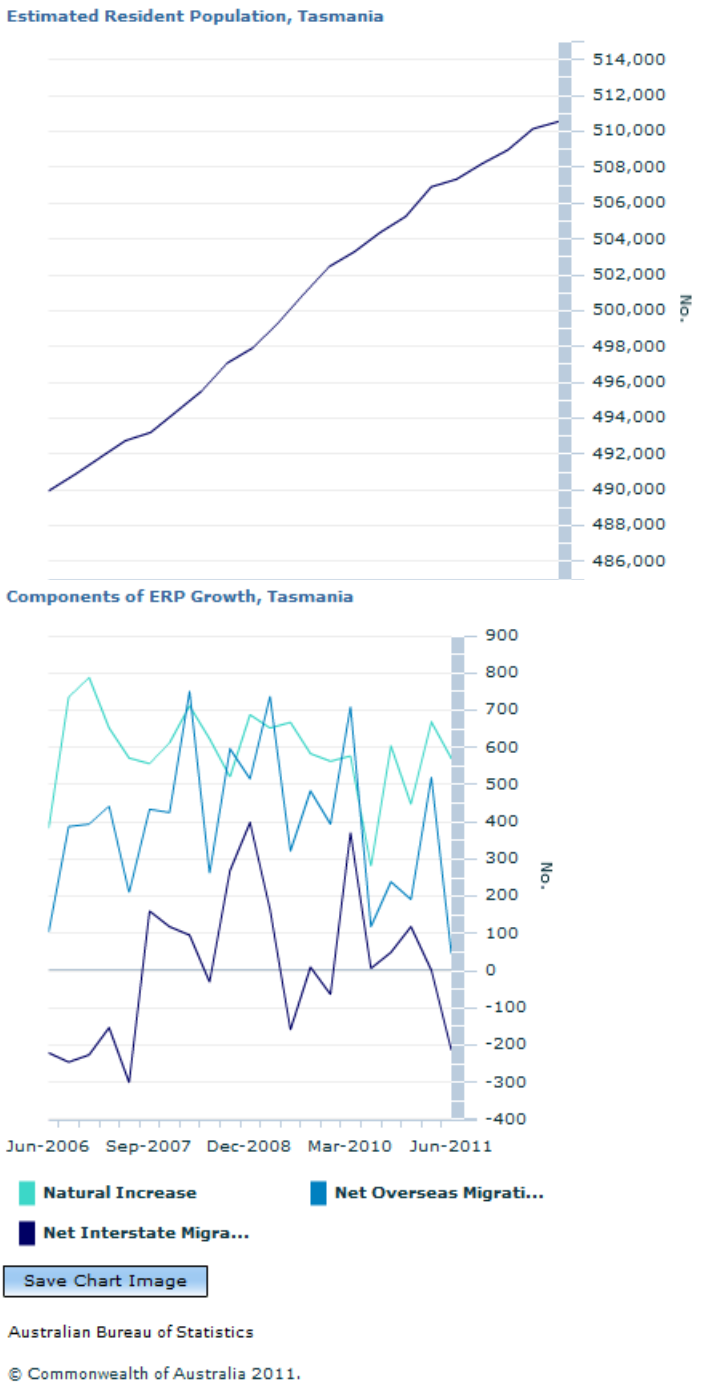
Victims of Crime

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ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION



Source(s): Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0)

- At 30 June 2011, the estimated resident population (ERP) of Tasmania was approximately 510,600, an increase of 400 over the previous quarter and approximately 3,200 (0.6%) over the previous year.
- The largest component of population growth in the June quarter 2011 was natural increase, which added 570 persons to the population. Net overseas migration added about 50 people, while there was a net loss of approximately 210 people to interstate migration.
- Nationally, the ERP at 30 June 2011 was 22.6 million, up approximately 320,800 (1.4%) from the previous year. Among the states and territories, WA had the fastest annual rate of growth (2.4%) while the NT had the slowest

growth (0.4%).

- An interactive illustration of population changes and projections can be accessed at Australian Population Pyramids

Useful Links

Historical Population Statistics

About Population Statistics

Regional Population Growth

How is the Estimated Resident Population (ERP) derived?

Current estimates of the resident population of Australia and its states and territories are based on the most recent (2006) Census and are derived from 'place of usual residence' (where individuals have lived, or intend to live, for six months or more of the Census year).

In Census years, ERP figures at 30 June are calculated by adjusting census counts of usual residents to include those missed in the Census and those who were overseas on Census Night and also take account of births and deaths occurring between 30 June and Census Night (usually early August). Quarterly estimates of the Australian population are derived thereafter by adding **natural increase** (births minus deaths) and **net overseas migration** (immigration minus emigration) to the estimated population at the beginning of the period. For the states and territories, account is also taken of estimated interstate movements involving a change of usual residence (**net interstate migration**).

Population figures are released in several phases including preliminary, revised and final. The above figures are preliminary.

For more information about population statistics, refer to *Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009* (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001)

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TOTAL FERTILITY RATE

- In 2010, the total fertility rate (TFR) for Tasmania was 2.09 babies per woman, decreasing from 2.18 in 2009, and following a peak of 2.24 in 2008.
- The 2010 rate was higher than the rate recorded a decade before (1.81 in 2000), and has increased from 2005, when the TFR was 2.07.
- Total fertility rates varied substantially between the states and territories in 2010, ranging from 1.75 babies per woman in Victoria to 2.11 babies per woman in the NT. In 2010, NSW, SA, the NT and the ACT recorded increases in TFR from the previous year, with Victoria, Queensland, WA and Tasmania recording decreases.
- All states and territories except the NT have recorded an overall increase in the TFR since 2005.



Footnote(s): (a) Births per woman

Source(s): Births Australia (cat. no. 3301.0)

Useful Links

How is the Total Fertility Rate derived?

The total fertility rate (TFR) represents the number of children a female could expect to bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life. The TFR is the sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per 1,000 of the estimated female population of the same age). *Reproductive lifetime* refers to the age range 15 to 49 years. For the purpose of calculating age-specific fertility, births to mothers under 15 years and over 49 years are added to the nearest age group.

For more information about fertility statistics and methodologies, please refer to the Explanatory Notes of *Births, Australia* (cat. no 3301.0).

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MORTALITY RATE

- In 2010, the standardised death rate (SDR) for the population of Tasmania was 6.7 per 1,000. The SDR was higher for males (7.9) than females (5.7).
- Since 2000, the SDR has declined from 7.5 to 6.7.
- Nationally, the SDR has trended downwards, from 6.8 in 2000 to 5.7 in 2010.



Source(s): Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)

Useful Links

About Population Statistics

Causes of Death

What is a Standardised Death Rate?

Standardised death rates (SDRs) enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001. SDRs are expressed per 1,000 or per 100,000 persons.

For large populations with reliable age-specific death rates, the direct method of calculating SDRs is used. The SDR is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age, the death rates of the population under study.

For smaller populations where age-specific death rates are unknown or unreliable, the indirect method of calculation is used. The SDR is an adjustment to the crude death rate (number of deaths per 1,000 of the estimated resident population) to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths that would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population.

Age-specific death rates are calculated using the number of deaths (occurring or registered) during the calendar year at a specified age per 1,000 of the estimated resident population of the same age at the mid-point of the year (30 June).

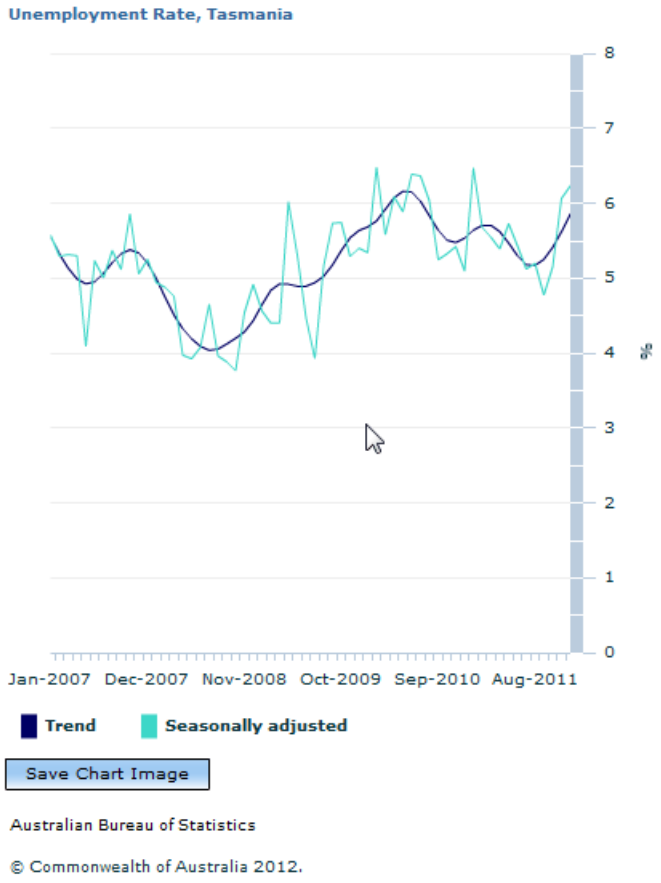
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UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

- In December 2011, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in Tasmania was 6.2%, a slight increase from the previous month and the highest rate since January 2011.
- At the same time, the trend unemployment rate was 5.9% (the highest in the nation), an increase on the November 2011 rate of 5.6%. The national rate in December 2011 was 5.3%.



Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

What is the unemployment rate in your state or territory?

The unemployment rate for any group is defined as the number of unemployed people expressed as a percentage of the labour force (employed plus unemployed). As a measure of the proportion of the labour force that is under-utilised, its most important use is as an indicator of the performance of the economy. A high rate of unemployment indicates limited employment opportunities in a labour market that is oversupplied. A low rate of unemployment indicates a tight labour market, potential scarcity of skilled labour, and future cost pressures from wage demands from workers.

The trend over time in the overall unemployment rate serves as an indicator of the performance of the economy, while the unemployment rate for different groups of people (e.g. younger people, older people, women) identifies areas of social concern when rates for some groups are much higher than for others.

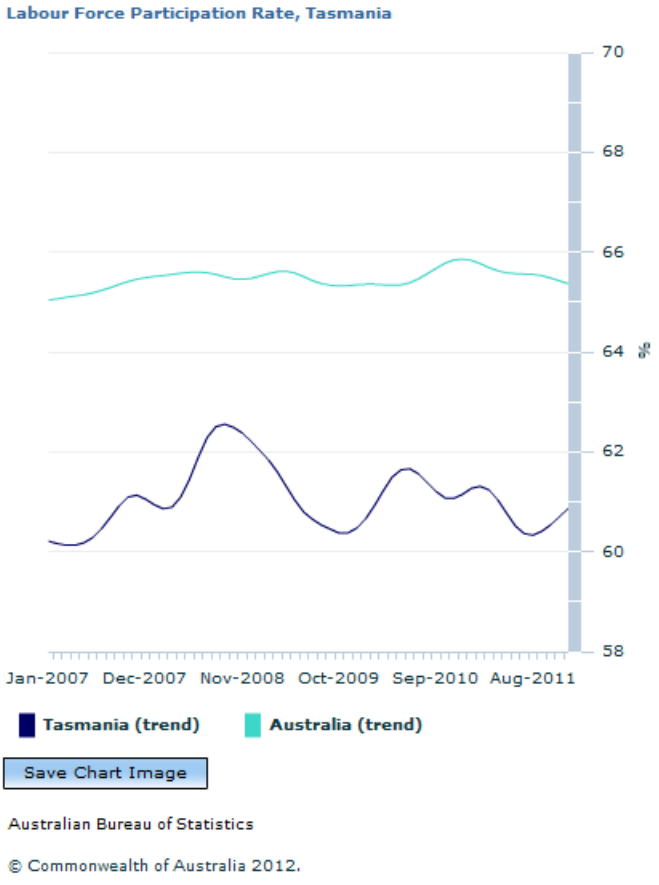
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LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

- In December 2011, the trend labour force participation rate in Tasmania was 60.9%, a slight increase from the previous month, and down from the recent high of 61.7% in June 2010. The national rate in December 2011 was 65.4%.
- Tasmania had the lowest labour force participation rate of all states and territories in December 2011.
- In seasonally adjusted terms, the labour force participation rate was 61.1%, a slight increase from the previous month.



Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

How many people participate in the labour force in your state or territory?

The participation rate represents the labour force (total employed and unemployed who are actively looking for work) expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over, in the same group. Labour force estimates

are derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers using computer-assisted interviewing.

A person's experience of the labour market will vary according to a number of factors, including the economic conditions at any given time, and their age. For example, the chance of someone finding a job decreases during a recession, while the likelihood of participating in the labour force varies as circumstances change, particularly in relation to family and education commitments. Factors affecting someone's peer group can also have a similar influence on labour market activity - people of different generations may have different expectations and experiences.

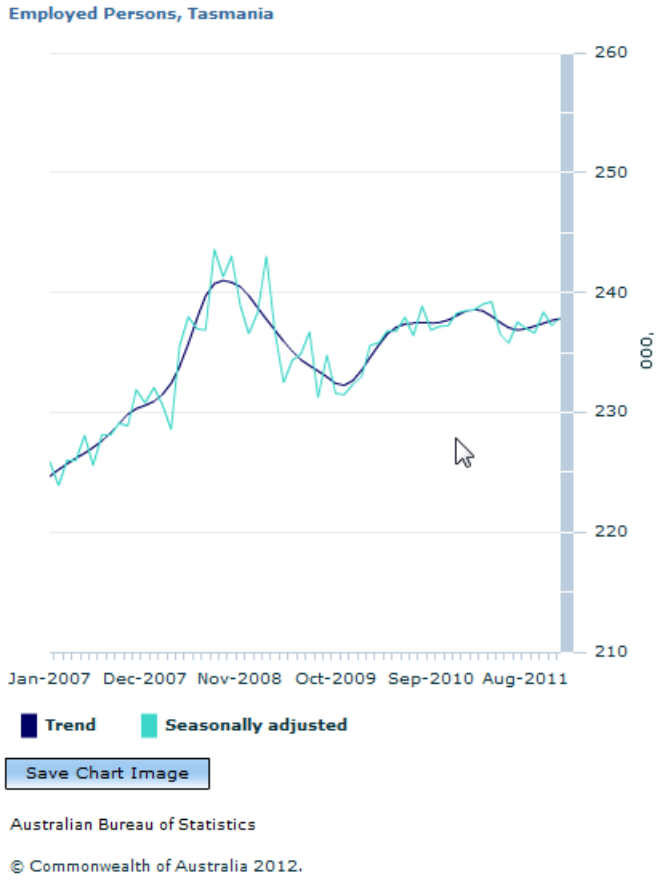
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EMPLOYED PERSONS

- In seasonally adjusted terms, there were 237,900 employed persons in Tasmania in December 2011 or 700 more than in November 2011.
- In trend terms, there were 237,900 employed persons in Tasmania in December 2011 or 200 less than in December 2010.
- In Tasmania in December 2011, there were 126,000 employed males and 111,900 employed females, in trend terms.



Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

How many persons are employed in your state or territory?

Employed persons are all persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or

- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or
- were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:
  - away from work for fewer than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or
  - away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or
  - away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or
  - on strike or locked out; or
  - on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or
- were employers or own account workers, who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

Labour force estimates are derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers using computer-assisted interviewing.

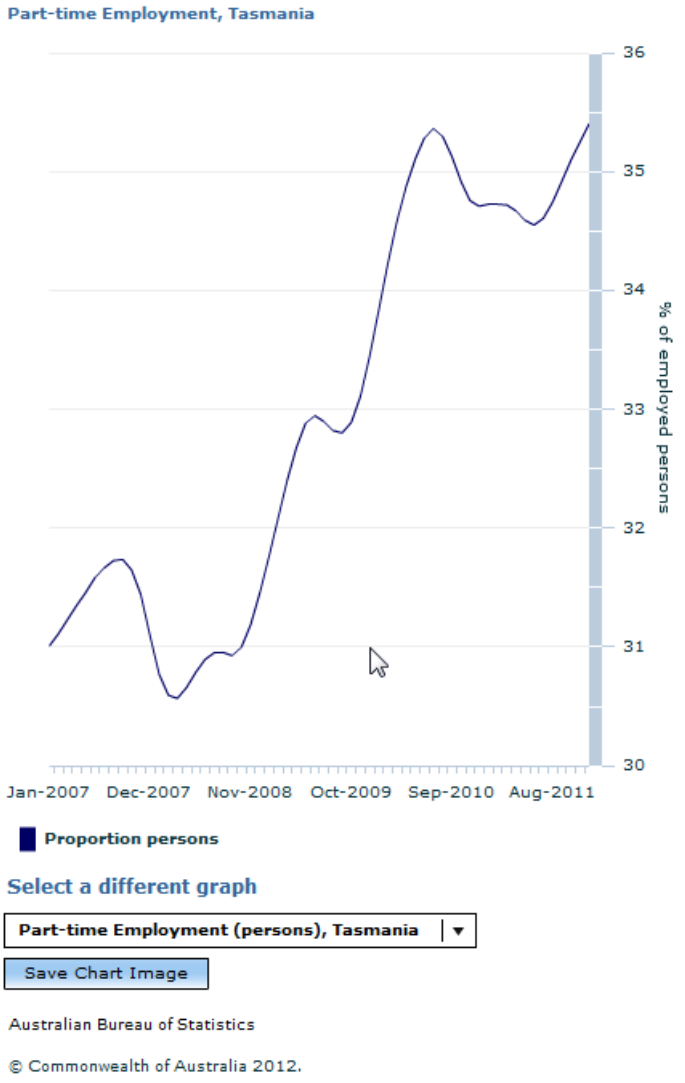
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PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT

- In Tasmania in trend terms, there were 84,200 part-time employed persons in December 2011, or 35.4% of total employed persons. This was the highest proportion of part-time employees of any state or territory.
- Of all employed males in Tasmania in December 2011, 19.6% were working part-time, compared to 53.2% of all employed females who were working on a part-time basis.
- In Tasmania in December 2011, there were 153,600 full-time employed persons or 300 less than in November 2011 and 1,800 less than in December 2010.



Footnote(s): Trend

Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

What do part-time and full-time employment mean?

Part-time employed persons are employed persons who usually worked fewer than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week or were not at work during the reference week.

Full-time employed persons are employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working fewer than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

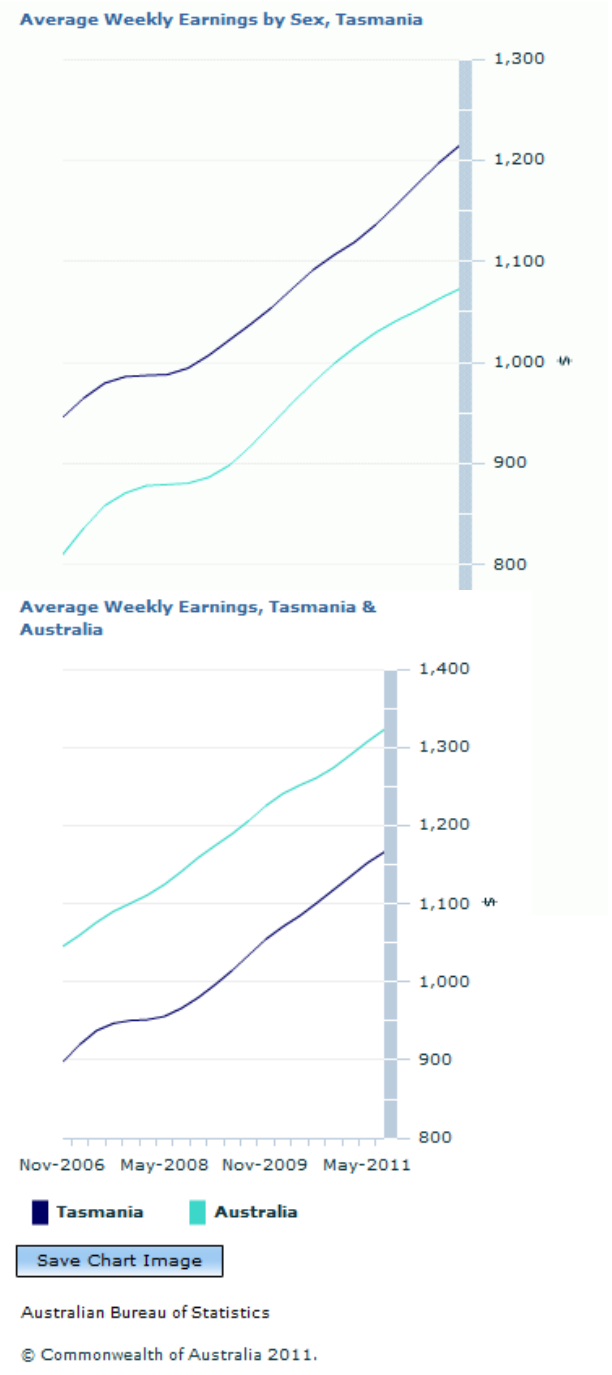
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AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS



Footnote(s): Full-time adult ordinary time (trend)

Source(s): Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0)

- In trend terms, average weekly full-time ordinary time earnings (AWOTE) in the August 2011 quarter in Tasmania for males was $1,214.10, a rise of 6.8% from the same time 12 months earlier and for females $1,072.50, an increase of 4.2% over the same period.
- Male AWOTE for Tasmania in the August 2011 quarter was the lowest in the nation.
- AWOTE in the August 2011 quarter in Tasmania stood at $1,165.90 (lowest in the nation), an increase of 5.9%

from the same period in 2010 compared to the Australian estimate of $1,322.60, an increase of 4.9%.

Useful Links

Australian Labour Market Statistics (cat. no. 6105.0)

How are average weekly earnings derived?

Weekly ordinary time earnings refers to one week's earnings of employees for the reference period, attributable to award, standard or agreed hours of work. It is calculated before taxation and any other deductions (e.g. superannuation, board and lodging) have been made.

What do ordinary time earnings include?
Award, workplace and enterprise bargaining payments, and other agreed base rates of pay, over-award and over-agreed payments, penalty payments, shift and other allowances; commissions and retainers; bonuses and similar payments related to the reference period; payments under incentive or piecework; payments under profit sharing schemes normally paid each pay period; payment for leave taken during the reference period; all workers' compensation payments made through the payroll; and salary payments made to directors.

What do ordinary time earnings exclude?
Amounts salary sacrificed, non-cash components of salary packages, overtime payments, retrospective pay, pay in advance, leave loadings, severance, termination and redundancy payments, and other payments not related to the reference period.

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PEOPLE WITH NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATIONS

- In 2010, about six in ten Tasmanians (59.1%) aged 25-64 years had a non-school qualification. This figure has increased steadily from 43.4% in 2000.
- Nationally, the proportion rose to 63.2% with the ACT having the highest rate, at 74.6%, and Tasmania the lowest, at 59.1%.



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of persons aged 24-65 years with a non-school qualification

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

About the Survey of Education and Work

About the Australian Standard Classification of Education

Non-school Qualifications

Non-school qualifications are awarded for educational attainments other than those of pre-primary, primary or secondary education. They include qualifications at the following broad levels of education:
Post Graduate Degree; Master Degree; Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate; Bachelor Degree; Advanced Diploma and Diploma; and Certificates I, II, III and IV levels. (*Education Variables* (cat. no. 1246.0)). Non-school qualifications may be attained concurrently with school qualifications.

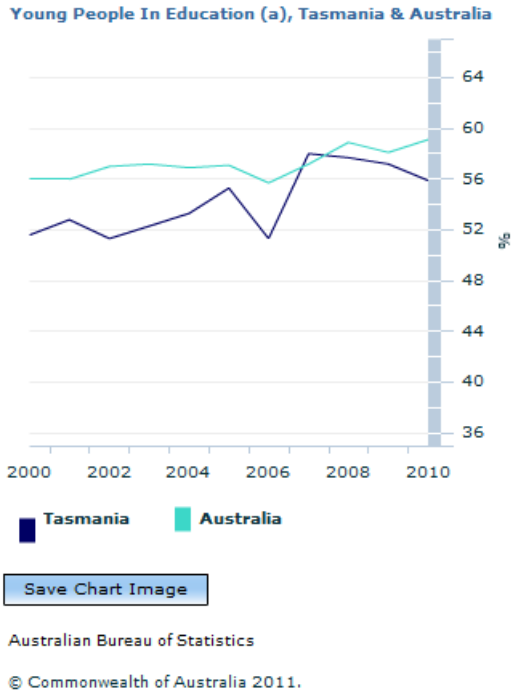
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ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 26/07/2011

YOUNG PEOPLE IN EDUCATION

- In 2010, over half (55.9%) of the Tasmanian population aged 15-24 years were enrolled in a full-time or part-time course of study at an educational institution. This compares with 59.1% of the same age group across Australia.
- Over the past decade the proportion of young people in education in Tasmania has ranged from 51.3% in the years 2002 and 2006 to 58.0% in 2007.



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of people aged 15-24 participating in education.

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

About Education Statistics

Deriving Measures of Engagement in Secondary Education

Education Participation

Data on the education participation of Australians aged 15-64 years are collected in the ABS Survey of Education and Work. The 2009 survey collected information from residents of private dwellings in all states and territories. Education participation relates to all people enrolled for a course of study in the survey month at any institution whose primary role is education including (but not restricted to) schools, higher education institutions and Technical and Further Education colleges (TAFEs). For more information about the survey, including definitions, estimation procedures and collection methodology, refer to the Explanatory Notes of *Education and Training Experience* (cat. no. 6278.0)

Participation in education and training typically falls with age. The participation of young people aged 15 -24 years is

seen by the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) as critical in increasing the productivity of individual workers and the economy as a whole *(COAG Meeting, Communique April 2009*). The participation rate of people aged 15 -24 years is expressed as a proportion of the total estimated resident population of that age group.

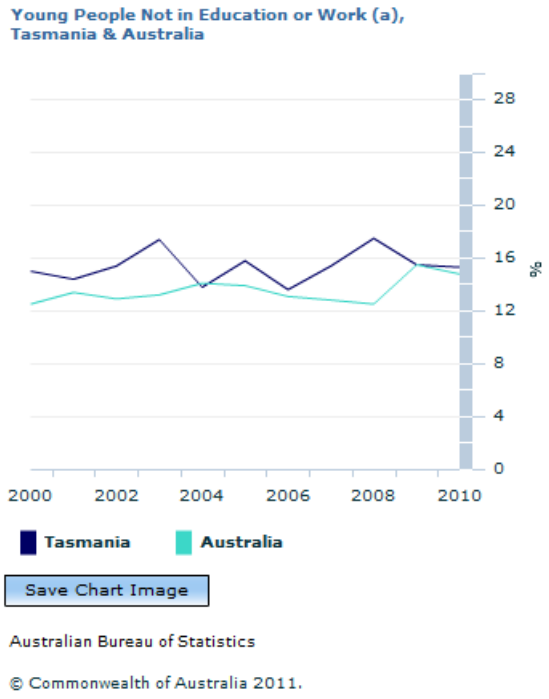
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ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 26/07/2011

YOUNG PEOPLE NOT FULLY ENGAGED IN EDUCATION OR WORK

- In 2010, an estimated 15.3% of the Tasmanian population aged 15-19 years were not fully engaged in education or work. Over the past decade, this estimate has ranged from 13.6% in 2006 to 17.5% in 2008.
- Nationally, the proportion of 15-19 year olds not fully engaged in education or work was 14.8% in 2010, with Queensland having the highest proportion (19.8%) and ACT the lowest (9.4%).



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of persons aged 15-19 years not fully-engaged in education and/or work.

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

More information on Education Statistics

Survey of Education and Work

Young People Not Fully Engaged in Education or Work

People who are not fully engaged in education or work fall into three main categories: those who are neither studying nor working; those who are studying part-time and not working; and those who are working part-time and not studying. Many of these people are in the 15-19 year age group, experiencing the often difficult transition from school to work, who may be at risk of remaining unskilled or joining the ranks of the long-term unemployed. The proportion of 15 -19 year olds who are not fully engaged in education or work is an important indicator of the social and economic well-being of the nation and the strength of state and national economies.

The above estimates are calculated using data from the ABS *Survey of Education and Work* (cat. no. 6227.0), conducted annually throughout Australia. See the link above for more information about this survey.

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LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

- Based on current mortality rates, a boy born in Tasmania in 2010 could expect to live for 78.0 years, compared to a life expectancy of 75.7 years for boys born in 2000.
- At the same time, a Tasmanian girl born in 2010 could expect to live for 82.3 years, compared to 81.2 years of life expected for girls born in 2000.
- Nationally, boys born in Australia in 2010 have a life expectancy of 79.5 years, while girls could expect to live for 84.0 years on average.



Footnote(s): Based on 2008-10 life tables

Source(s): Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)

Useful Links

Australian Social Trends, Dec 2010 (cat. no. 4102.0)

Life expectancy trends

How is life expectancy determined?

Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years a person might expect to live if the conditions at the time of birth continued throughout his/her lifetime. These estimates are calculated by the ABS using life tables which are statistical models generated using age-specific death rates. The life tables used to calculate the data for this indicator are current, or period life tables based on death rates for a short period of time during which mortality has remained much the same. Mortality rates used in the Australian and state and territory life tables are based on death registrations and estimated

resident population for the period 2008-2010. The life tables do not take into account future assumed improvements in mortality.

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ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 17/11/2011

INFANT MORTALITY



Footnote(s): (a) Deaths per thousand live births

Source(s): Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)

- In 2010 in Tasmania, the infant mortality rate for males was 4.5 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. This was lower than the rate of 4.7 in 2009 and 5.7 in 2000.

- At the same time, the rate for females was 3.6, an increase on the rate of 2.5 in 2009 and a decrease on the rate of 5.9 in 2000.
- The infant mortality rate for all babies in Tasmania in 2010 was 4.1, which equalled the Australian rate.

Useful Links

Australian Social Trends, Dec 2010 (cat. no. 4102.0)

Australian Social Trends, 2002 (cat. no. 4102.0)

How is the infant mortality rate for your state or territory derived?

The survival of infants in their first year of life is commonly viewed as an indicator of the general health and wellbeing of a population. A low infant mortality rate is a major contributor to increased life expectancy**.**

The main source of data for this indicator is the ABS Deaths collection, compiled from data provided by the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages in each state and territory. An **infant death** is the death of a child before its first birthday. The **infant mortality rate** is the number of deaths in a calendar year of children aged under one year per 1,000 live births in the same calendar year.

The improved survival of babies in Australia in the last century, as in many other developed countries, has been associated mainly with the decline of infectious diseases, along with growing preventative health measures and public health programs. Further improvements in the second half of the century were largely due to improved medical technology and education campaigns about the importance of immunisation and most recently, in the case of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), infant sleeping position. Improvements in neonatal intensive care in the 1970s also played a major role in the continued decline in infant mortality in the latter part of the century.

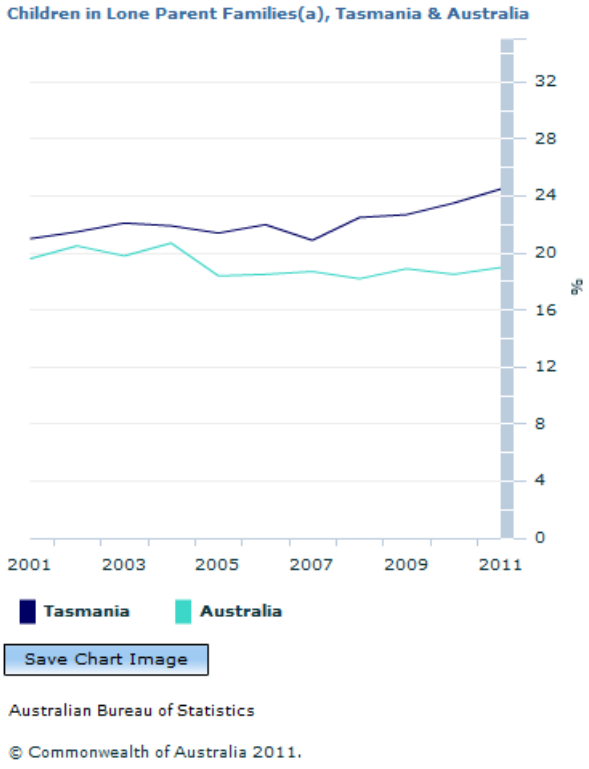
This page last updated 25 January 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 19/12/2011

CHILDREN IN LONE PARENT FAMILIES

- In 2011, about one quarter of children (24.5%) under 15 years of age in Tasmania lived in a lone parent family. Over the past decade this figure has ranged from 20.9% in 2007 to 24.5% in 2011.
- Nationally, 19.0% of children under 15 years lived in a lone parent family in 2011. Among the states and territories, Tasmania had the largest proportion, (24.5%) while the ACT had the smallest (13.2%).



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of children aged under 15 years living in lone-parent families.

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

Improving Family Data

Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families

Family Composition

Family composition data are collected through the ABS annual survey, *Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families* (cat. no. 6224.0.55.001). The survey results represent households across Australia except those in discrete Indigenous communities.

The size and composition of families have changed considerably in recent decades and remain of interest to social commentators and policy makers. Lone parents families are more likely to be at risk of poverty, reliance on government benefits and other forms of economic and social disadvantage. Lone parents may also find it difficult to balance work and care responsibilities (*Measuring Wellbeing: Frameworks for Australian Social Statistics* (cat. no. 4160.0).

For more information about family composition statistics and methodologies, please refer to *Improvements to Family Estimates from the Labour Force Survey* (cat. no. 6224.0.55.002).

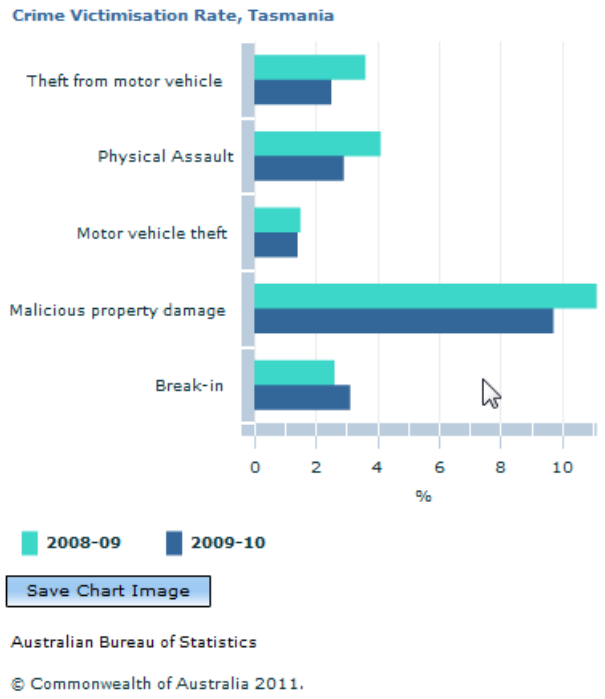
This page last updated 25 January 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 26/07/2011

CRIME VICTIMISATION

- In Tasmania in 2009-10 there were 11.6 thousand victims of physical assault, a victimisation rate of 2.9%.
- In 2009-10 there were 19.9 thousand victims of malicious property damage in Tasmania, a victimisation rate of 9.7%, which was the highest rate of all selected crimes in Tasmania.
- There were 5.1 thousand victims of thefts from motor vehicles in 2009-10 in Tasmania, a victimisation rate of 2.5% (falling from 3.6% in 2008-09), which was the lowest rate in Australia for this offence.



Source(s): Crime Victimisation, Australia (cat. no. 4530.0)

Useful Links

Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia (cat. no. 4510.0)

Recorded Crime - Offenders (cat. no. 4519.0)

Information Paper: Measuring Crime Victimisation, Australia: The Impact of Different Collection Methodologies (cat. no. 4522.0.55.001)

Crime and Justice @ a Glance (ABS)

What is the crime victimisation rate?

The victimisation rate is defined as the total number of victims of a crime in a given population expressed as a

percentage of that population.

A victim may be a person or a household reporting at least one of the crimes surveyed. Victims were counted once only for each type of crime, regardless of the number of incidents of that type.

These statistics are derived from information collected in the ABS Multipurpose Household Survey.

The Survey covered only selected types of personal and household crimes. Personal crimes included physical assault, threatened assault, robbery and sexual assault. Household crimes included break-ins, attempted break-ins, motor vehicle theft, theft from a motor vehicle, malicious property damage and other theft.

Information collected in the Survey was 'as reported' by respondents and hence may differ from that which might be obtained from other sources or via other methodologies.

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ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 26/07/2011





Economy

State Accounts	**Prices**
State Final Demand	Consumer Price Index
Industry Gross Value Added	Labour Price Index
Count of Businesses	**International Trade**
Investment and Finance	Value of Imports/Exports
Housing Finance Commitments	

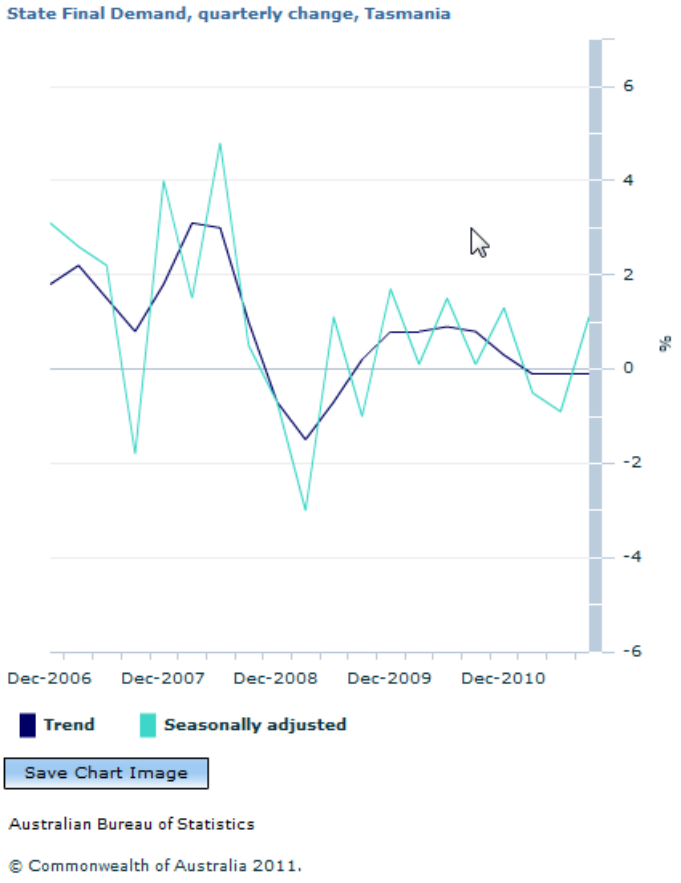
This page last updated 25 January 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 09/12/2011

STATE FINAL DEMAND

- In the September quarter 2011, the Tasmanian trend estimate of state final demand fell slightly (0.1%) from the previous quarter, and rose 0.1% on the same quarter in the previous year, in volume terms.
- The seasonally adjusted estimate in the September quarter 2011 rose by 1.1% over the previous quarter.
- In trend terms, growth during the quarter was strongest for WA (up 4.1%), and Queensland (up 2.9%). SA was the weakest, with a negative growth of 0.2%.



Source(s): Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0)

Useful Links

Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0)

Spotlight on National Accounts (cat. no. 5202.0)

National Accounts @ a Glance (ABS)

How is economic growth rate measured in your state or territory?

State final demand is a measure of economic demand for products in the economy. It is an aggregate obtained by summing government final consumption expenditure, household final consumption expenditure, private gross fixed capital formation and the gross fixed capital formation of public corporations and general government. It is different from Gross State Product (GSP) as it excludes international and interstate trade as well as change in inventories.

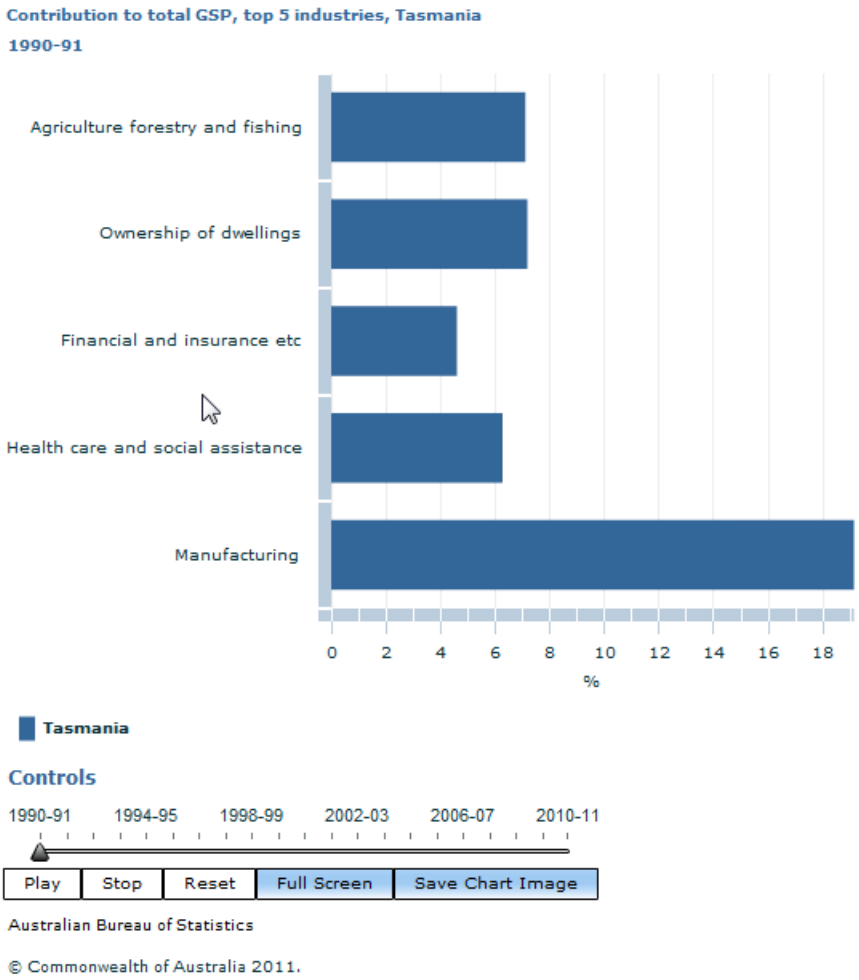
This page last updated 25 January 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 25/11/2011

INDUSTRY GROSS VALUE ADDED

- The industries in Tasmania which made the greatest contribution to the state's gross product in 2010-11 in volume terms were: Manufacturing (9.4%), Health care and social assistance (8.2%), Financial and insurance services (7.2%), Ownership of dwellings and Agriculture, forestry and fishing (each 7.1%).
- From 2000-01 to 2010-11, the Administrative and support services industry recorded a 103.0% increase in value added. This represented the highest increase of all industries in Tasmania. During the same period, the Manufacturing industry recorded the largest decrease of 19.0%.



Source(s): Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0)

Useful Links

Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0)

Spotlight on National Accounts (cat. no. 5202.0)

What is the contribution of individual industries to the gross product in your state or territory?

Industry Gross Value Added (IGVA) measures the value of industry production. It is used to measure the contribution of individual industries to the gross product of a state or territory.

Gross State Product (GSP) is a measure of the production of goods and services within a state or territory. This is defined equivalently to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) but is for a state/territory rather than for the nation as a whole.

These estimates are all expressed in Chain Volume terms. Chain Volume estimates provide time series of expenditure and production aggregates that are free of the direct effects of price change.

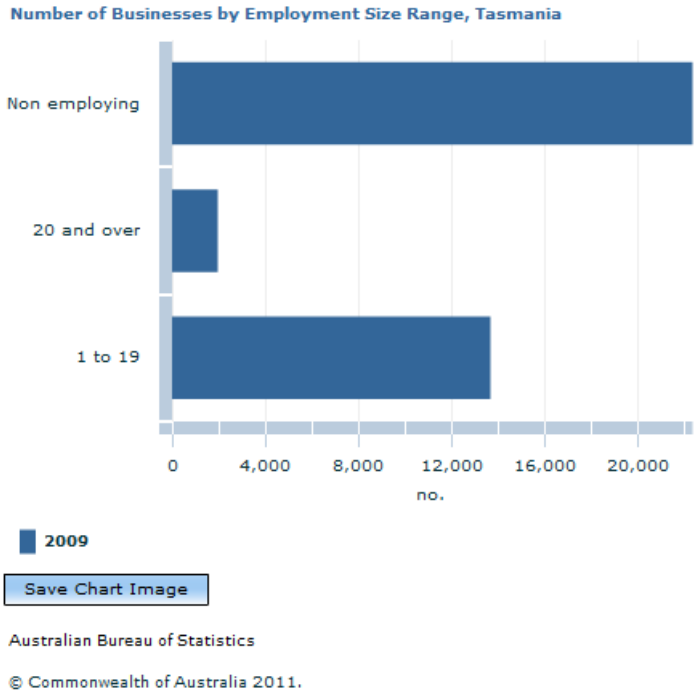
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ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 26/07/2011

COUNT OF BUSINESSES

- At the end of June 2009 there were 38,000 operating businesses in Tasmania, or 500 less than at the same time in the previous year.
- The vast majority of these were small businesses, with 58.8% of the total being non-employing businesses and a further 36.0% of the total employing from 1-19 employees.



Source(s): Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits (cat. no. 8165.0)

Useful Links

Business Demography @ a Glance (ABS)

Do you know how many businesses operate in your state?

The ABS counts the number of businesses operating in the Australian economy, including rates of business entries and exits and business survival. These data are sourced from the ABS Business Register. They show the number of operating businesses by employment size at the end of June in each financial year and only include businesses which actively traded in goods or services during the reference period. Due to changes in scope, these counts are not directly comparable to previous data releases.

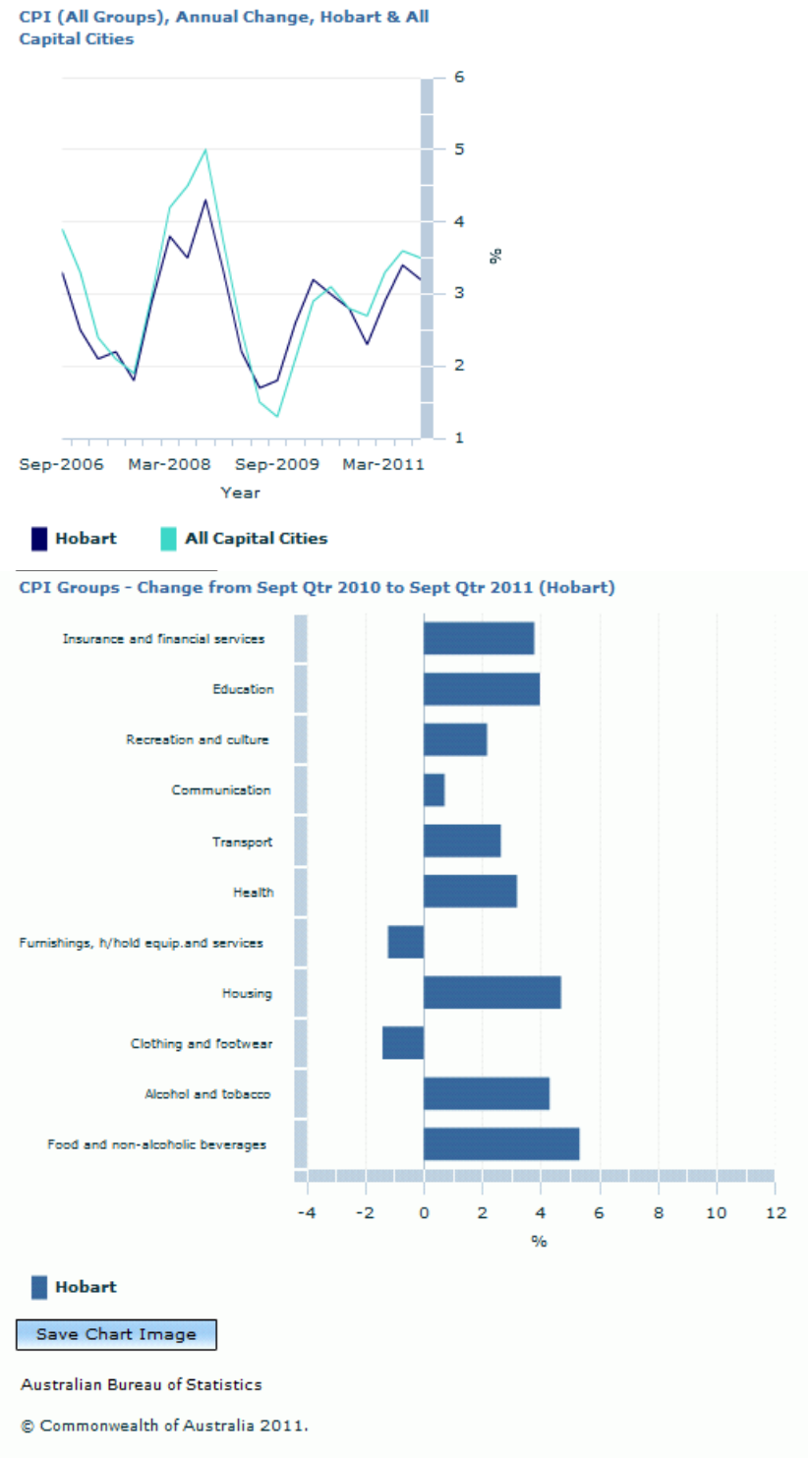
More detailed counts are available from the ABS website by industry, main state and territory, type of legal organisation, institutional sector, employment size ranges and annual turnover size ranges.

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ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 28/10/2011

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX



Source(s): Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)

- The increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Hobart from September 2010 to September 2011 was 3.2%, below the weighted average for the eight capital cities (3.5%).
- The largest price increase over the year in Hobart was for Food and non-alcoholic beverages, which increased by

5.3%.

- The greatest decrease in prices occurred in Clothing and footwear, which declined by 1.4%.
- In the September quarter 2011, Hobart's CPI increased by 0.8%, slightly above the average quarterly increase for the eight capital cities (0.6%).

Useful Links

About Price Indexes

Information Paper: Introduction of the 16th Series Australian Consumer Price Index, Australia, September 2011

What is the Consumer Price Index?

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is based on the price of a "basket" of goods and services and is used to measure change in this price over time. The content of the basket is determined through the ABS Household Expenditure Survey.

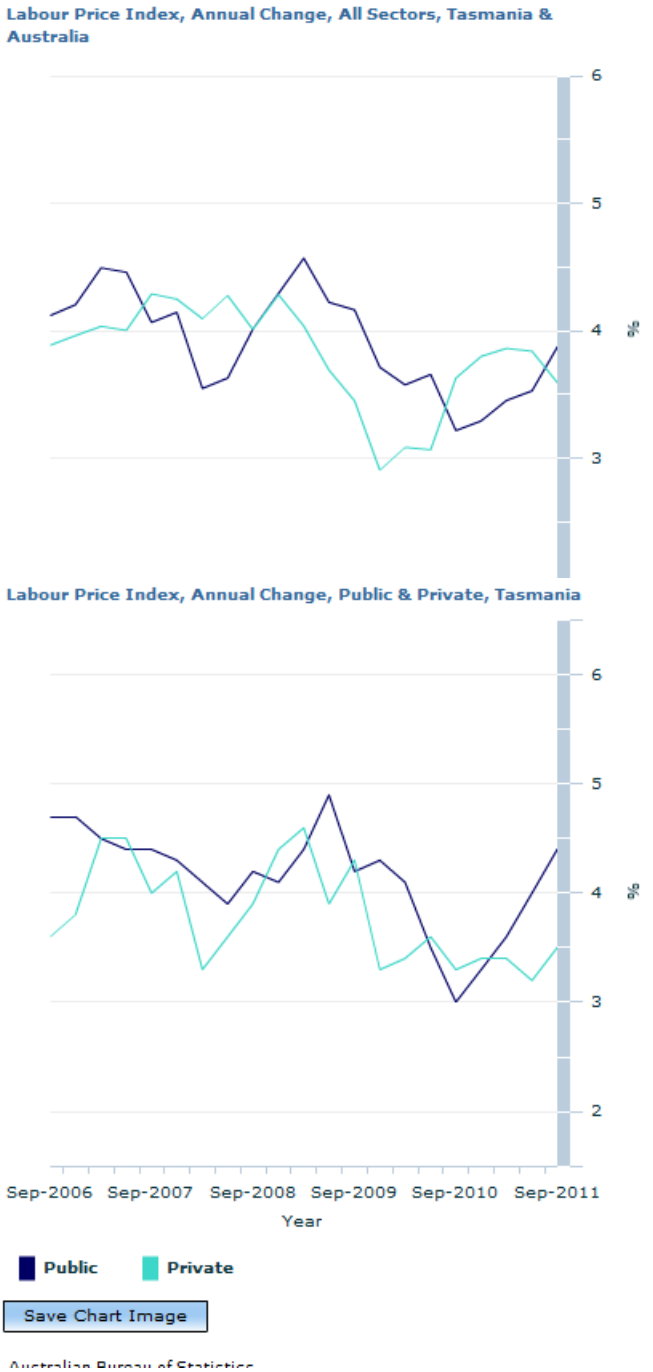
The CPI measures price change relative to the base year 1989-90, for which the index figure is set to 100. Prices are collected each quarter from selected retail outlets and through monitoring marked prices and advertised "special offers". For more information, refer to *Consumer Price Index, Concepts, Sources and Methods,* (cat. no. 6461.0).

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LABOUR PRICE INDEX



Source(s): Labour Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6345.0)

- The annual increase in the Labour Price Index (LPI) for Tasmania from September 2010 to September 2011 was 3.9%, higher than the national increase (3.6%) over the same period.
- The annual increase from September 2010 to September 2011 was 3.5% for the private sector and 4.4% for the public sector.
- In the September quarter 2011, the LPI for Tasmania increased by 1.3%, slightly higher than the national quarterly increase (1.2%).

- In the September quarter 2011, the private and public sectors in Tasmania recorded increases of 1.8% and 0.7% respectively.

Useful Links

About the Labour Price Index

About Indexes

What is the Labour Price Index?

The Labour Price Index (LPI) measures the price of labour services and reflects change in wages and salaries over time. Change is measured relative to the base year, 2008-09, for which the figure is set to 100.

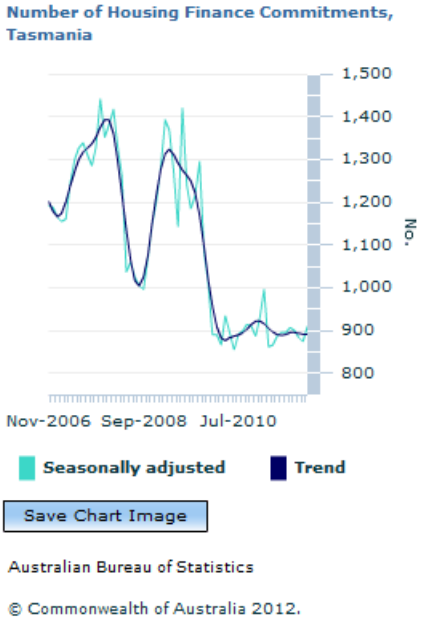
Wage data are collected quarterly from a random sample of 4,800 businesses on the Australian Business Register, which is stratified by state, industry, sector and business size. The LPI collects data related to 20,000 jobs nationally. For more information, refer to Labour Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2004.

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HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS



Footnote(s): Owner occupation data is used unless otherwise specified

Source(s): Housing Finance, Australia (cat. no. 5609.0)

Footnote(s): Owner occupation data is used unless otherwise specified

Source(s): Housing Finance, Australia (cat. no. 5609.0)

- In November 2011, the number of owner occupied housing commitments in Tasmania fell, in trend terms, to 891. This was 0.1% lower than the figure for the previous month (892) and 3.4% lower than the figure for November 2010 (922).
- The value of commitments (Owner occupation) decreased by 0.4% in trend terms, to $173 million, from the previous month. However the value of commitments (Owner occupation) increased by 0.2% from November 2010.
- In seasonally adjusted terms, the number of commitments (Owner occupation) increased by 3.9% from October 2011, while the value of commitments (Owner occupation) increased by 4.8%, to $178 million over the same period.

Useful Links

About Time Series Data

More About Housing Finance Commitments

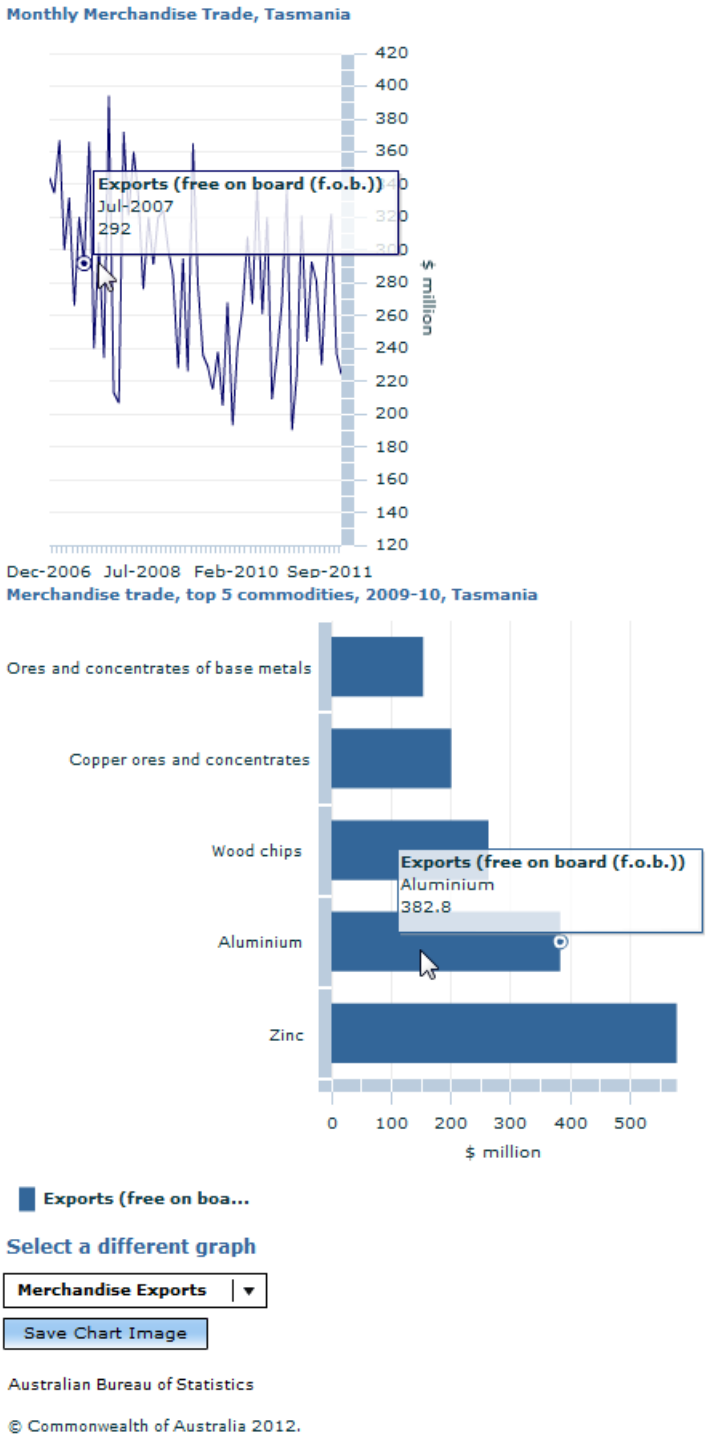
Housing finance commitments are the monetary commitments made by significant lenders towards the construction or purchase of housing. This includes new commitments as well as the outstanding values of housing loan assets to individuals (owner-occupiers and investors) held by lenders at the end of each reference month. Significant lenders include Banks, Building Societies, Credit Unions, Life or General Insurance companies, Superannuation Funds and other financial institutions. Housing finance data are primarily collected via returns submitted to the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA). For more information about the collection of housing finance statistics, refer to the Explanatory Notes of *Housing Finance, Australia* (cat. no. 5609.0).

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1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 10/01/2012

VALUE OF IMPORTS/EXPORTS



Source(s): Unpublished data, International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (cat. no. 5368.0)

- In November 2011, the value of Tasmanian goods exported overseas was $224 million, a decrease of 5.5% on the October 2011 value of $237 million.
- At the same time, the value of goods imported into Tasmania was $340 million, a significant increase on the October 2011 value of $58 million. Because the value of direct overseas imports into Tasmania is generally small, the total can be disproportionately affected by an occasional single shipment of large value. The last time Tasmania's imports

almost reached this level was in July 2002, with $322 million.

- In 2009-10 the top five overseas exports from Tasmania were Zinc (SITC 686), Aluminium (SITC 684), Wood chips (SITC 246), Copper ores and concentrates (SITC 283) and Ores and concentrates of base metals (SITC 287).
- In 2009-10 the top five overseas imports into Tasmania were Petroleum oils (excl. crude) (SITC 334), Ores and concentrates of base metals (SITC 287), Cocoa (SITC 072), Feeding stuff for animals (SITC 081) and Residual petroleum products (SITC 335).

Useful Links

International Merchandise Trade, Australia, Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2001 (cat. no. 5489.0)

Foreign Trade @ a Glance

Standard International Trade Classification Rev.3 (United Nations Statistics Division)

Do you know how much your state or territory exports/imports?

International merchandise trade statistics are compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from information submitted by exporters and importers or their agents to the Australian Customs Service (Customs). These statistics represent movements of commodities imported directly from or exported to overseas destinations. Interstate trade movements are not included. International trade statistics are used extensively to monitor Australia's export and import performance and they are a key input to Australia's balance of payments and national accounts statistics.

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ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 26/07/2011



Industry

Agriculture	**Retail**
Value of Agricultural Production	Retail Turnover
Livestock Slaughtering	Motor Vehicle Sales
Construction	**Tourism**
Building Approvals	Tourist Accommodation

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1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 26/07/2011

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION



Source(s): Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia (cat. no. 7503.0)

- In 2009-10 the gross value of total Tasmanian agricultural production was $1,078.9 million, a decrease of 7.1% (or $82.1 million) from 2008-09. At the same time, the local value of Tasmanian agricultural production decreased by 7.4%.
- In 2009-10 livestock products contributed 28.3% of the total gross value of Tasmanian agricultural production, followed by vegetables with 21.6% and livestock disposals with 19.5%.

Useful Links

Agricultural Commodities, Australia (cat. no. 7121.0)

Livestock Products, Australia (cat. no. 7215.0)

Agriculture @ a Glance (ABS)

Do you know how the value of your state or territory's agricultural output is determined?

The gross value of agricultural commodities produced (VACP) is the value placed on recorded agricultural production at the wholesale prices realised in the market place.

The local value is the value placed on commodities at the point of production (i.e. farm gate). It is calculated by deducting marketing costs from the gross value of commodities produced. Marketing costs may include freight, cost of containers, commission and other marketing charges.

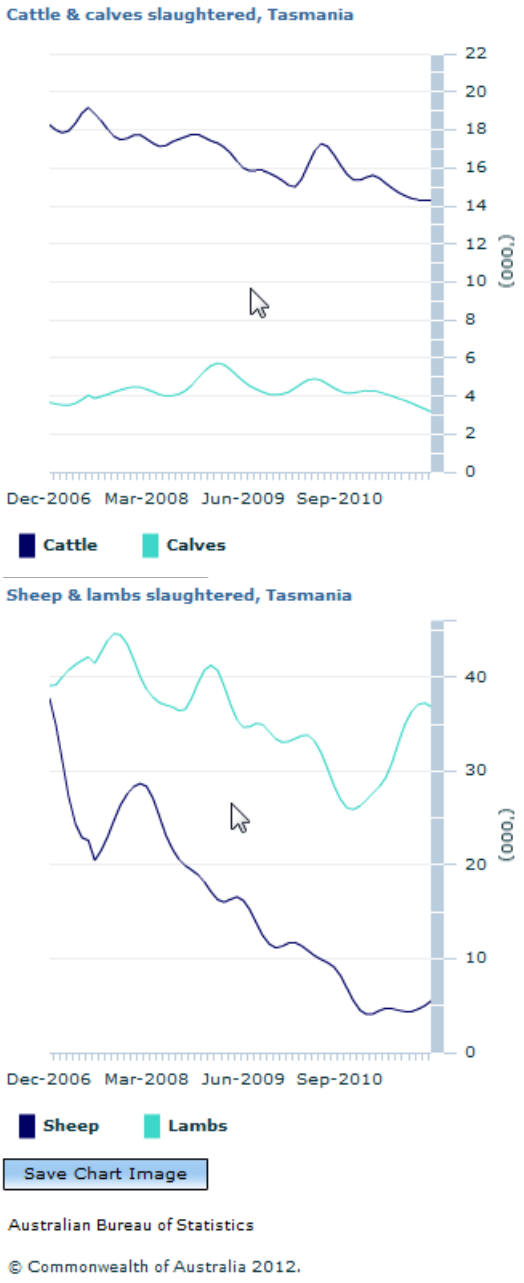
Quantity data for most agricultural commodities are collected from ABS agricultural surveys or the Agricultural Census. Remaining commodity data are obtained from non-ABS sources, and are comparable across time.

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1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

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LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERING



Footnote(s): Trend

Source(s): Livestock and Meat, Australia (cat. no. 7218.0.55.001)

In Tasmania in November 2011, in trend terms, there were:

- 14,300 cattle slaughtered, a fall of 6.9% from the November 2010 figure
- 3,200 calves slaughtered, which was 23.4% below the November 2010 figure
- 5,500 sheep slaughtered, a fall of 1.4% from the November 2010 figure

- 36,900 lambs slaughtered, an increase of 42.2% on the November 2010 figure. This was the first fall in this series since November 2010.

Useful Links

Livestock Products, Australia (cat. no. 7215.0)

Agriculture @ a Glance

Do you know how many livestock have been slaughtered in your state or territory?

Livestock slaughtering and meat production statistics are based on a monthly collection from abattoirs and other major slaughtering establishments. They include estimates of animals slaughtered by country butchers and other small slaughtering establishments.

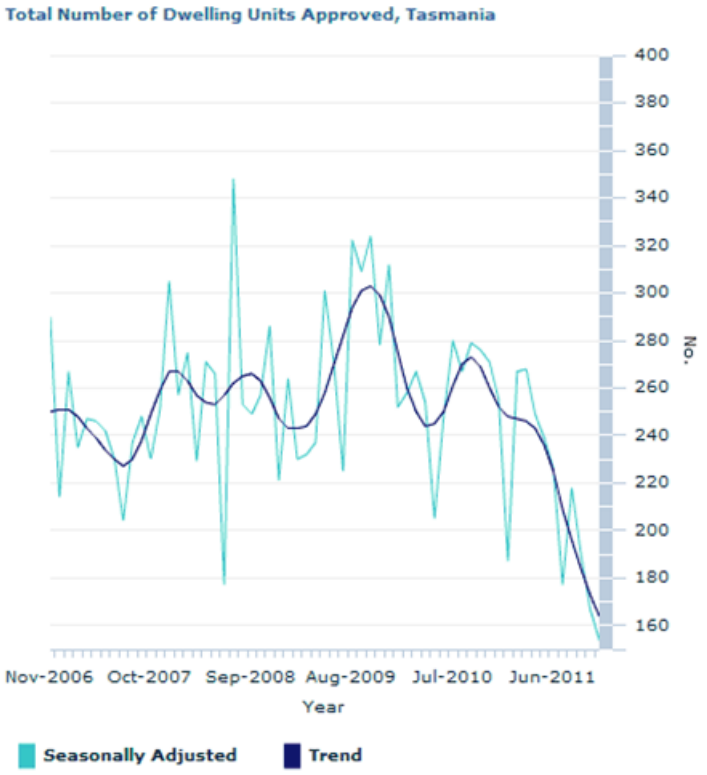
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ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 13/01/2012

BUILDING APPROVALS

- In November 2011, the number of dwelling unit approvals in Tasmania fell by 5.4% in trend terms to 164, representing 14 consecutive months of decline in dwelling unit approvals, from a peak of 273 in September 2010.
- The seasonally adjusted figure for November 2011 was 7.9% lower than in the previous month.
- The number of dwelling units approved in November 2011 was 36.9% lower in trend terms than in November 2010, falling from 260 to 164 approvals. Over the year, only the NT recorded an increase in the number of building approvals in trend terms, from 76 to 79, or 3.9%.



Source(s): Building Approvals. Australia (cat. no. 8731.0)

Useful Links

About Time Series Data

Building Activity

More About Building Approvals

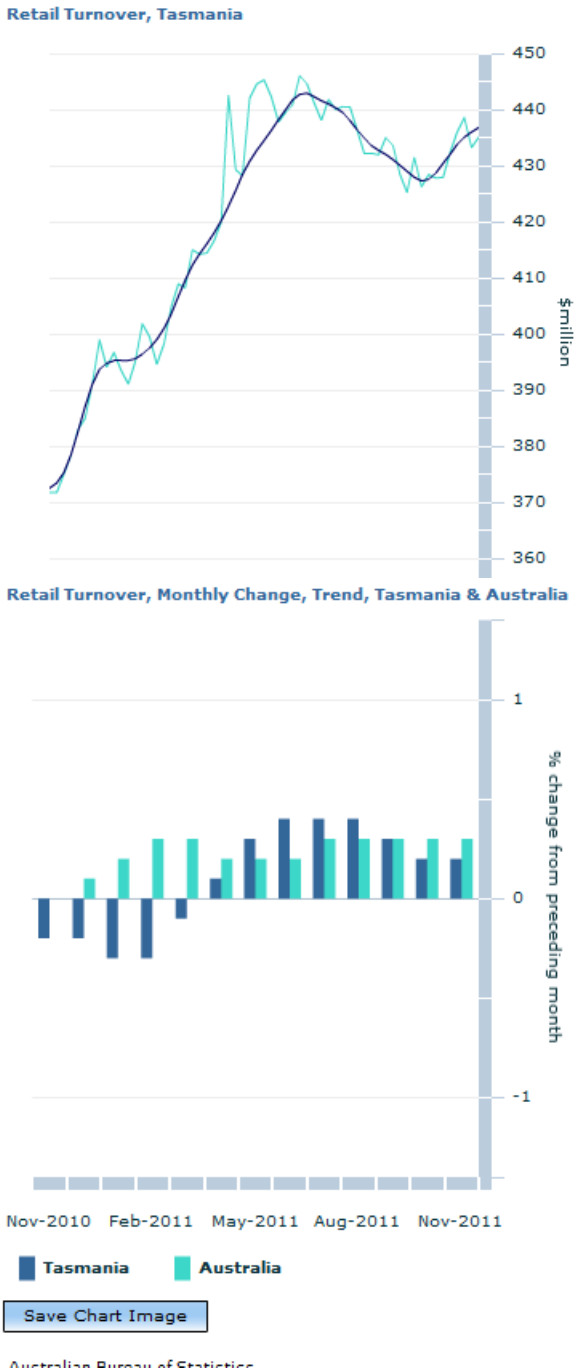
Building approvals statistics include the number and value of new building work approved by administrative bodies in the collection period. They relate to the construction of new residential buildings, renovations and additions valued at $10,000 or more and the construction of non-residential buildings valued at $50,000 or more. Approvals of engineering works for roads, bridges or railways are not included in these statistics.

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RETAIL TURNOVER



Source(s): Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0)

- In November 2011, the trend estimate of monthly retail turnover in Tasmania increased by 0.2%, compared with a national increase of 0.3%.
- The state's seasonally adjusted estimate increased by 0.4% in November 2011.
- Estimated retail turnover in November 2011 was 1.3% higher in trend terms than in November 2010.

Useful Links

About Seasonally Adjusted and Trend Data

ANZSIC

How are the Retail Trade Statistics Derived?

Estimates of the value of turnover of retail trade are compiled from the monthly Retail Business Survey, which collects sales data from a random sample of approximately 500 'large' businesses and 2,750 'smaller' businesses across Australia. The scope of the survey is all employing retail trade businesses selling predominantly to households. Industries included in the survey are defined according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006. For the purpose of Retail trade statistics, these industries are classified into 6 broad industry groups and 15 subgroups. Retail trade statistics released at the broad industry level include Food retailing; Household goods retailing; Clothing, footwear and personal accessory retailing; Department stores; Other retailing; and Cafes, restaurants and takeaway food services.

Turnover in retail trade includes retail sales, wholesale sales and (from July 2000) the goods and services tax as well as certain other takings and commission. For more information refer to the Explanatory Notes of *Retail Trade, Australia* (cat. no. 8501.0).

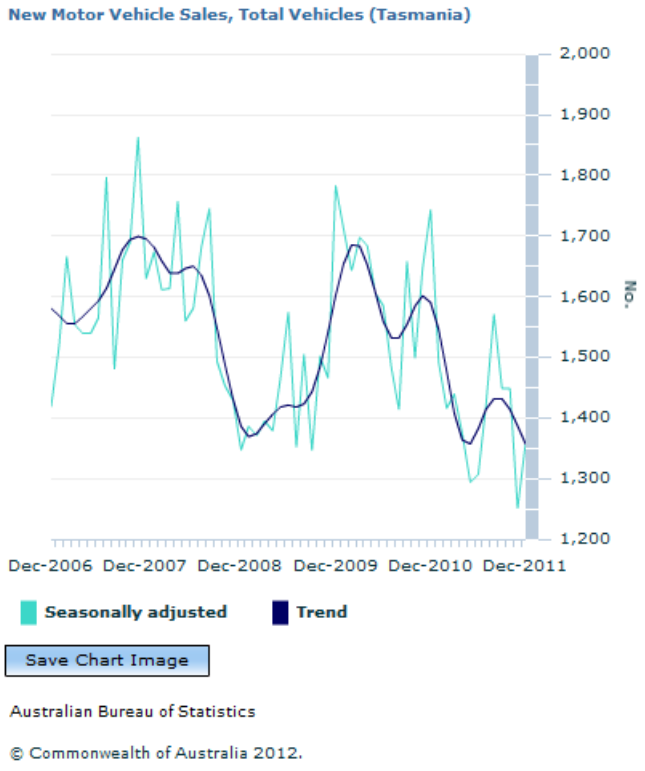
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ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 23/01/2012

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

- In December 2011, the number of new motor vehicles sold in Tasmania in trend terms (1,357) decreased by 2.2%, from 1387 the previous month. However, over the same period, the seasonally adjusted figure grew by 8.7% (up from 1,250 to 1,359), the largest increase amongst all the states and territories.
- New motor vehicle sales were 14.7% lower in December 2011, down from 1,590 in December 2010 in trend terms. This was the largest annual decrease amongst all the states and territories.
- Nationally, 86,947 motor vehicles were sold in December 2011 (trend). This figure was 0.3% lower than in the previous month but was 2.8% higher than in December 2010.



Footnote(s): Seasonally adjusted numbers of new motor vehicle sales in Tasmania, Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory should be used with caution. For more information, see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes of Cat. No. 9314.0.

Source(s): Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia (cat. no. 9314.0)

Useful Links

Information Paper: Developments in New Motor Vehicle Statistics

About Seasonally Adjusted and Trend Data

Where do Motor Vehicle Sales Statistics Come From?

Motor Vehicle sales figures are produced by the Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries (FCAI), which collects data from all of its members on the sales of new vehicles, excluding motorcycles, plant and equipment and unpowered vehicles. For more information refer to the information paper *Developments in New Motor Vehicle Statistics* linked above.

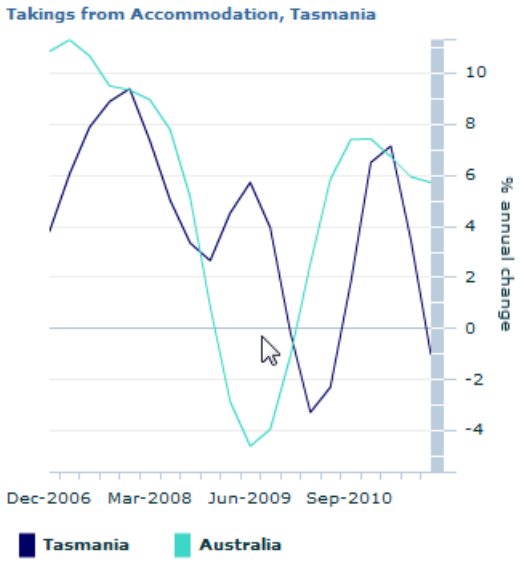
Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation and 'trading day effects'. A 'trading day effect' reflects the varying amounts of activity on different days of the week and the different number of days of the week in any month (i.e. the number of Sundays, Mondays, etc.). Adjustment is also made for Easter which may affect the March and April estimates differently. Smoothing the seasonally adjusted series reduces the impact of the irregular component of the seasonally adjusted series and creates trend estimates. More information about these processes is available in the *Information Paper: A Guide to Interpreting Time Series - Monitoring Trends: An Overview* (cat. no. 1349.0) also linked above.

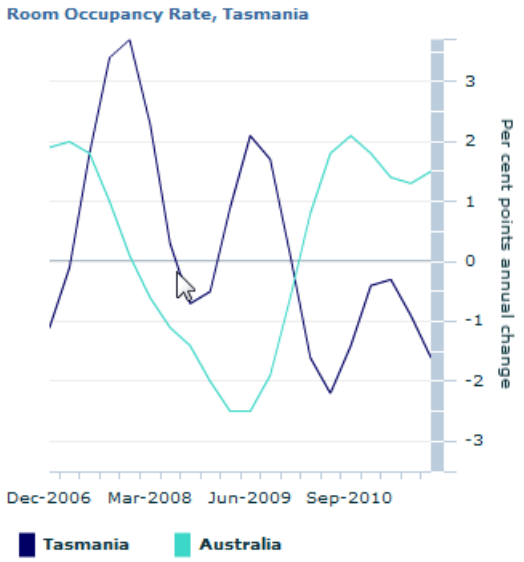
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TOURIST ACCOMMODATION





Save Chart Image

Australian Bureau of Statistics

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Footnote(s): Hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms (trend)

Source(s): Tourist Accommodation, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0)

- In the September quarter 2011 in Tasmania, accommodation takings in trend terms were $49.1 million for hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms. This was a decrease of 1.1% on the previous quarter and a 1.0% decrease on the same quarter in the previous year.
- In Tasmania, the room occupancy rate for hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms was 58.3% in the September quarter 2011 (lowest rate in Australia) compared to the national occupancy rate of 65.8%. This was a decrease of 0.2 percentage points on the previous quarter and a decrease of 1.6 percentage points on the same quarter in the previous year.

Useful Links

Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0.55.002)

Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (cat no. 3401.0)

Australian National Accounts: Tourism Satellite Account (cat. no. 5249.0)

Tourism @ a Glance

Do you know how much visitors spend on accommodation in your state or territory?

Tourist accommodation information is collected from hotels, motels and serviced apartments, with 15 rooms or more. These provide mainly short-term non-residential accommodation, generally for guests staying for periods of less than two months. This is the current scope of the Survey of Tourist Accommodation however, from March quarter 2005 to June quarter 2010, the scope of the survey was expanded to include smaller establishments.

Takings from accommodation include gross revenue from the provision of accommodation, including GST. Takings from meals are excluded.
Room occupancy is calculated by the number of rooms actually occupied expressed as a percentage of total capacity available during the survey period. All data presented here are trend estimates.

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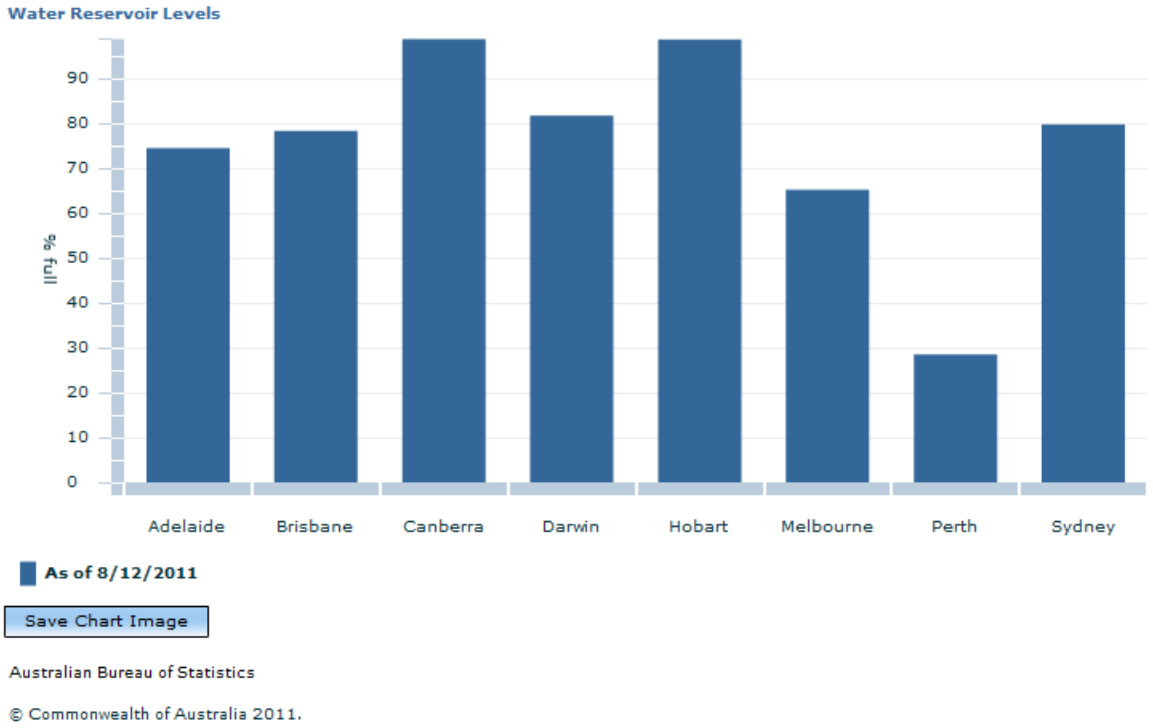
Water	**Energy**
Water Reservoir Levels	Energy Consumption
Water Use	**Greenhouse Gases**
	Carbon Emissions

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WATER RESERVOIR LEVELS



Source(s): Bureau of Meteorology (retrieved December 8, 2011)

- At 8 December 2011, the reservoirs in the Hobart water collection area were 98.7% full, holding almost 3.6 GL. At the same time in the previous year, these reservoirs were 100% full, holding 3.6 GL.
- At 8 December 2011, the reservoirs servicing Hobart and Canberra were both near 100% capacity while Perth had the lowest reservoir levels, at 28.5% full.

Useful Links

More Information from the Bureau of Meteorology

About Water Storage Data

Where does reservoir level information come from?

Information on reservoir levels is collected, standardised and disseminated by the Bureau of Meteorology (BOM). This information includes the total volume of accessible water stored in public water storage facilities (e.g. dams) with a capacity over one gigalitre (GL) as well as the total capacity of water storage facilities in the region (% full).

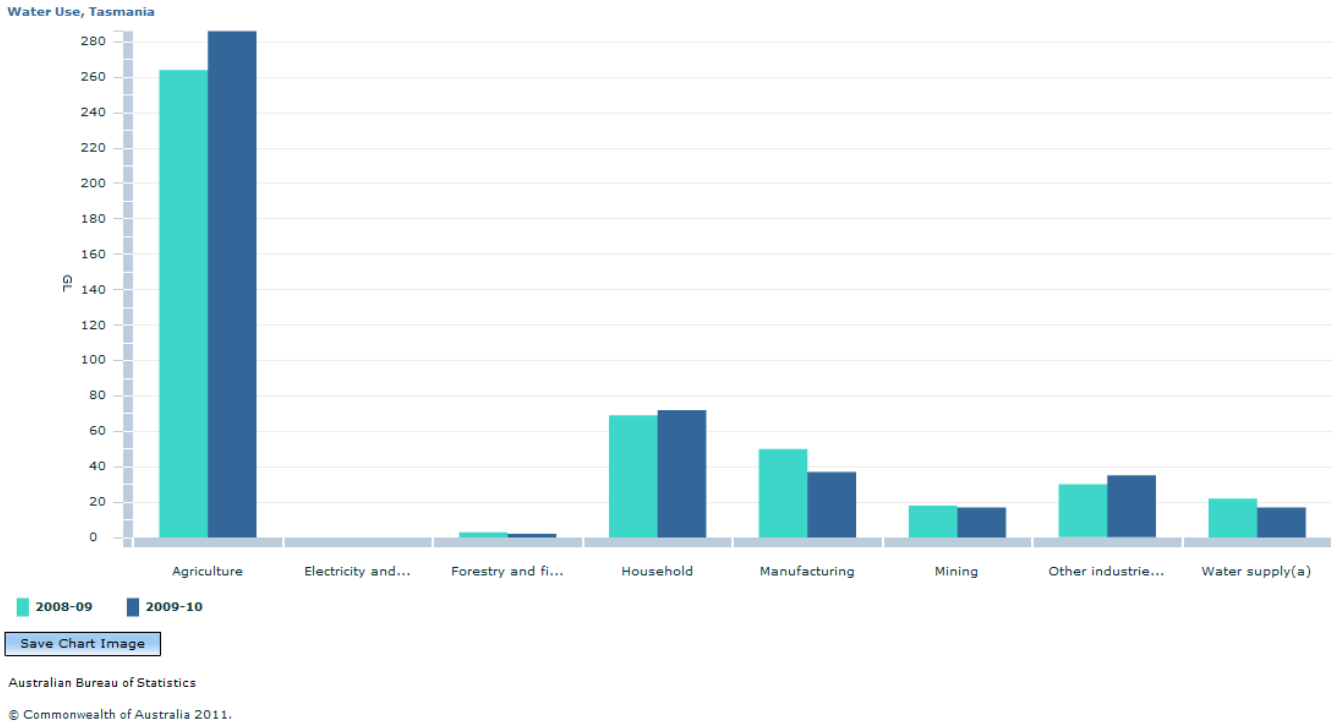
For more details, including daily updates of reservoir data, go to the BOM website linked above.

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WATER USE



Footnote(s): (a) Includes sewerage, drainage services and water losses

Source(s): Water Account, Australia, 2009-10 (cat. no. 4610.0)

- In 2009-10, Tasmanian households consumed 72 GL of water, representing 15% of all water consumption in the state. Agriculture was the highest consuming sector, accounting for 286 GL (or 61% of all consumption).
- Household water consumption figures in 2009-10 was 4% higher than in 2008-09.
- Per capita household water use in 2009-10 (143 kL) increased by 5% from 2008-09 (136 kL)
- Total water consumption in 2009-10 was 465 GL, increasing by 2% from 456 GL in 2008-09.

Useful Links

More information from the Water Account

How is household water consumption calculated?

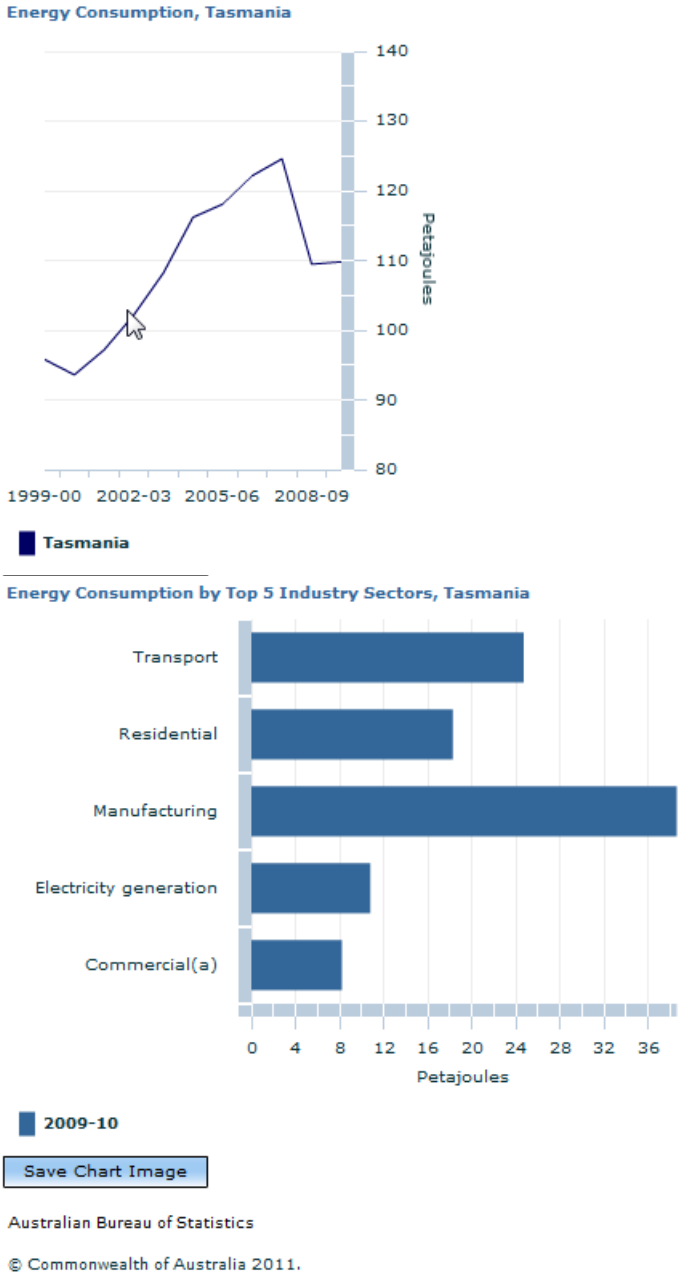
The ABS calculates total household water consumption by combining the amount of water distributed to households by water providers with the amount extracted through bores and other self-extraction facilities. 'Self-extracted ' water use is calculated by applying a coefficient, based on average number of kilolitres used per household connection, to the households known not to be served by water providers.

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ENERGY CONSUMPTION



Footnote(s): (a) Includes ANZSIC Divisions F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S and the water supply, sewerage and drainage service industries

Source(s): ABARES Australian Energy Statistics - Energy update 2011, Table B

- Energy consumption for Tasmania in 2009-10 totalled 109.8 petajoules, a small decrease from 2008-09.
- Most energy consumed in Tasmania in 2009-10 was used for Manufacturing (35.2%), Transport (22.5%), and Residential (16.7%).
- Tasmania's energy consumption accounted for 1.8% of total Australian net energy consumption in 2009-10, the second lowest of all states and territories, only marginally above the NT.

Useful Links

Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences (ABARES)

Environment and Energy @ a Glance (ABS)

How much energy is consumed in your state or territory?

This energy consumption data is compiled by ABARES using the Australian Government's National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER) database as the primary data source, supplemented by data from other sources, as well as estimation and modelling for the sectors not covered by NGER.

Net energy consumption shown here is a net concept which avoids double counting. It comprises the consumption of all fuels less the consumption of derived fuels.

Data for ACT is not available separately and is included in NSW.

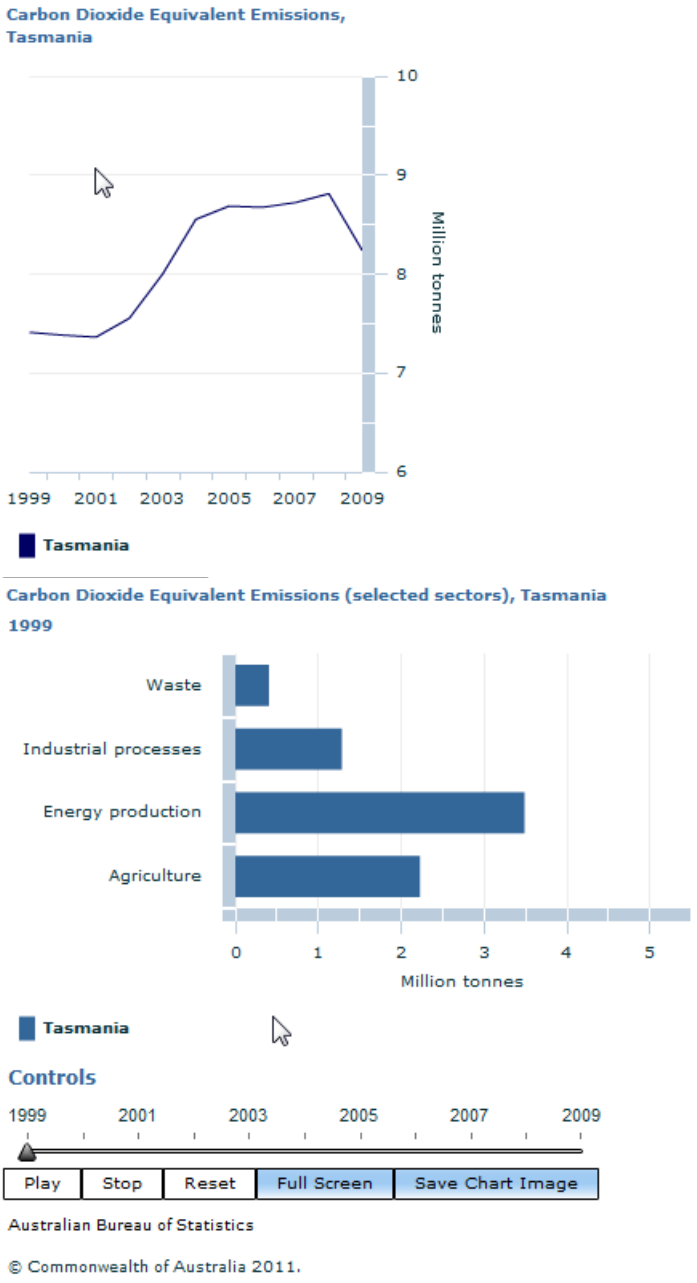
A petajoule is a unit of energy equivalent to 10^{15} joules.

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CARBON EMISSIONS



Source(s): Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency

- Carbon dioxide equivalent emissions for Tasmania in 2009 totalled 8.2 million tonnes, an increase of 11.2% from 1999.
- Energy production accounted for 55.8% of total emissions in 2009 followed by Agriculture (23.5%), Industrial processes (17.4%), and Waste (3.3%).
- Tasmania produced 1.5% of total Australian emissions in 2009.

Useful Links

Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency

Environment and Energy @ a Glance (ABS)

What are the most common greenhouse gases?

The most common greenhouse gases are carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride.

Emissions from these gases are reported under the **Kyoto Protocol** (an international treaty designed to limit global greenhouse emissions) and are aggregated into carbon dioxide equivalents (CO_2 -e) using factors called global warming potentials (GWPS).

The Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency publishes a number of reports that together, constitute the **Australian National Greenhouse Accounts**.

To view the summary of state and territory Greenhouse Gas inventories, see: http://ageis.climatechange.gov.au/NGGITrend.aspx

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FEATURE ARTICLES FOR TASMANIA

29/01/10| Population Health Progress Measures: Body Mass:

30/04/09| What is statistical literacy and why is it important to be statistically literate?

30/01/09| Tasmania's unemployment rate at record low:

31/10/08| People with a Need for Assistance in Tasmania, 2006:

31/07/08| Adult Literacy in Tasmania, 2006:

30/04/08| Ageing in Tasmania, 2006:

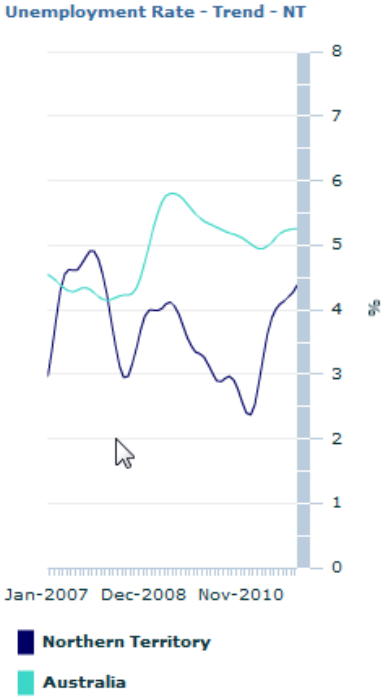
31/01/08| Tasmanian Housing Indicators:

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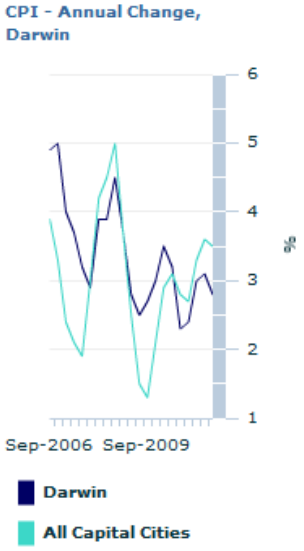
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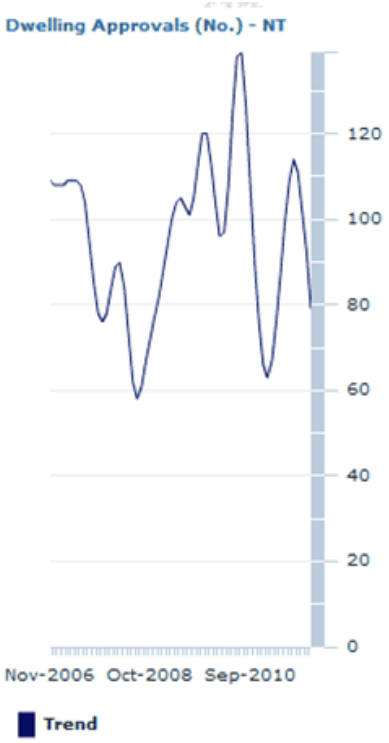
Northern Territory Statistical Indicators



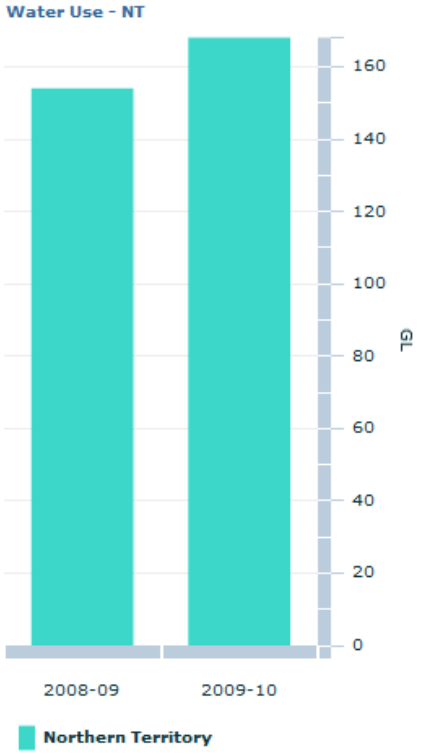
Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)



Source(s): Consumer Price Index. Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)



Source(s): Building Approvals. Australia (cat. no. 8731.0)



Source(s): Water Account, Australia (cat no. 4610.0)



- Demography
- Work
- Education and Training
- Health
- Family and Community
- Crime



- State Accounts
- Prices
- Investment and Finance
- International Trade



- Agriculture
- Construction
- Retail
- Tourism



- Water
- Energy
- Greenhouse Gases

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Northern Territory Statistical Indicators



People

Demography

Estimated resident population

Fertility rate

Mortality rate

Work

Unemployment

Labour Force Participation

Employed Persons

Part-time Employment

Average weekly earnings

Education and Training

People with Qualifications

Young People in Education

Young People Not Participating in Education or Work

Health

Life Expectancy

Infant Mortality

Family and community

Children in Lone Parent Families

Crime

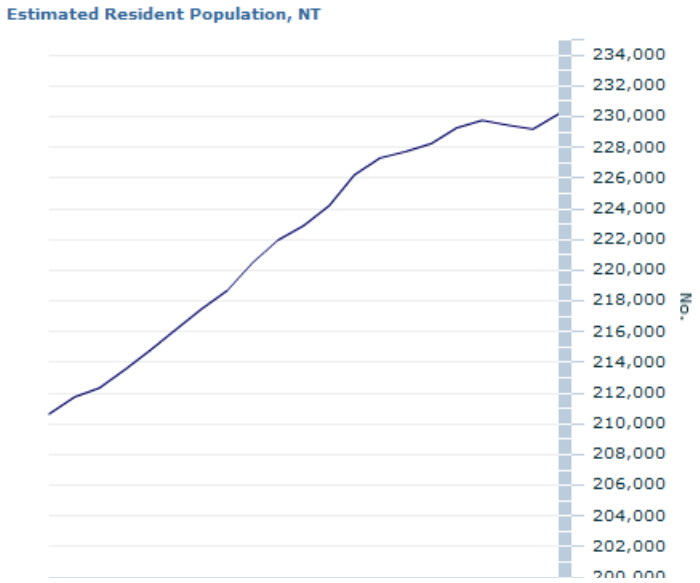
Victims of Crime

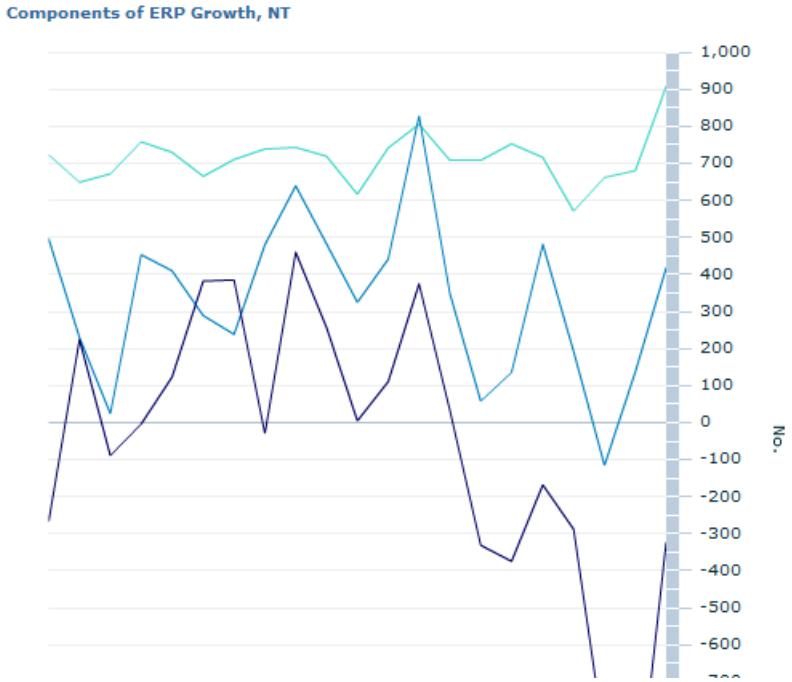
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ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION





Source(s): Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0)

- At 30 June 2011, the estimated resident population (ERP) of the NT was approximately 23,200, an increase of 1,000 from the previous quarter and an increase of approximately 900 (0.4%) from the previous year.
- The largest component of population growth in the June quarter 2011 was natural increase, which added approximately 900 people to the population. Net overseas migration added approximately 400 persons to the population, while there was a net loss of approximately 300 people to interstate migration.
- Nationally, the ERP at 30 June 2011 was 22.6 million, up approximately 320,800 (1.4%) from the previous year. Among the states and territories, WA had the fastest annual rate of growth (2.4%) while the NT had the slowest growth (0.4%).
- An interactive illustration of population changes and projections can be accessed at Australian Population Pyramids

Useful Links

Historical Population Statistics

About Population Statistics

Regional Population Growth

How is the Estimated Resident Population (ERP) derived?

Current estimates of the resident population of Australia and its states and territories are based on the most recent (2006) Census and are derived from 'place of usual residence' (where individuals have lived, or intend to live, for six months or more of the Census year).

In Census years, ERP figures at 30 June are calculated by adjusting census counts of usual residents to include those missed in the Census and those who were overseas on Census Night and also take account of births and deaths occurring between 30 June and Census Night (usually early August). Quarterly estimates of the Australian population are derived thereafter by adding **natural increase** (births minus deaths) and **net overseas migration** (immigration minus emigration) to the estimated population at the beginning of the period. For the states and territories, account is also taken of estimated interstate movements involving a change of usual residence (**net interstate migration**).

Population figures are released in several phases including preliminary, revised and final. The above figures are preliminary.

For more information about population statistics, refer to *Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009* (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001)

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TOTAL FERTILITY RATE

- In 2010, the total fertility rate (TFR) for the NT was 2.11 babies per woman, increasing from 2.09 in 2009.
- The 2010 rate was lower than the rate recorded a decade before (2.21 in 2000), and has decreased from 2005, when the TFR was 2.18.
- Total fertility rates varied substantially between the states and territories in 2010, ranging from 1.75 babies per woman in Victoria to 2.11 babies per woman in the NT. In 2010, NSW, SA, the NT and the ACT recorded increases in TFR from the previous year, with Victoria, Queensland, WA and Tasmania recording decreases.
- All states and territories except the NT have recorded an overall increase in the TFR since 2005.



Footnote(s): (a) Births per woman

Source(s): Births Australia (cat. no. 3301.0)

Useful Links

Population Methods and Concepts

How is the Total Fertility Rate derived?

The total fertility rate (TFR) represents the number of children a female could expect to bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life. The TFR is the sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per 1,000 of the estimated female population of the same age). *Reproductive lifetime* refers to the age range 15 to 49 years. For the purpose of calculating age-specific fertility, births to mothers under 15 years and over 49 years are added to the nearest age group.

For more information about fertility statistics and methodologies, please refer to the Explanatory Notes of *Births, Australia* (cat. no 3301.0).

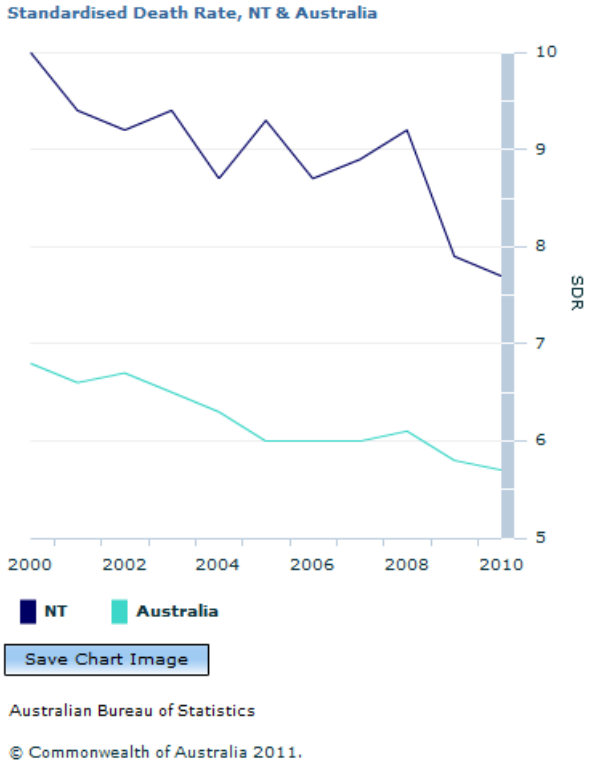
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MORTALITY RATE

- In 2010, the standardised death rate (SDR) for the population of the NT was 7.7 per 1,000. The SDR was higher for males (9.1) than females (6.2).
- Since 2000, the SDR for the NT has declined from 10.0 to 7.7.
- Nationally, the SDR has trended downwards, from 6.8 in 2000 to 5.7 in 2010.



Source(s): Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)

Useful Links

About Population Statistics

Causes of Death

What is a Standardised Death Rate?

Standardised death rates (SDRs) enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001. SDRs are expressed per 1,000 or per 100,000 persons.

For large populations with reliable age-specific death rates, the direct method of calculating SDRs is used. The SDR is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age, the death rates of the population under study.

For smaller populations where age-specific death rates are unknown or unreliable, the indirect method of calculation is used. The SDR is an adjustment to the crude death rate (number of deaths per 1,000 of the estimated resident population) to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths that would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population.

Age-specific death rates are calculated using the number of deaths (occurring or registered) during the calendar year at a specified age per 1,000 of the estimated resident population of the same age at the mid-point of the year (30 June).

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UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

- In December 2011, the trend unemployment rate in the NT was 4.4%, a slight increase from the previous month. The national rate in December 2011 was 5.3%.
- The highest rate for December 2011 was in Tasmania, at 5.9%, and the lowest in the ACT, at 3.8%.



Footnote(s): Seasonally adjusted data not available

Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

What is the unemployment rate in your state or territory?

The unemployment rate for any group is defined as the number of unemployed people expressed as a percentage of the labour force (employed plus unemployed). As a measure of the proportion of the labour force that is under-utilised, its most important use is as an indicator of the performance of the economy. A high rate of unemployment indicates limited employment opportunities in a labour market that is oversupplied. A low rate of unemployment indicates a tight labour market, potential scarcity of skilled labour, and future cost pressures from wage demands from workers.

The trend over time in the overall unemployment rate serves as an indicator of the performance of the economy, while

the unemployment rate for different groups of people (e.g. younger people, older people, women) identifies areas of social concern when rates for some groups are much higher than for others.

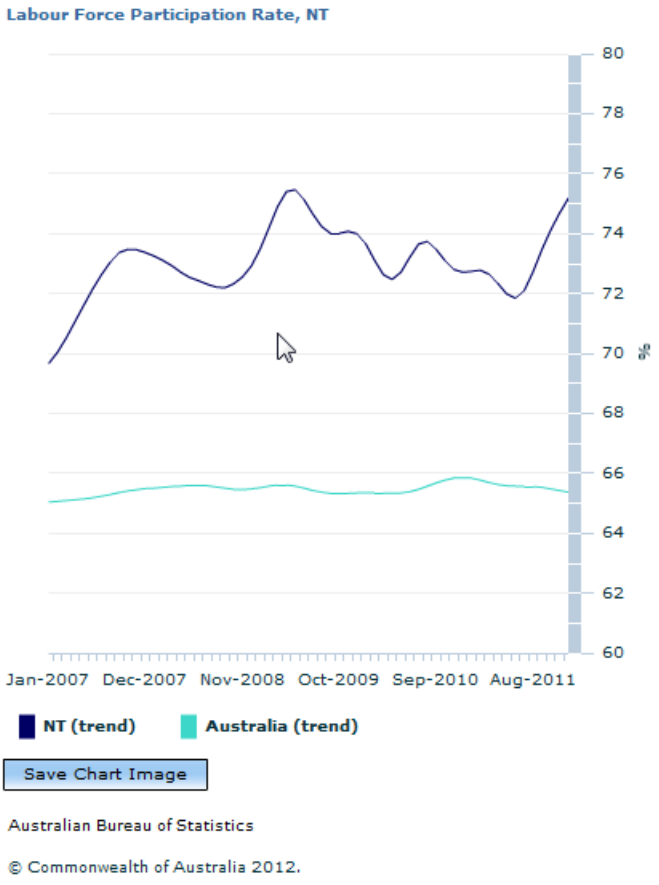
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LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

- In the NT in December 2011, the trend estimate of the labour force participation rate was 75.2% (the highest of all states and territories) and the highest rate since May 2009.
- The national rate in December 2011 was 65.4%, with Tasmania recording the lowest rate at 60.9%.



Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

How many people participate in the labour force in your state or territory?

The participation rate represents the labour force (total employed and unemployed who are actively looking for work) expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over, in the same group. Labour force estimates are derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers using computer-assisted interviewing.

A person's experience of the labour market will vary according to a number of factors, including the economic conditions at any given time, and their age. For example, the chance of someone finding a job decreases during a recession, while

the likelihood of participating in the labour force varies as circumstances change, particularly in relation to family and education commitments. Factors affecting someone's peer group can also have a similar influence on labour market activity - people of different generations may have different expectations and experiences.

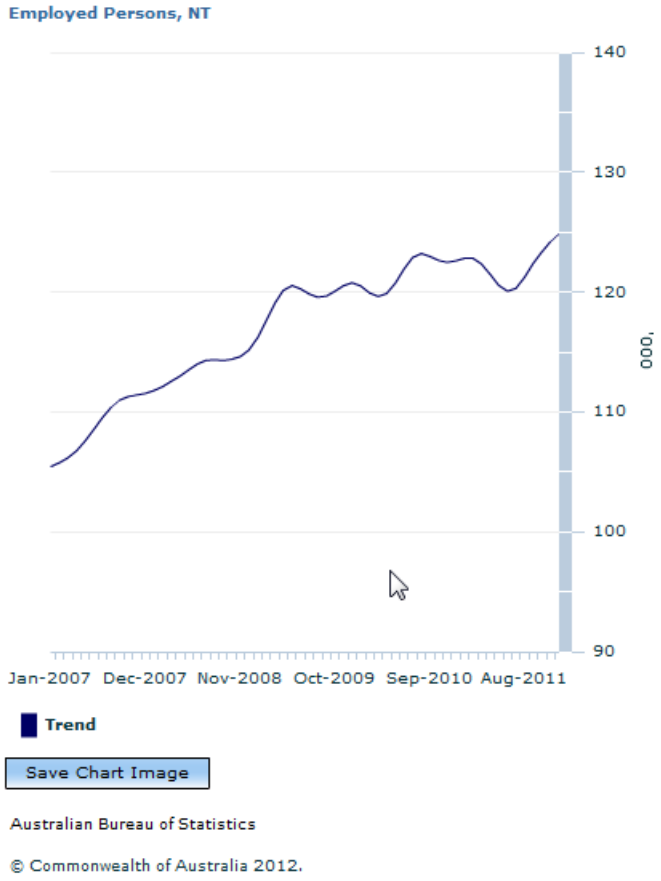
This page last updated 25 January 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 24/01/2012

EMPLOYED PERSONS

- In the NT in December 2011 in trend terms, there were 124,900 employed persons or 2,200 more than in December 2010.
- In trend terms, there were 66,200 employed males and 58,600 employed females in the NT in December 2011.



Footnote(s): Seasonally adjusted estimates not available for NT

Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

How many persons are employed in your state or territory?

Employed persons are all persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or
- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or
- were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:
  - away from work for fewer than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or
  - away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or

all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or
- away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or
- on strike or locked out; or
- on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or

- were employers or own account workers, who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

Labour force estimates are derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers using computer-assisted interviewing.

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PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT

- In the NT in trend terms, there were 23,000 part-time employed persons in December 2011, or 18.5% of total employed persons. This was the lowest proportion of part-time employees of any state or territory.
- Of all employed males in NT in December 2011, 11.5% were working part-time, compared to 26.3% of all employed females who were working on a part-time basis.
- In the NT in December 2011, there were 101,800 full-time employed persons or 700 more than in November 2011 and 3,200 more than in December 2010.



Footnote(s): Trend

Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

What do part-time and full-time employment mean?

Part-time employed persons are employed persons who usually worked fewer than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week or were not at work during the reference week.

Full-time employed persons are employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working fewer than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

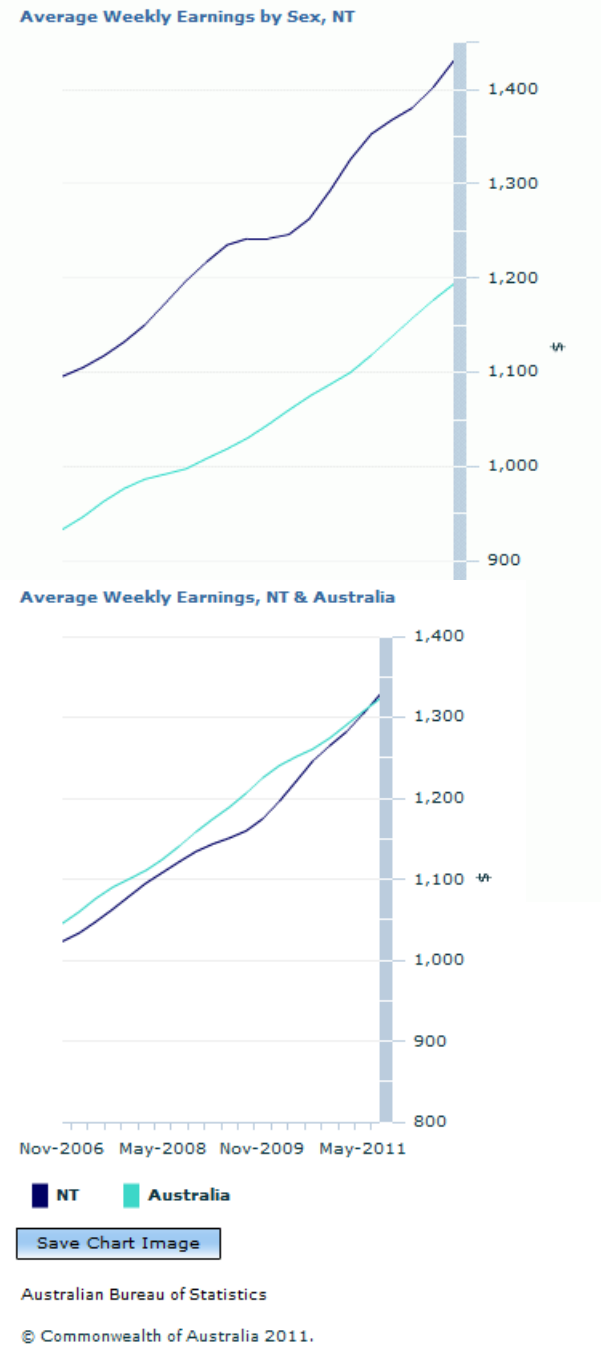
Labour force estimates are derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers using computer-assisted interviewing.

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AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS



Footnote(s): Full-time adult ordinary time (trend)

Source(s): Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0)

- In trend terms, average weekly full-time ordinary time earnings (AWOTE) in the August 2011 quarter in the NT for males was $1,430.20, a rise of 5.7% from the same time 12 months earlier and for females $1,193.60, an increase of 6.8% over the same period.
- AWOTE in the August 2011 quarter in the NT stood at $1,327.80, an increase of 6.6% from the same period in 2010 compared to the Australian estimate of $1,322.60, an increase of 4.9%.

Useful Links

Australian Labour Market Statistics (cat. no. 6105.0)

How are average weekly earnings derived?

Weekly ordinary time earnings refers to one week's earnings of employees for the reference period, attributable to award, standard or agreed hours of work. It is calculated before taxation and any other deductions (e.g. superannuation, board and lodging) have been made.

What do ordinary time earnings include?
Award, workplace and enterprise bargaining payments, and other agreed base rates of pay, over-award and over-agreed payments, penalty payments, shift and other allowances; commissions and retainers; bonuses and similar payments related to the reference period; payments under incentive or piecework; payments under profit sharing schemes normally paid each pay period; payment for leave taken during the reference period; all workers' compensation payments made through the payroll; and salary payments made to directors.

What do ordinary time earnings exclude?
Amounts salary sacrificed, non-cash components of salary packages, overtime payments, retrospective pay, pay in advance, leave loadings, severance, termination and redundancy payments, and other payments not related to the reference period.

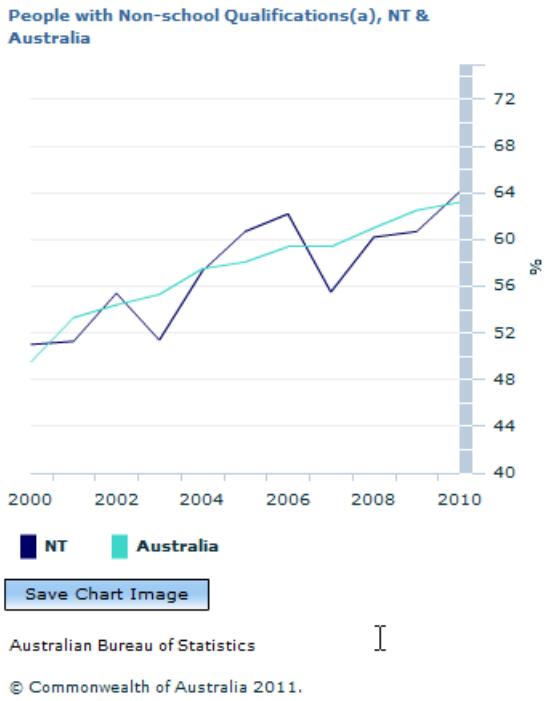
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1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 26/07/2011

PEOPLE WITH NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATIONS

- In 2010, almost two-thirds (64.1%) of the NT population aged 25-64 years had a non-school qualification. This percentage has increased from 51.0% in 2000.
- Nationally, the proportion rose to 63.2% with the ACT having the highest rate, at 74.6%, and Tasmania the lowest, at 59.1%.



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of persons aged 24-65 years with a non-school qualification

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

About the Survey of Education and Work

About the Australian Standard Classification of Education

Non-school Qualifications

Non-school qualifications are awarded for educational attainments other than those of pre-primary, primary or secondary education. They include qualifications at the following broad levels of education:
Post Graduate Degree; Master Degree; Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate; Bachelor Degree; Advanced Diploma and Diploma; and Certificates I, II, III and IV levels. (*Education Variables* (cat. no. 1246.0)). Non-school qualifications may be attained concurrently with school qualifications.

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YOUNG PEOPLE IN EDUCATION

- In 2010, just under half (47.2%) of the NT population aged 15-24 years were engaged in a full-time or part-time course of study at an educational institution. This compares with 59.1% of the same age group across Australia.
- Over the past decade the proportion of young people in education in the NT has ranged from a low of 39.2% in 2004 to 56.0% in 2006.



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of people aged 15-24 participating in education.

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

About Education Statistics

Deriving Measures of Engagement in Secondary Education

Education Participation

Data on the education participation of Australians aged 15-64 years are collected in the ABS Survey of Education and Work. The 2009 survey collected information from residents of private dwellings in all states and territories. Education participation relates to all people enrolled for a course of study in the survey month at any institution whose primary role is education including (but not restricted to) schools, higher education institutions and Technical and Further Education colleges (TAFEs). For more information about the survey, including definitions, estimation procedures and collection methodology, refer to the Explanatory Notes of *Education and Training Experience* (cat. no. 6278.0).

Participation in education and training typically falls with age. The participation of young people aged 15 -24 years is

seen by the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) as critical in increasing the productivity of individual workers and the economy as a whole *(COAG Meeting, Communique April 2009*). The participation rate of people aged 15 -24 years is expressed as a proportion of the total estimated resident population of that age group.

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1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

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YOUNG PEOPLE NOT FULLY ENGAGED IN EDUCATION OR WORK

- In 2010, one in eight (12.6%) of the NT population aged 15-19 years were not fully engaged in education or work. Over the past decade, this estimate has ranged from a low of 8.0% in 2002 to 29.3% in 2004. The observed volatility may in part be due to the small sample size in the NT.
- Nationally, the proportion of 15-19 year olds not fully engaged in education or work was 14.8% in 2010, with Queensland having the highest proportion (19.8%) and ACT the lowest (9.4%).



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of persons aged 15-19 years not fully-engaged in education and/or work.

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

More information on Education Statistics

Survey of Education and Work

Young People Not Fully Engaged in Education or Work

People who are not fully engaged in education or work fall into three main categories: those who are neither studying nor working; those who are studying part-time and not working; and those who are working part-time and not studying. Many of these people are in the 15-19 year age group, experiencing the often difficult transition from school to work, who may be at risk of remaining unskilled or joining the ranks of the long-term unemployed. The proportion of 15 -19 year olds who are not fully engaged in education or work is an important indicator of the social and economic well-being of the nation and the strength of state and national economies.

The above estimates are calculated using data from the ABS *Survey of Education and Work* (cat. no. 6227.0), conducted annually throughout Australia. See the link above for more information about this survey.

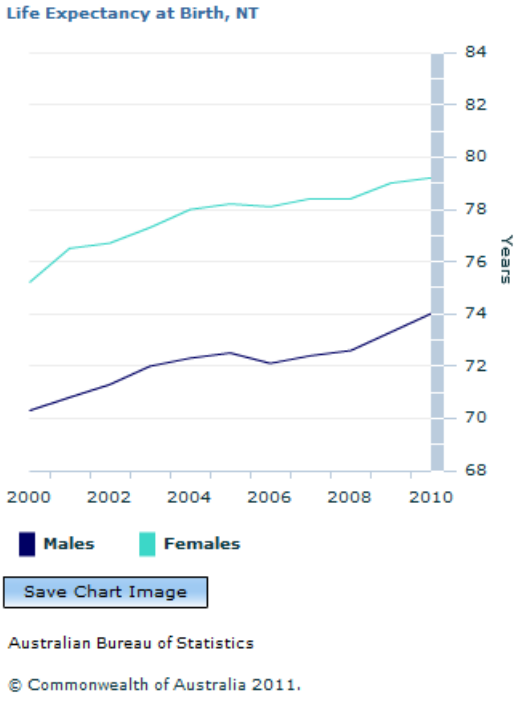
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1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 16/11/2011

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

- Based on current mortality rates, a boy born in the NT in 2010 could expect to live for 74.0 years (the lowest male rate in the nation), compared to a life expectancy of 70.3 years for boys born in 2000.
- At the same time, a girl could expect to live for 79.2 years (the lowest female rate in the nation), compared to 75.2 years of life expected for girls born in 2000.
- Nationally, boys born in Australia in 2010 have a life expectancy of 79.5 years, while girls could expect to live for 84.0 years on average.



Footnote(s): Based on 2008-10 life tables

Source(s): Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)

Useful Links

Australian Social Trends, Dec 2010 (cat. no. 4102.0)

Life expectancy trends

How is life expectancy determined?

Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years a person might expect to live if the conditions at the time of birth continued throughout his/her lifetime. These estimates are calculated by the ABS using life tables which are statistical models generated using age-specific death rates. The life tables used to calculate the data for this indicator are current, or period life tables based on death rates for a short period of time during which mortality has remained much the same. Mortality rates used in the Australian and state and territory life tables are based on death registrations and estimated

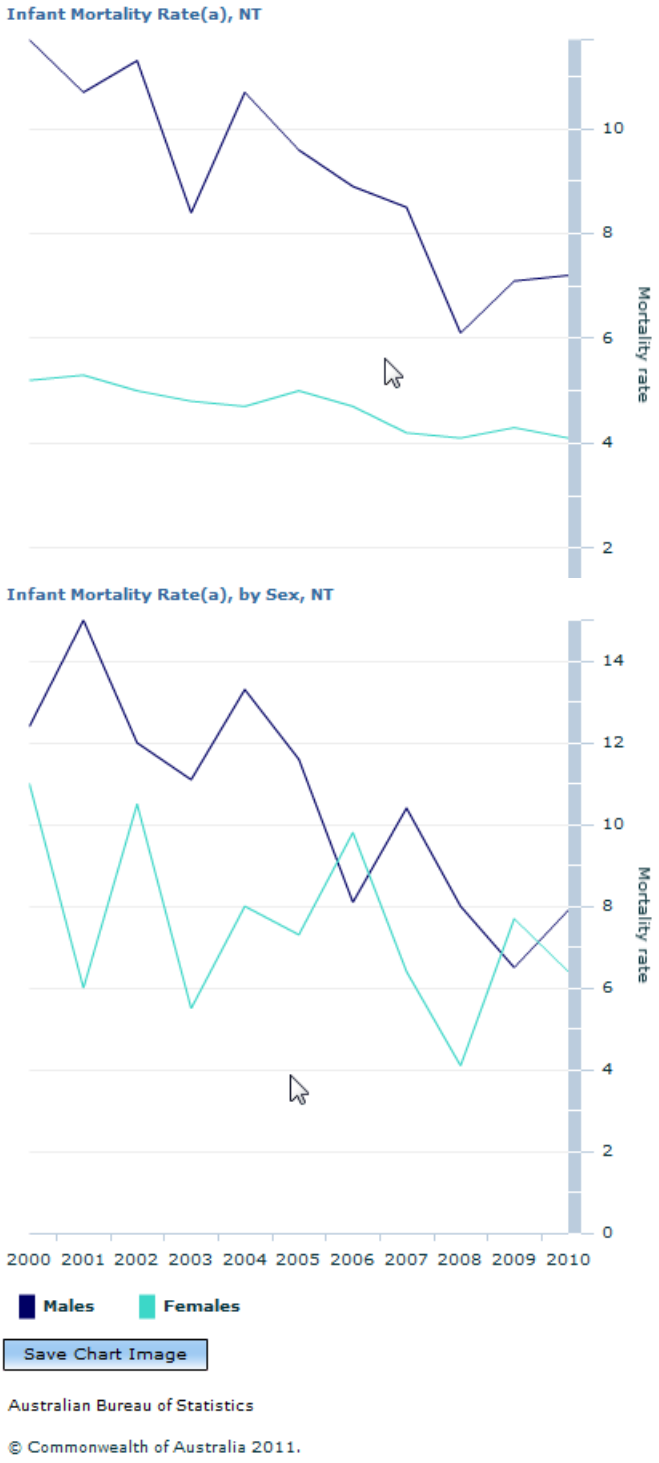
resident population for the period 2008-2010. The life tables do not take into account future assumed improvements in mortality.

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1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 17/11/2011

INFANT MORTALITY



Footnote(s): (a) Deaths per thousand live births

Source(s): Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)

- In 2010 in the NT, the infant mortality rate for males was 7.9 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. This was higher than the rate of 6.5 in 2009 and significantly lower than the rate of 12.4 in 2000.

- At the same time, the rate for females was 6.4, a decrease on the rate of 7.7 in 2009 and a significant decrease on the rate of 11.0 in 2000.
- The infant mortality rate for all babies in the NT in 2010 was 7.2, compared to the Australian rate of 4.1. The male, female and total infant mortality rates were all the highest of any state or territory.

Useful Links

Australian Social Trends, Dec 2010 (cat. no. 4102.0)

Australian Social Trends, 2002 (cat. no. 4102.0)

How is the infant mortality rate for your state or territory derived?

The survival of infants in their first year of life is commonly viewed as an indicator of the general health and wellbeing of a population. A low infant mortality rate is a major contributor to increased life expectancy**.**

The main source of data for this indicator is the ABS Deaths collection, compiled from data provided by the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages in each state and territory. An **infant death** is the death of a child before its first birthday. The **infant mortality rate** is the number of deaths in a calendar year of children aged under one year per 1,000 live births in the same calendar year.

The improved survival of babies in Australia in the last century, as in many other developed countries, has been associated mainly with the decline of infectious diseases, along with growing preventative health measures and public health programs. Further improvements in the second half of the century were largely due to improved medical technology and education campaigns about the importance of immunisation and most recently, in the case of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), infant sleeping position. Improvements in neonatal intensive care in the 1970s also played a major role in the continued decline in infant mortality in the latter part of the century.

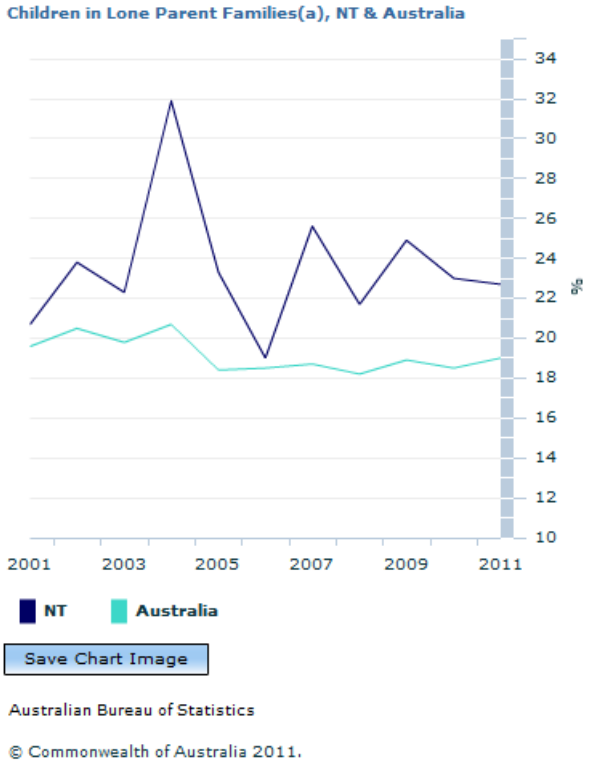
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1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 19/12/2011

CHILDREN IN LONE PARENT FAMILIES

- In 2011, almost one quarter of children (22.7%) under 15 years of age in the NT lived in a lone parent family. Over the previous decade this estimate ranged between 19.0% (2006) and 31.9% (2004). The relative volatility in these estimates may in part reflect the small sample size in the NT.
- Nationally, 19.0% of children under 15 years lived in a lone parent family in 2011. Among the states and territories, Tasmania had the largest proportion, (24.5%) while the ACT had the smallest (13.2%).



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of children aged under 15 years living in lone-parent families.

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

Improving Family Data

Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families

Family Composition

Family composition data are collected through the ABS annual survey, *Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families* (cat. no. 6224.0.55.001). The survey results represent households across Australia except those in discrete Indigenous communities.

The size and composition of families have changed considerably in recent decades and remain of interest to social

commentators and policy makers. Lone parents families are more likely to be at risk of poverty, reliance on government benefits and other forms of economic and social disadvantage. Lone parents may also find it difficult to balance work and care responsibilities (*Measuring Wellbeing: Frameworks for Australian Social Statistics* (cat. no. 4160.0).

For more information about family composition statistics and methodologies, please refer to *Improvements to Family Estimates from the Labour Force Survey* (cat. no. 6224.0.55.002).

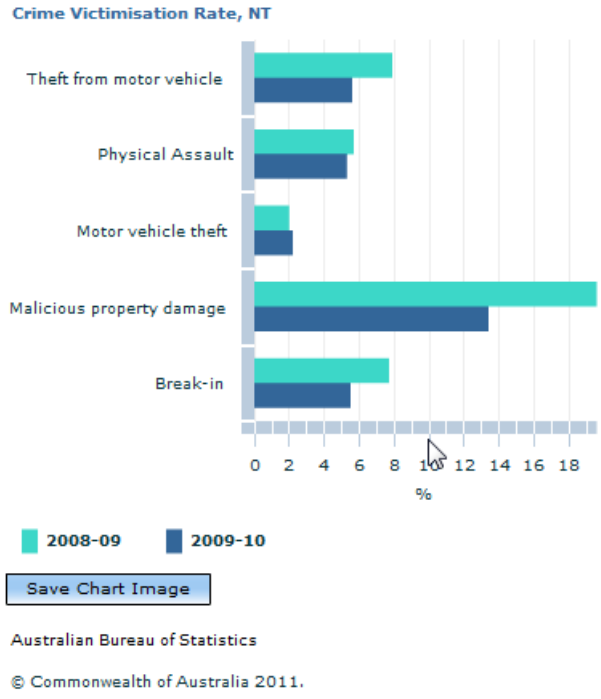
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1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 26/07/2011

CRIME VICTIMISATION

- In the NT in 2009-10 there were 6.8 thousand victims of physical assault, a victimisation rate of 5.3% which was the highest rate of any state or territory for this offence.
- In 2009-10 there were 8.6 thousand victims of malicious property damage in the NT, a victimisation rate of 13.4%, which was the highest rate in Australia for this offence despite a fall from 19.6% in 2008-09.
- There were 3.6 thousand victims of thefts from motor vehicles in 2009-10 in the NT, a victimisation rate of 5.6% which was the highest in Australia for this offence.
- There were 3.5 thousand victims of break-ins in the NT in 2009-10, a victimisation rate of 5.5% which was the highest in Australia for this offence.



Source(s): Crime Victimisation, Australia (cat. no. 4530.0)

Note: Data collected for NT refers mainly to urban areas. For further information refer to explanatory notes (para 8) in Crime Victimisation, Australia (cat. no. 4530.0).

Useful Links

Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia (cat. no. 4510.0)

Recorded Crime - Offenders (cat. no. 4519.0)

Information Paper: Measuring Crime Victimisation, Australia: The Impact of Different Collection Methodologies (cat. no. 4522.0.55.001)

Crime and Justice @ a Glance (ABS)

What is the crime victimisation rate?

The victimisation rate is defined as the total number of victims of a crime in a given population expressed as a percentage of that population.

A victim may be a person or a household reporting at least one of the crimes surveyed. Victims were counted once only for each type of crime, regardless of the number of incidents of that type.

These statistics are derived from information collected in the ABS Multipurpose Household Survey.

The Survey covered only selected types of personal and household crimes. Personal crimes included physical assault, threatened assault, robbery and sexual assault. Household crimes included break-ins, attempted break-ins, motor vehicle theft, theft from a motor vehicle, malicious property damage and other theft.

Information collected in the Survey was 'as reported' by respondents and hence may differ from that which might be obtained from other sources or via other methodologies.

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State Accounts	**Prices**
State Final Demand	Consumer Price Index
Industry Gross Value Added	Labour Price Index
Count of Businesses	**International Trade**
Investment and Finance	Value of Imports/Exports
Housing Finance Commitments	

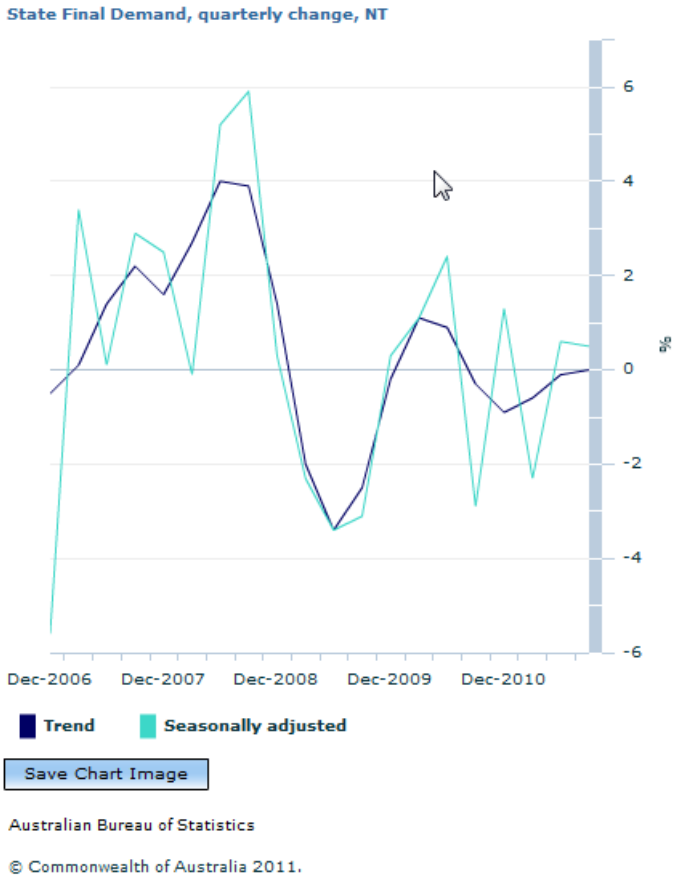
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1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 09/12/2011

STATE FINAL DEMAND

- In the September quarter 2011, the NT trend estimate of state final demand remained unchanged from the previous quarter, and fell 1.7% over the previous year, in volume terms.
- The seasonally adjusted estimate in the September quarter 2011 increased by 0.5% from the previous quarter.
- In trend terms, growth during the quarter was strongest for WA (up 4.1%), and Queensland (up 2.9%). SA was the weakest, with a negative growth of 0.2%.



Source(s): Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0)

Useful Links

Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0)

Spotlight on National Accounts (cat. no. 5202.0)

National Accounts @ a Glance (ABS)

How is economic growth rate measured in your state or territory?

State final demand is a measure of economic demand for products in the economy. It is an aggregate obtained by summing government final consumption expenditure, household final consumption expenditure, private gross fixed capital formation and the gross fixed capital formation of public corporations and general government. It is different from Gross State Product (GSP) as it excludes international and interstate trade as well as change in inventories.

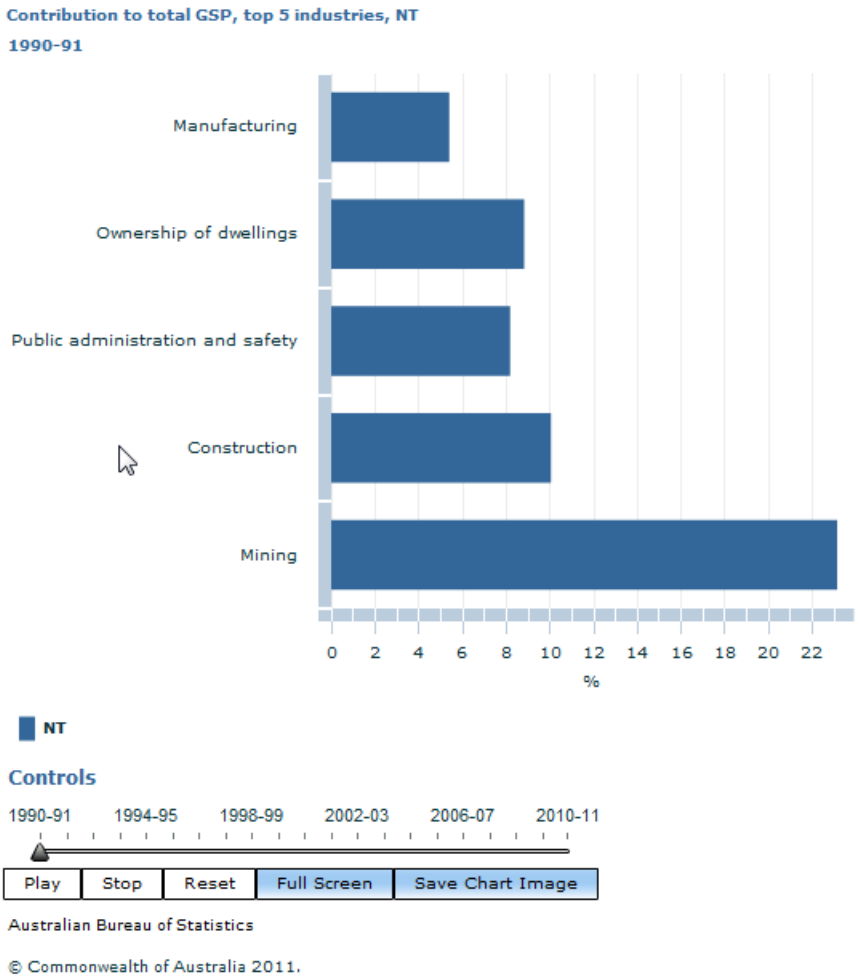
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1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 25/11/2011

INDUSTRY GROSS VALUE ADDED

- The industries in the NT which made the greatest contribution to the territory's gross product in 2010-11 in volume terms were: Mining (17.4%), Construction (10.7%), Public administration and safety (9.3%), Ownership of dwellings (9.2%), and Manufacturing (8.4%).
- From 2000-01 to 2010-11, the Professional, scientific and technical services industry recorded a 261.0% increase in value added. This represented the highest increase of all industries in the NT. During the same period, the Accommodation and food services industry was the only industry to record a decrease, down by 3.8%.



Source(s): Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0)

Useful Links

Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0)

Spotlight on National Accounts (cat. no. 5202.0)

What is the contribution of individual industries to the gross product in your state or territory?

Industry Gross Value Added (IGVA) measures the value of industry production. It is used to measure the contribution of individual industries to the gross product of a state or territory.

Gross State Product (GSP) is a measure of the production of goods and services within a state or territory. This is defined equivalently to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) but is for a state/territory rather than for the nation as a whole.

These estimates are all expressed in Chain Volume terms. Chain Volume estimates provide time series of expenditure and production aggregates that are free of the direct effects of price change.

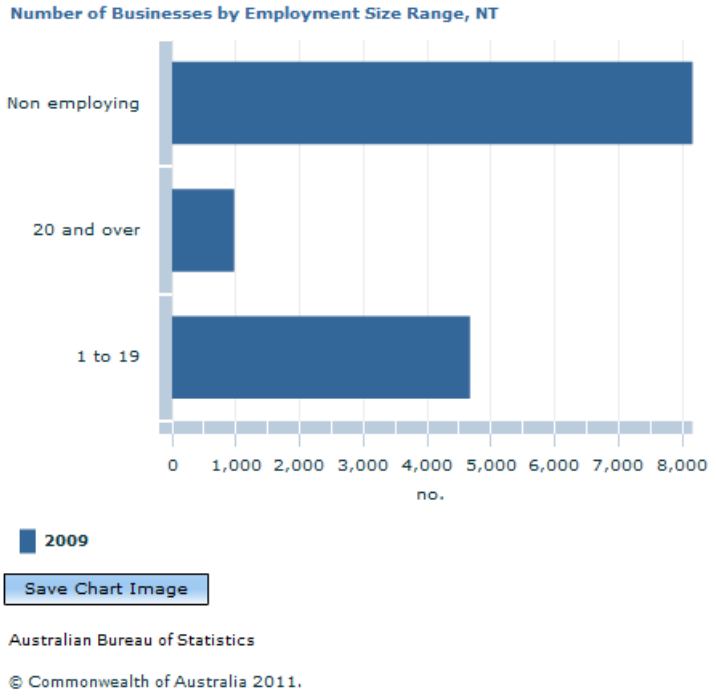
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COUNT OF BUSINESSES

- At the end of June 2009 there were 13,800 operating businesses in the NT, or 300 less than at the same time in the previous year.
- The vast majority of these were small businesses, with 59.1% of the total being non-employing businesses and a further 33.8% of the total employing from 1-19 employees.
- NT had the highest proportion of businesses employing 20 or more employees in the nation at 7.0%, followed by Tasmania and the ACT both recording 5.2%.



Source(s): Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits (cat. no. 8165.0)

Useful Links

Business Demography @ a Glance (ABS)

Do you know how many businesses operate in your state?

The ABS counts the number of businesses operating in the Australian economy, including rates of business entries and exits and business survival. These data are sourced from the ABS Business Register. They show the number of operating businesses by employment size at the end of June in each financial year and only include businesses which actively traded in goods or services during the reference period. Due to changes in scope, these counts are not directly comparable to previous data releases.

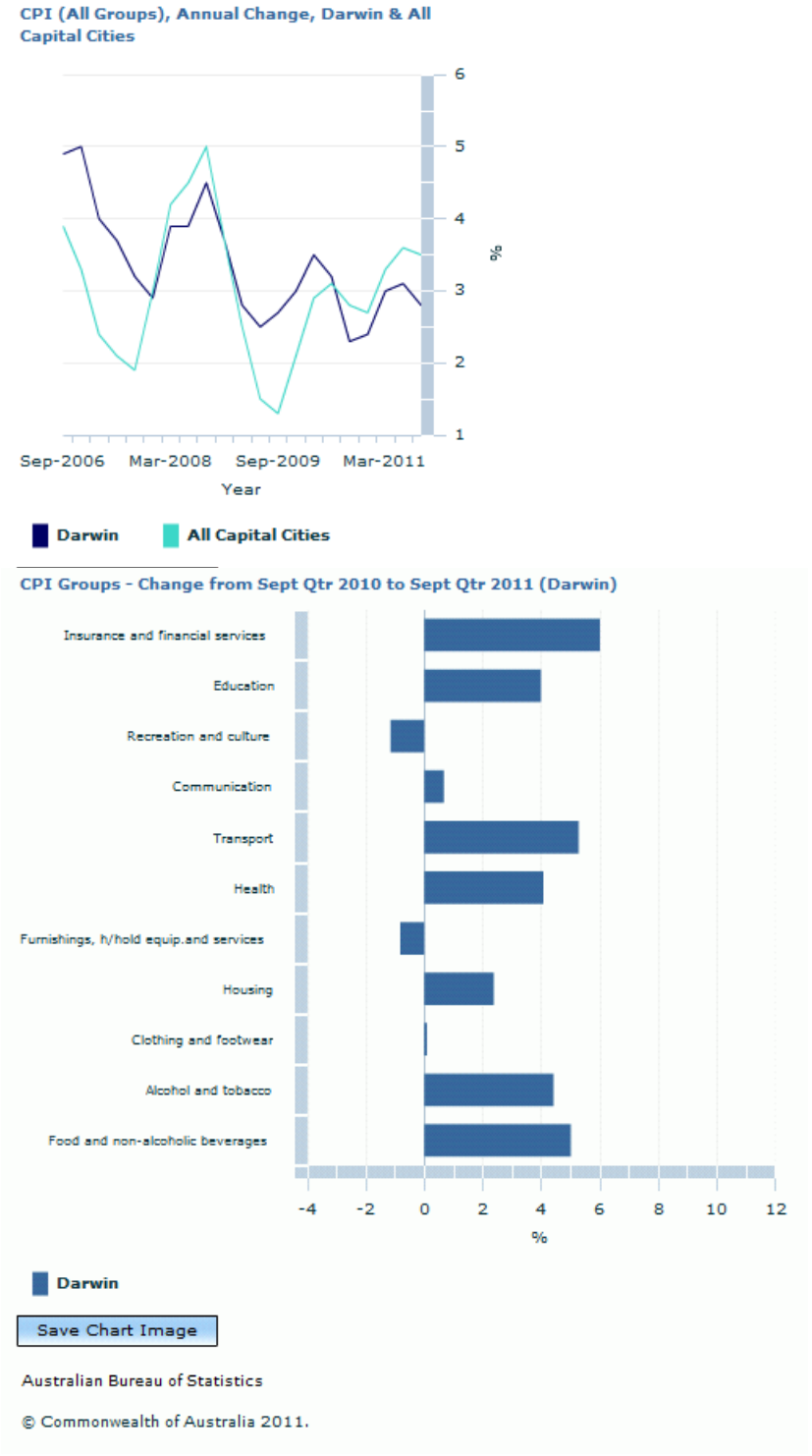
More detailed counts are available from the ABS website by industry, main state and territory, type of legal organisation, institutional sector, employment size ranges and annual turnover size ranges.

This page last updated 25 January 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 28/10/2011

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX



Source(s): Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)

- The increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Darwin from September 2010 to September 2011 was 2.8%, well below the weighted average for the eight capital cities (3.6%). Darwin (along with Perth) had the smallest annual CPI increase of all the eight capital cities.

- The largest price increase over the year in Darwin was for Insurance and financial services, which increased by 6.0%.
- The greatest decrease in prices occurred in Recreation and culture, which declined by 1.2%.
- In the September quarter 2011, Darwin's CPI increased by 0.7%, slightly above the average quarterly increase for the eight capital cities (0.6%).

Useful Links

About Price Indexes

Information Paper: Introduction of the 16th Series Australian Consumer Price Index, Australia, September 2011

What is the Consumer Price Index?

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is based on the price of a "basket" of goods and services and is used to measure change in this price over time. The content of the basket is determined through the ABS Household Expenditure Survey.

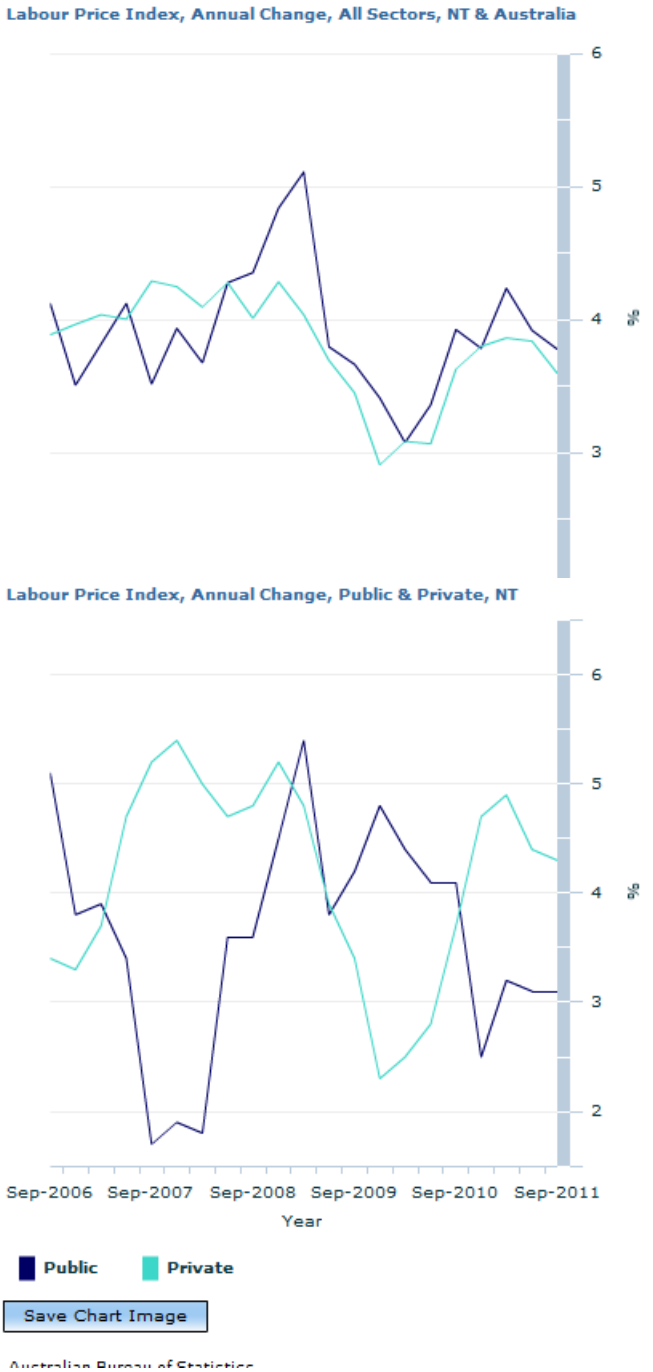
The CPI measures price change relative to the base year 1989-90, for which the index figure is set to 100. Prices are collected each quarter from selected retail outlets and through monitoring marked prices and advertised "special offers". For more information, refer to *Consumer Price Index, Concepts, Sources and Methods,* (cat. no. 6461.0).

This page last updated 25 January 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 21/11/2011

LABOUR PRICE INDEX



Source(s): Labour Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6345.0)

- The annual increase in the Labour Price Index (LPI) for the NT from September 2010 to September 2011 was 3.8%, higher than the national increase (3.6%) over the same period.
- The annual increase from September 2010 to September 2011 was 4.3% for the private sector and 3.1% for the public sector.
- In the September quarter 2011, the LPI for the NT increased by 1.1%, slightly lower than the national quarterly increase (1.2%).

- In the September quarter 2011, the private and public sectors in the NT recorded increases of 1.3% and 0.8% respectively.

Useful Links

About the Labour Price Index

About Indexes

What is the Labour Price Index?

The Labour Price Index (LPI) measures the price of labour services and reflects change in wages and salaries over time. Change is measured relative to the base year, 2008-09, for which the figure is set to 100.

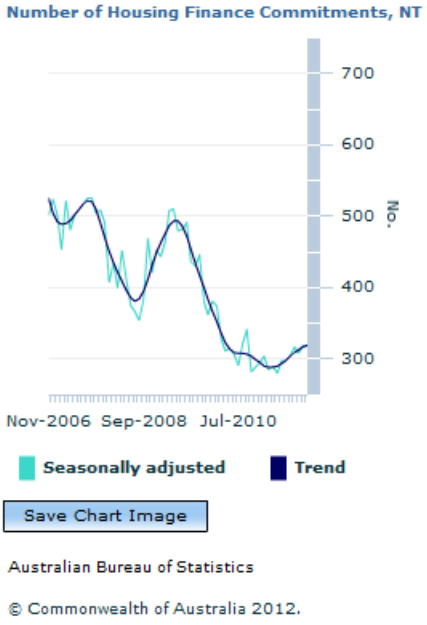
Wage data are collected quarterly from a random sample of 4,800 businesses on the Australian Business Register, which is stratified by state, industry, sector and business size. The LPI collects data related to 20,000 jobs nationally. For more information, refer to Labour Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2004.

This page last updated 25 January 2012

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HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS



Australian Bureau of Statistics

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Footnote(s): Owner occupation data is used unless otherwise specified

Source(s): Housing Finance, Australia (cat. no. 5609.0)

- In November 2011, the number of owner occupied housing commitments in the NT increased in trend terms to 319. This was 0.6% higher than for the previous month (317) and 6.7% higher than for November 2010 (299).
- The value of commitments (Owner occupation) increased by 0.2% to $95.4 million, in trend terms, from the previous month and 3.8% from November 2010.
- In seasonally adjusted terms, the number of commitments (Owner occupation) decreased by 0.3% from October 2011, while the value of commitments (Owner occupation) remained steady at $94.9 million.

Useful Links

About Time Series Data

More About Housing Finance Commitments

Housing finance commitments are the monetary commitments made by significant lenders towards the construction or purchase of housing. This includes new commitments as well as the outstanding values of housing loan assets to individuals (owner-occupiers and investors) held by lenders at the end of each reference month. Significant lenders include Banks, Building Societies, Credit Unions, Life or General Insurance companies, Superannuation Funds and other financial institutions. Housing finance data are primarily collected via returns submitted to the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA). For more information about the collection of housing finance statistics, refer to the Explanatory Notes of *Housing Finance, Australia* (cat. no. 5609.0).

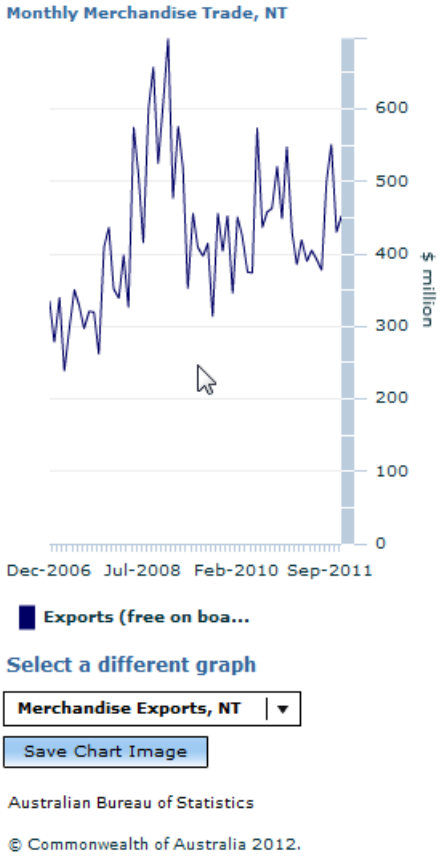
This page last updated 25 January 2012

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VALUE OF IMPORTS/EXPORTS

- In November 2011, the value of NT goods exported overseas was $452 million, an increase of 5.1% on the October 2011 value of $430 million.
- At the same time, the value of goods imported into the NT was $386 million, a decrease of 4.7% on the October 2011 value of $405 million, but 25.3% higher than in November 2010.



Source(s): International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (cat. no. 5368.0)

Useful Links

International Merchandise Trade, Australia, Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2001 (cat. no. 5489.0)

Foreign Trade @ a Glance

Do you know how much your state or territory exports/imports?

International merchandise trade statistics are compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from information submitted by exporters and importers or their agents to the Australian Customs Service (Customs). These statistics represent movements of commodities imported directly from or exported to overseas destinations. Interstate trade movements are not included. International trade statistics are used extensively to monitor Australia's export and import performance and

they are a key input to Australia's balance of payments and national accounts statistics.

This page last updated 27 January 2012

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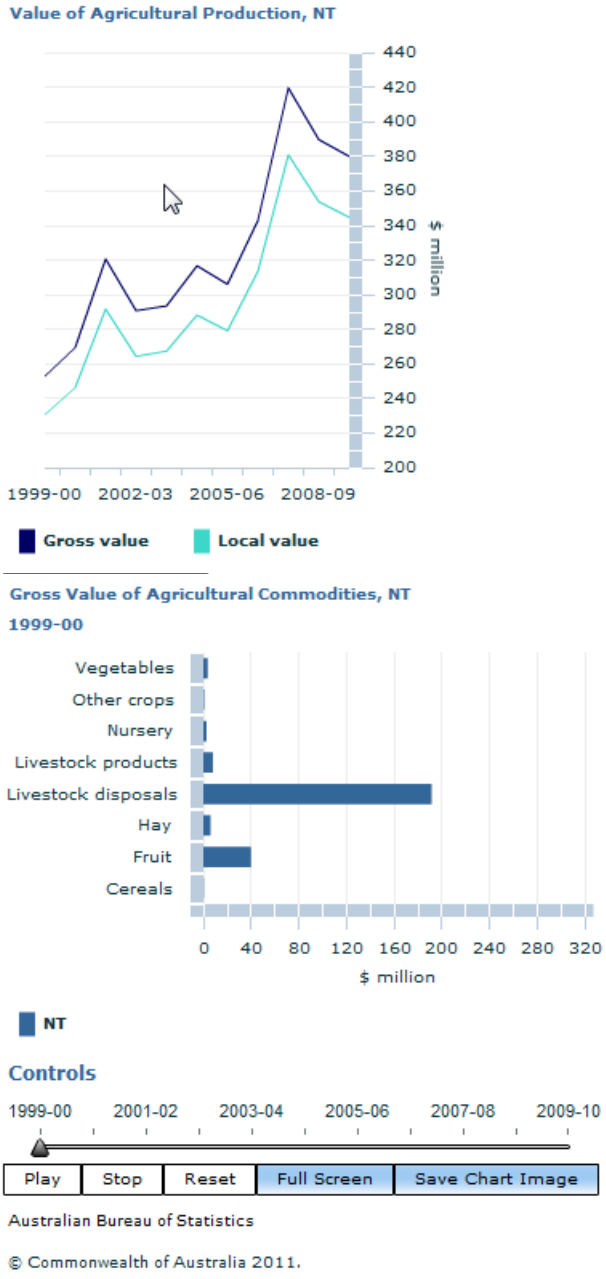
Agriculture	Retail
Value of Agricultural Production	Retail Turnover
	Motor Vehicle Sales
Construction	**Tourism**
Building Approvals	Tourist Accommodation

This page last updated 25 January 2012

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VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION



Source(s): Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia (cat. no. 7503.0)

- In 2009-10 the gross value of total NT agricultural production was $380.1 million, a decrease of 2.5% (or $9.7 million) from 2008-09. At the same time, the local value of NT's agricultural production recorded a decrease of 2.6%.
- In 2009-10 livestock disposals contributed 75.8% to the total gross value of NT's agricultural production, followed by fruit with 12.8% and vegetables with 5.9% respectively.

Useful Links

Agricultural Commodities, Australia (cat. no. 7121.0)

Livestock Products, Australia (cat. no. 7215.0)

Agriculture @ a Glance (ABS)

Do you know how the value of your state or territory's agricultural output is determined?

The gross value of agricultural commodities produced (VACP) is the value placed on recorded agricultural production at the wholesale prices realised in the market place.

The local value is the value placed on commodities at the point of production (i.e. farm gate). It is calculated by deducting marketing costs from the gross value of commodities produced. Marketing costs may include freight, cost of containers, commission and other marketing charges.

Quantity data for most agricultural commodities are collected from ABS agricultural surveys or the Agricultural Census. Remaining commodity data are obtained from non-ABS sources, and are comparable across time.

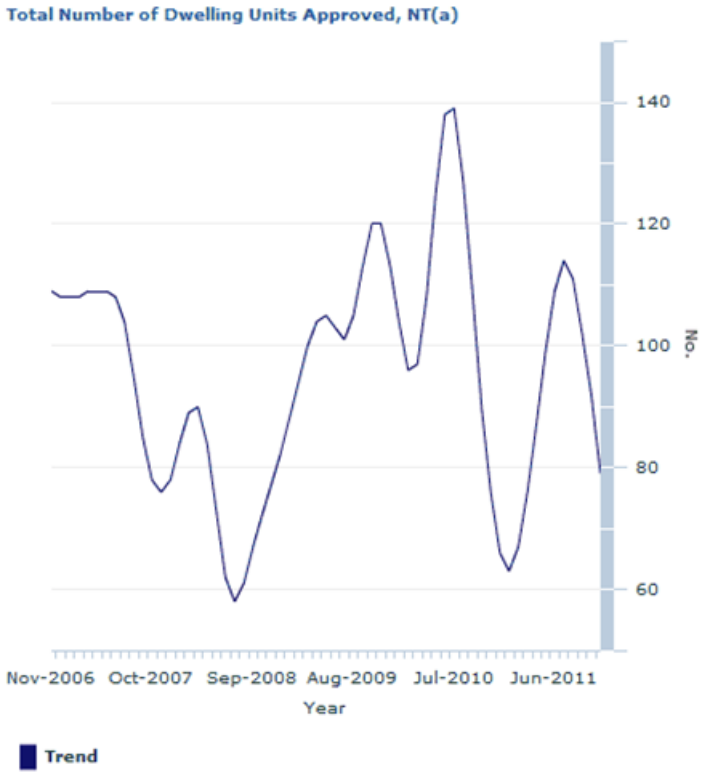
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1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

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BUILDING APPROVALS

- In November 2011, the number of dwelling unit approvals in the NT fell by 14.0% in trend terms to 79. This is the fourth consecutive month of decline from a peak of 114 approvals in July 2011.
- The number of dwelling units approved in November 2011 (79) was 3.9% higher in trend terms than in November 2010 (76). The NT was the only state or territory to record an increase in the number of building approvals in trend terms, over this period.



Footnote(s): (a) Seasonally adjusted data not available

Source(s): Building Approvals. Australia (cat. no. 8731.0)

Useful Links

About Time Series Data

Building Activity

More About Building Approvals

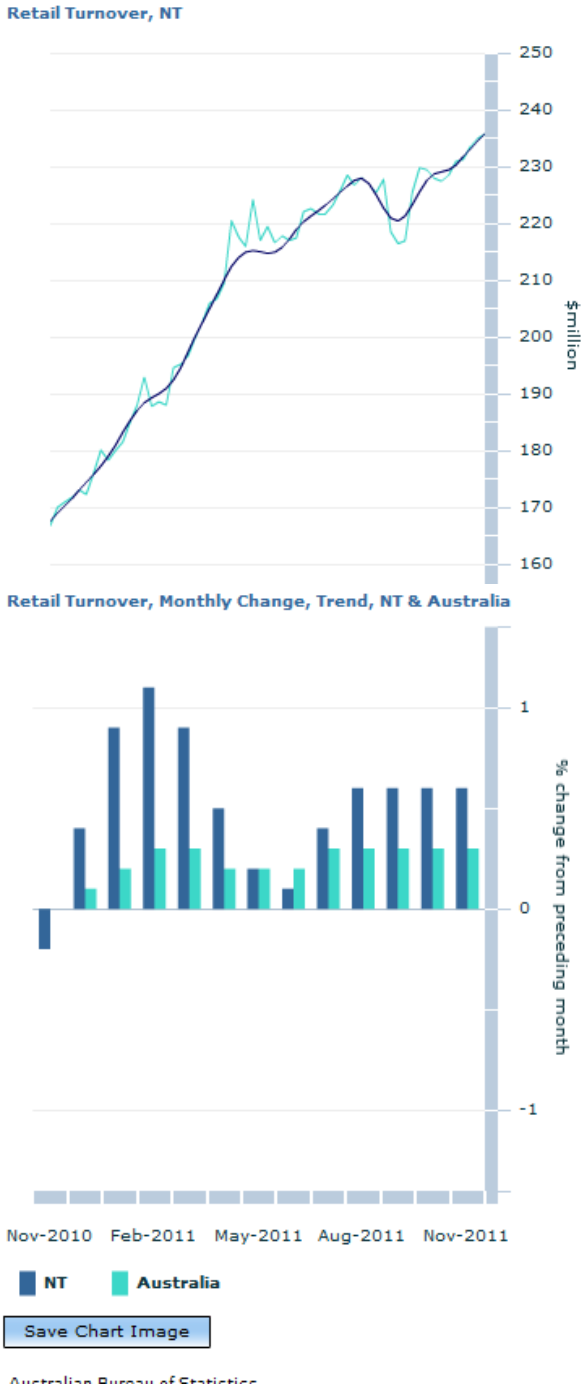
Building approvals statistics include the number and value of new building work approved by administrative bodies in the collection period. They relate to the construction of new residential buildings, renovations and additions valued at $10,000 or more and the construction of non-residential buildings valued at $50,000 or more. Approvals of engineering works for roads, bridges or railways are not included in these statistics.

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RETAIL TURNOVER



Source(s): Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0)

- In November 2011, the trend estimate of monthly retail turnover in the NT increased by 0.6% compared with a 0.3% increase nationally.
- The seasonally adjusted estimate for the NT increased by 0.4% in November 2011, the sixth consecutive monthly increase.

- Estimated retail turnover in November 2011 was 7.0% higher in trend terms than in November 2010.

Useful Links

About Seasonally Adjusted and Trend Data

ANZSIC

How are the Retail Trade Statistics Derived?

Estimates of the value of turnover of retail trade are compiled from the monthly Retail Business Survey, which collects sales data from a random sample of approximately 500 'large' businesses and 2,750 'smaller' businesses across Australia. The scope of the survey is all employing retail trade businesses selling predominantly to households. Industries included in the survey are defined according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006. For the purpose of Retail trade statistics, these industries are classified into 6 broad industry groups and 15 subgroups. Retail trade statistics released at the broad industry level include Food retailing; Household goods retailing; Clothing, footwear and personal accessory retailing; Department stores; Other retailing; and Cafes, restaurants and takeaway food services.

Turnover in retail trade includes retail sales, wholesale sales and (from July 2000) the goods and services tax as well as certain other takings and commission. For more information refer to the Explanatory Notes of *Retail Trade, Australia* (cat. no. 8501.0).

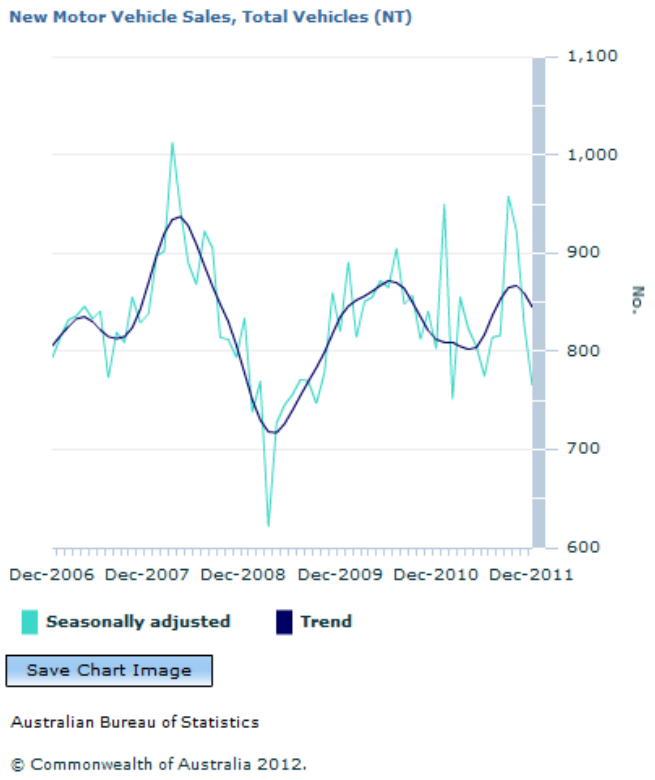
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1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

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NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

- In December 2011, the number of new motor vehicles sold in the NT (845) decreased by 1.6%, in trend terms from 859 in the previous month. The seasonally adjusted figure fell by 7.4% (from 827 in November, to 765 in December) , the largest decrease amongst all the states and territories over this period.
- New motor vehicle sales were 4.0% higher in December 2011 than in December 2010 in trend terms.
- Nationally, 86,947 motor vehicles were sold in December 2011 (trend). This figure was 0.3% lower than in the previous month but was 2.8% higher than in December 2010.



Footnote(s): Seasonally adjusted numbers of new motor vehicle sales in Tasmania, Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory should be used with caution. For more information, see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes of Cat. No. 9314.0.

Source(s): Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia (cat. no. 9314.0)

Useful Links

Information Paper: Developments in New Motor Vehicle Statistics

About Seasonally Adjusted and Trend Data

Where do Motor Vehicle Sales Statistics Come From?

Motor Vehicle sales figures are produced by the Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries (FCAI), which collects data from all of its members on the sales of new vehicles, excluding motorcycles, plant and equipment and unpowered vehicles. For more information refer to the information paper *Developments in New Motor Vehicle Statistics* linked above.

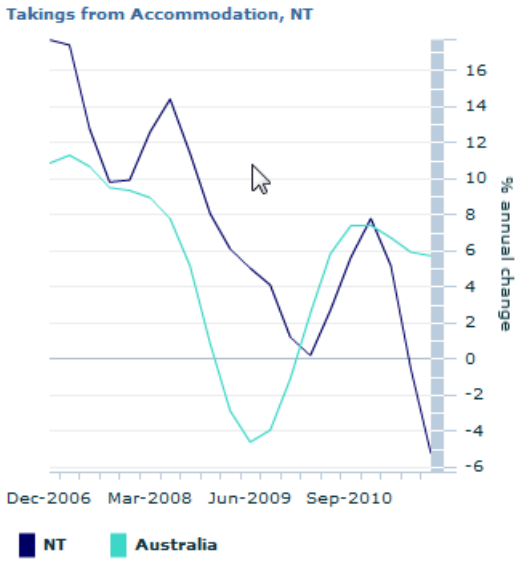
Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation and 'trading day effects'. A 'trading day effect' reflects the varying amounts of activity on different days of the week and the different number of days of the week in any month (i.e. the number of Sundays, Mondays, etc.). Adjustment is also made for Easter which may affect the March and April estimates differently. Smoothing the seasonally adjusted series reduces the impact of the irregular component of the seasonally adjusted series and creates trend estimates. More information about these processes is available in the *Information Paper: A Guide to Interpreting Time Series - Monitoring Trends: An Overview* (cat. no. 1349.0) also linked above.

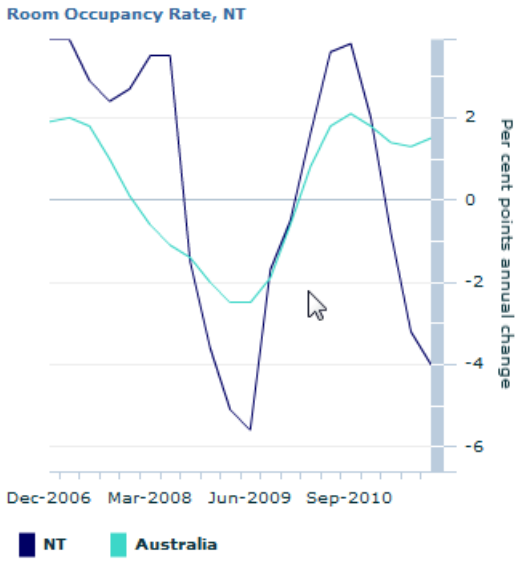
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TOURIST ACCOMMODATION





Save Chart Image

Australian Bureau of Statistics

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Footnote(s): Hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms (trend)

Source(s): Tourist Accommodation, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0)

- In the September quarter 2011 in the NT, accommodation takings in trend terms were $63.7 million for hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms. This was a decrease of 2.5% on the previous quarter and a 5.2% decrease on the same quarter in the previous year.
- In the NT, the room occupancy rate for hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms was 62.0% in the September quarter 2011 compared to the national occupancy rate of 65.8%. This was a decrease of 0.7 percentage points on the previous quarter and 4.0 percentage points on the same quarter in the previous year.

Useful Links

Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0.55.002)

Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (cat no. 3401.0)

Australian National Accounts: Tourism Satellite Account (cat. no. 5249.0)

Tourism @ a Glance

Do you know how much visitors spend on accommodation in your state or territory?

Tourist accommodation information is collected from hotels, motels and serviced apartments, with 15 rooms or more. These provide mainly short-term non-residential accommodation, generally for guests staying for periods of less than two months. This is the current scope of the Survey of Tourist Accommodation however, from March quarter 2005 to June quarter 2010, the scope of the survey was expanded to include smaller establishments.

Takings from accommodation include gross revenue from the provision of accommodation, including GST. Takings from meals are excluded.
Room occupancy is calculated by the number of rooms actually occupied expressed as a percentage of total capacity available during the survey period. All data presented here are trend estimates.

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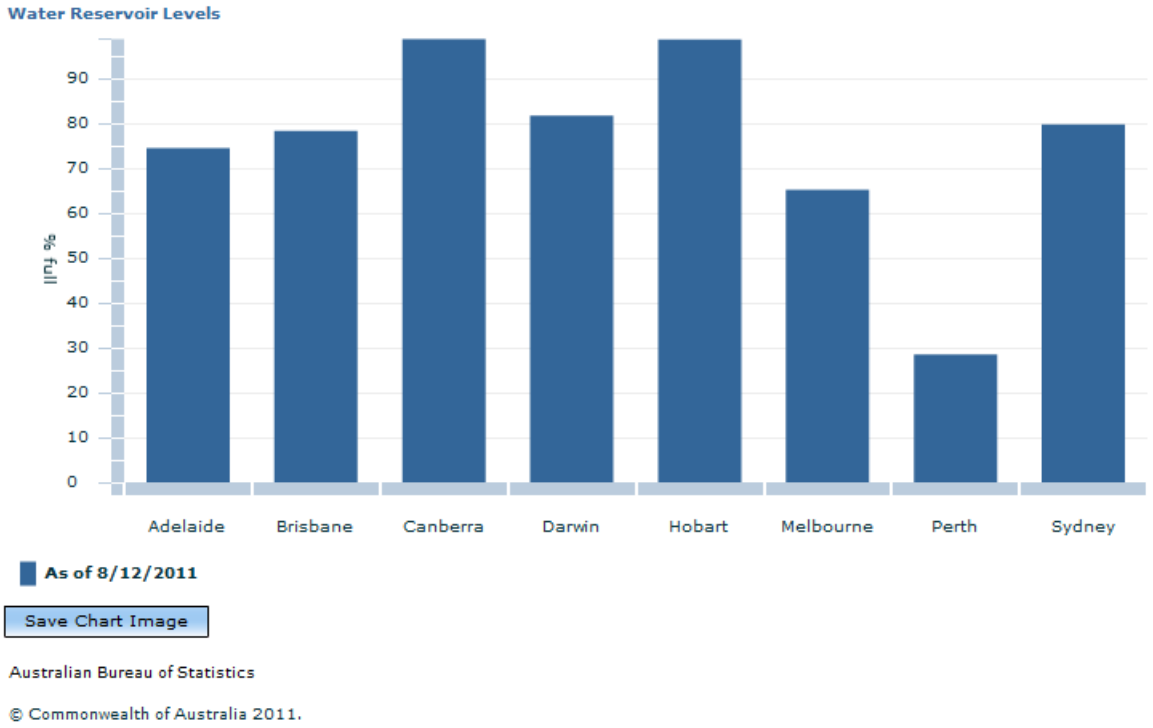
Water	**Energy**
Water Reservoir Levels	Energy Consumption
Water Use	**Greenhouse Gases**
	Carbon Emissions

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ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 14/12/2011

WATER RESERVOIR LEVELS



Source(s): Bureau of Meteorology (retrieved December 8, 2011)

- At 8 December 2011, the reservoirs in the Darwin water collection area were 81.7% full, holding approximately 233.1 GL. At the same time in 2010, these reservoirs were 77.0% full, holding 181.0 GL. Although the amount of water stored rose by 52.1 GL, or 28.8%, over the year, this increase may not be fully reflected in the 'percentage full' figure for 2011 owing to a change in the holding capacity of Darwin's reservoirs during the same period.
- At 8 December 2011, the reservoirs servicing Hobart and Canberra were both near 100% capacity while Perth had the lowest reservoir levels, at 28.5% full.

Useful Links

More Information from the Bureau of Meteorology

About Water Storage Data

Where does reservoir level information come from?

Information on reservoir levels is collected, standardised and disseminated by the Bureau of Meteorology (BOM). This information includes the total volume of accessible water stored in public water storage facilities (e.g. dams) with a capacity over one gigalitre (GL) as well as the total capacity of water storage facilities in the region (% full).

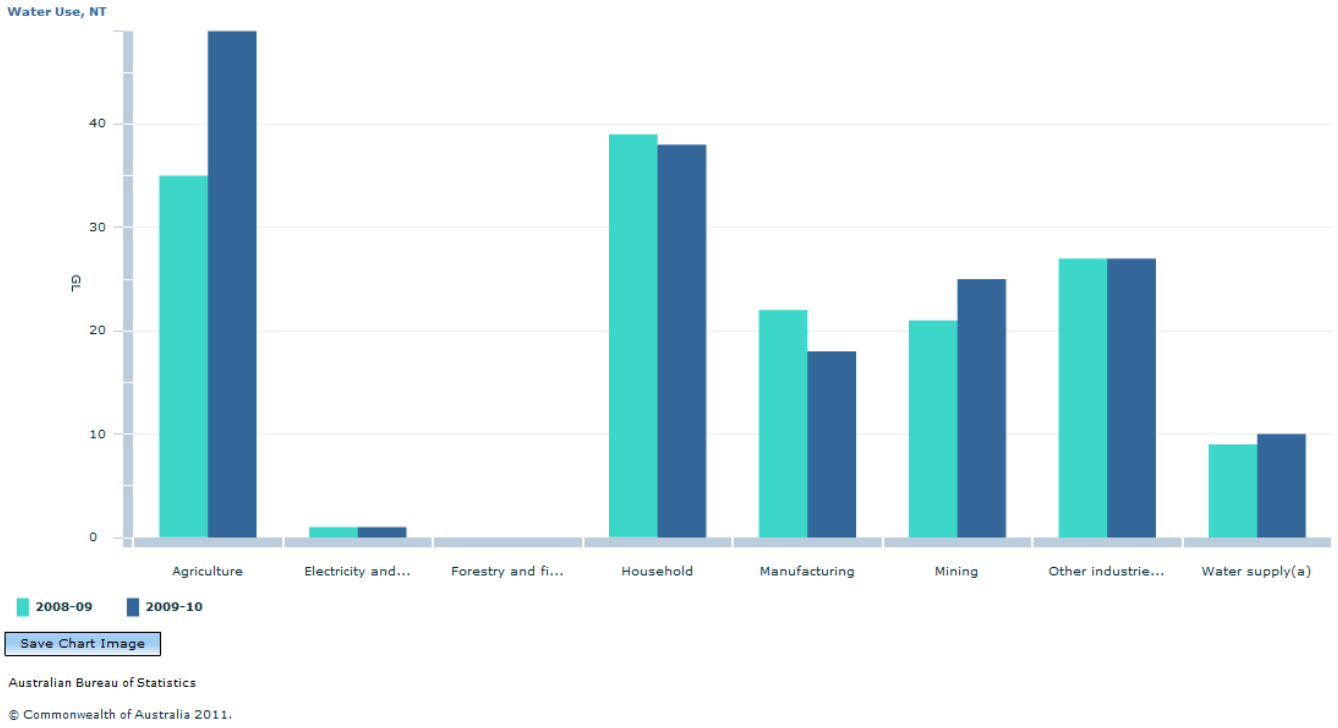
For more details, including daily updates of reservoir data, go to the BOM website linked above.

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WATER USE



Footnote(s): (a) Includes sewerage, drainage services and water losses

Source(s): Water Account, Australia, 2009-10 (cat. no. 4610.0)

- In 2009-10, NT households consumed 38 GL of water, representing 23% of all water consumption in the territory. Agriculture was the highest consuming sector, accounting for 49 GL (or 29% of all consumption).
- Household water consumption decreased marginally from 39 GL in 2008-09 to 38 GL in 2009-10.
- Per capita household water use in 2009-10 (167 kL) decreased by 3% from 2008-09 (173 kL).
- Total water consumption in the NT rose from 154 GL in 2008-09 to 168 GL in 2009-10, a 9% increase.

Useful Links

More information from the Water Account

How is household water consumption calculated?

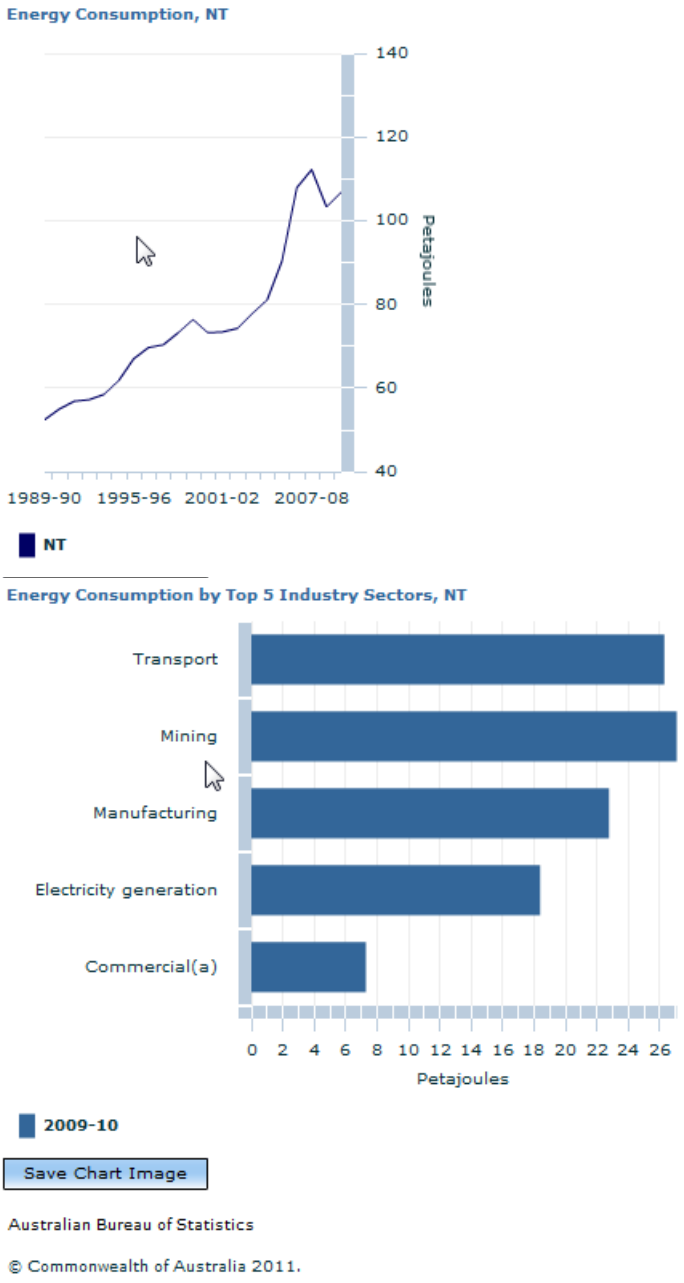
The ABS calculates total household water consumption by combining the amount of water distributed to households by water providers with the amount extracted through bores and other self-extraction facilities. 'Self-extracted ' water use is calculated by applying a coefficient, based on average number of kilolitres used per household connection, to the households known not to be served by water providers.

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ENERGY CONSUMPTION



Footnote(s): (a) Includes ANZSIC Divisions F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S and the water supply, sewerage and drainage service industries

Source(s): ABARES Australian Energy Statistics - Energy update 2011, Table B

- Energy consumption for the NT in 2009-10 totalled 106.9 petajoules, an increase of 3.5% from 2008-09.
- Most energy consumed in the NT in 2009-10 was used for Mining (25.4%), Transport (24.6%) and Manufacturing (21.3%),
- NT's energy consumption accounted for 1.8% of total Australian net energy consumption in 2009-10, the lowest of all states and territories, just below that of Tasmania.

Useful Links

Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences (ABARES)

Environment and Energy @ a Glance (ABS)

How much energy is consumed in your state or territory?

This energy consumption data is compiled by ABARES using the Australian Government's National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER) database as the primary data source, supplemented by data from other sources, as well as estimation and modelling for the sectors not covered by NGER.

Net energy consumption shown here is a net concept which avoids double counting. It comprises the consumption of all fuels less the consumption of derived fuels.

Data for ACT is not available separately and is included in NSW.

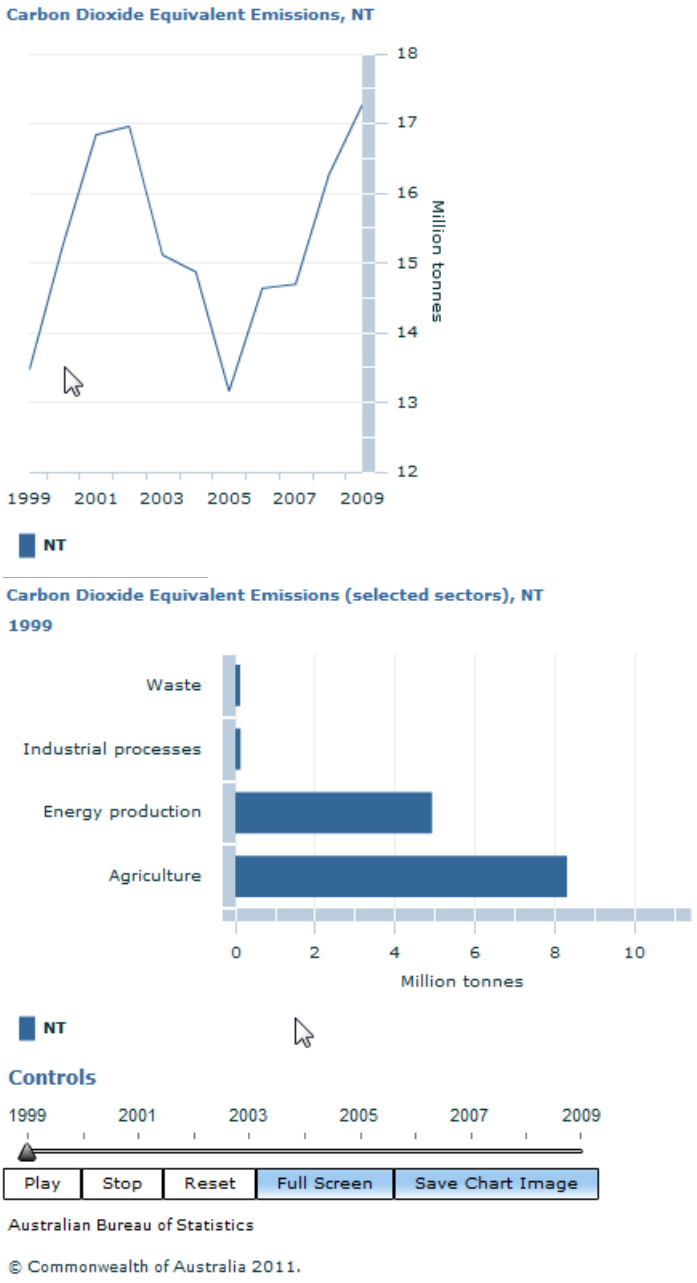
A petajoule is a unit of energy equivalent to 10^{15} joules.

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CARBON EMISSIONS



Source(s): Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency

- Carbon dioxide equivalent emissions for NT in 2009 totalled 17.3 million tonnes, an increase of 28.2% from 1999.
- Agriculture accounted for 55.2% of total emissions in 2009 followed by Energy production (43.4%), Industrial processes and Waste (each 0.7%).
- Of all states and territories, NT was the only one where most carbon dioxide equivalent emissions were produced as a result of activities associated with Agriculture rather than Energy production.

Useful Links

Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency

Environment and Energy @ a Glance (ABS)

What are the most common greenhouse gases?

The most common greenhouse gases are carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride.

Emissions from these gases are reported under the **Kyoto Protocol** (an international treaty designed to limit global greenhouse emissions) and are aggregated into carbon dioxide equivalents (CO_2 -e) using factors called global warming potentials (GWPS).

The Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency publishes a number of reports that together, constitute the **Australian National Greenhouse Accounts**.

To view the summary of state and territory Greenhouse Gas inventories, see: http://ageis.climatechange.gov.au/NGGITrend.aspx

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FEATURE ARTICLES FOR NORTHERN TERRITORY

Mar 2011 Population of the Northern Territory

May 2010 Housing Costs for Northern Territorians on a par with other Australians

Mar 2010 Indigenous People's Experience of Crime and Justice in the NT

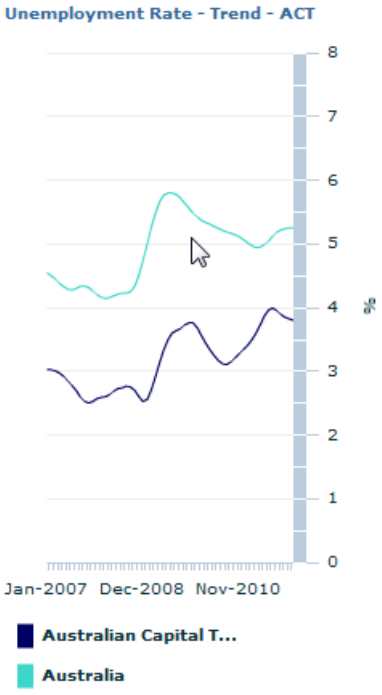
Nov 2009 Territorians Buck the Trend on Green Issues

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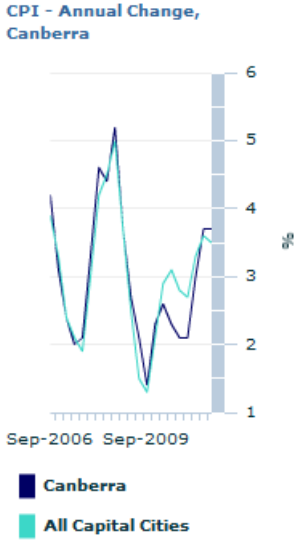
1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

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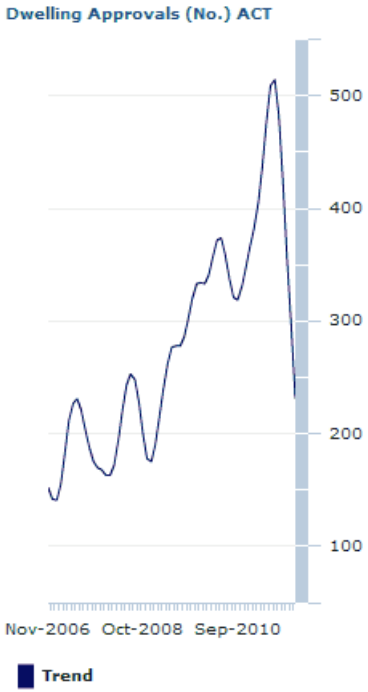
Australian Capital Territory Statistical Indicators



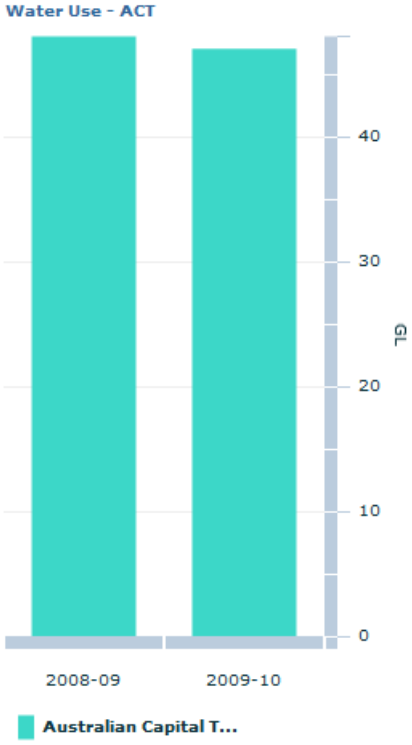
Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)



Source(s): Consumer Price Index. Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)



Source(s): Building Approvals. Australia (cat. no. 8731.0)



Source(s): Water Account, Australia (cat no. 4610.0)



- Demography
- Work
- Education and Training
- Health
- Family and Community
- Crime



- State Accounts
- Prices
- Investment and Finance
- International Trade



- Agriculture
- Construction
- Retail
- Tourism



- Water
- Energy
- Greenhouse Gases

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People

Demography

Estimated resident population

Fertility rate

Mortality rate

Work

Unemployment

Labour Force Participation

Employed Persons

Part-time Employment

Average weekly earnings

Education and Training

People with Qualifications

Young People in Education

Young People Not Participating in Education or Work

Health

Life Expectancy

Infant Mortality

Family and community

Children in Lone Parent Families

Crime

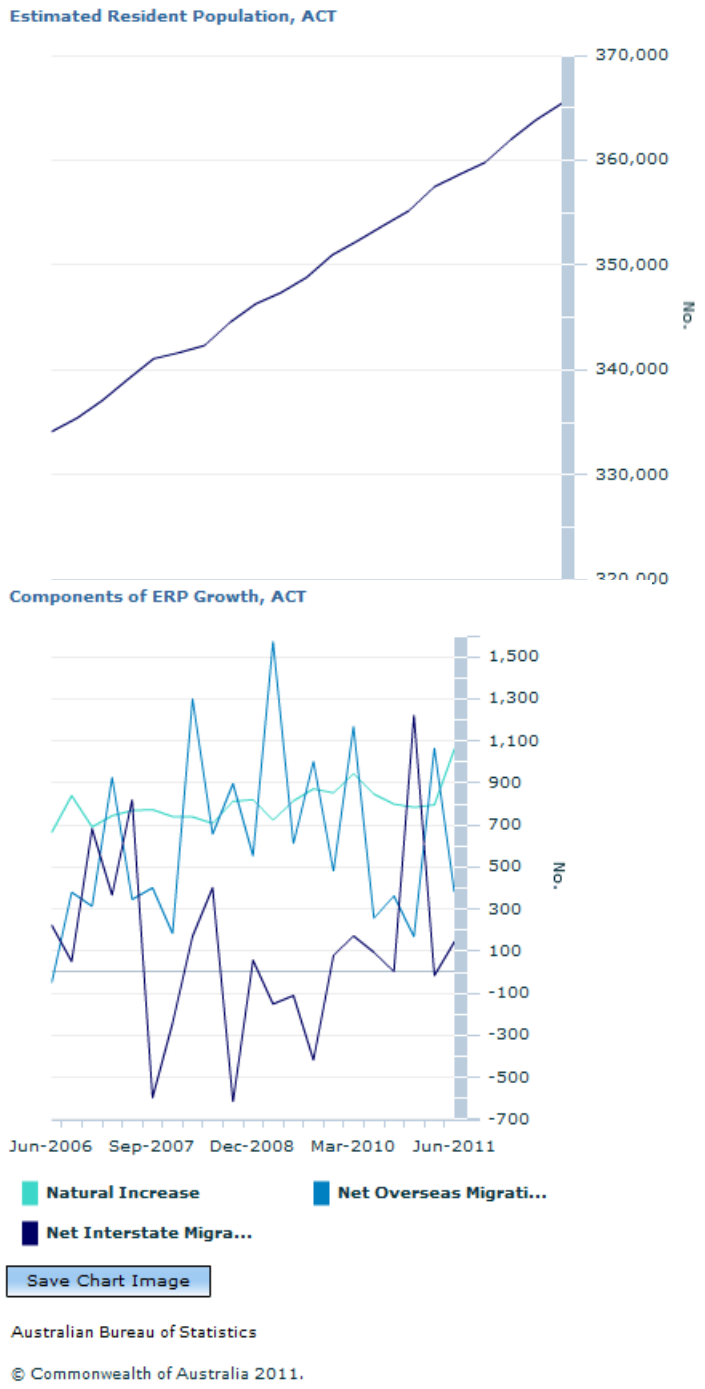
Victims of Crime

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ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION



Source(s): Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0)

- At 30 June 2011, the estimated resident population (ERP) of the ACT was approximately 365,400, an increase of approximately 1,600 over the previous quarter and approximately 6,800 (1.9%) over the previous year.
- The largest component of population growth in the June quarter 2011 was natural increase, which added approximately 1,100 to the population. Net overseas migration accounted for approximately 400 additional people while there was an increase of approximately 150 people due to interstate migration.
- Nationally, the ERP at 30 June 2011 was 22.6 million, up approximately 320,800 (1.4%) from the previous year. Among the states and territories, WA had the fastest annual rate of growth (2.4%) while the NT had the slowest

growth (0.4%).

- An interactive illustration of population changes and projections can be accessed at Australian Population Pyramids

Useful Links

Historical Population Statistics

About Population Statistics

Regional Population Growth

How is the Estimated Resident Population (ERP) derived?

Current estimates of the resident population of Australia and its states and territories are based on the most recent (2006) Census and are derived from 'place of usual residence' (where individuals have lived, or intend to live, for six months or more of the Census year).

In Census years, ERP figures at 30 June are calculated by adjusting census counts of usual residents to include those missed in the Census and those who were overseas on Census Night and also take account of births and deaths occurring between 30 June and Census Night (usually early August). Quarterly estimates of the Australian population are derived thereafter by adding **natural increase** (births minus deaths) and **net overseas migration** (immigration minus emigration) to the estimated population at the beginning of the period. For the states and territories, account is also taken of estimated interstate movements involving a change of usual residence (**net interstate migration**).

Population figures are released in several phases including preliminary, revised and final. The above figures are preliminary.

For more information about population statistics, refer to *Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009* (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001)

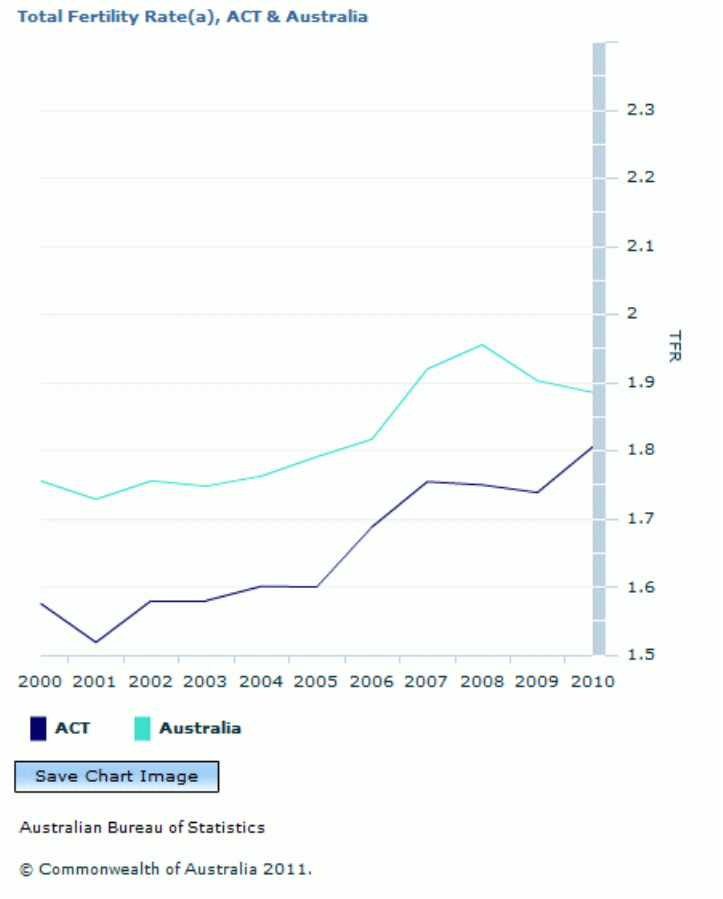
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1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/10/2011

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE

- In 2010, the total fertility rate (TFR) for the ACT was 1.81 babies per woman, increasing from 1.74 in 2009.
- The 2010 rate was higher than recorded a decade before (1.58 in 2000), and has increased from 2005, when the TFR was 1.60.
- Total fertility rates varied substantially between the states and territories in 2010, ranging from 1.75 babies per woman in Victoria to 2.11 babies per woman in the NT. In 2010, NSW, SA, the NT and the ACT recorded increases in TFR from the previous year, with Victoria, Queensland, WA and Tasmania recording decreases.
- All states and territories except the NT have recorded an overall increase in the TFR since 2005.



Footnote(s): (a) Births per woman

Source(s): Births Australia (cat. no. 3301.0)

Useful Links

Population Methods and Concepts

How is the Total Fertility Rate derived?

The total fertility rate (TFR) represents the number of children a female could expect to bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life. The TFR is the sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per 1,000 of the estimated female population of the same age). *Reproductive lifetime* refers to the age range 15 to 49 years. For the purpose of calculating age-specific fertility, births to mothers under 15 years and over 49 years are added to the nearest age group.

For more information about fertility statistics and methodologies, please refer to the Explanatory Notes of *Births, Australia* (cat. no 3301.0).

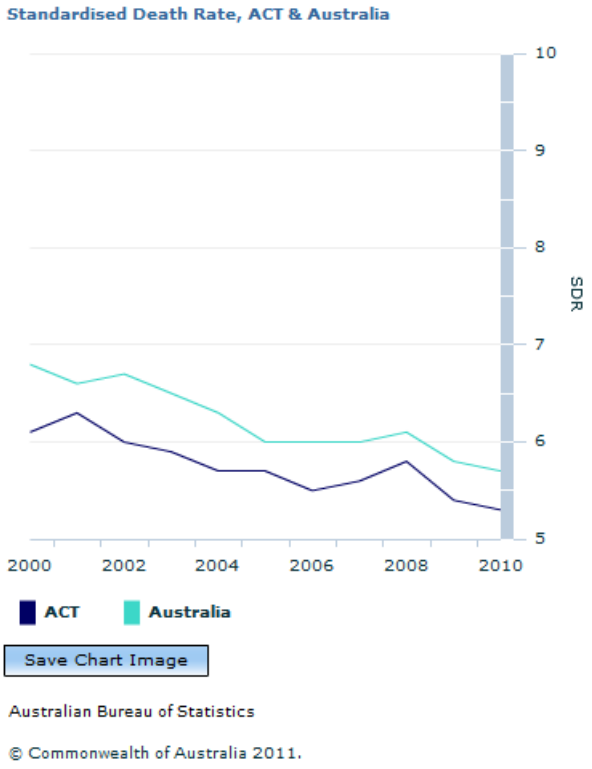
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1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 14/11/2011

MORTALITY RATE

- In 2010, the standardised death rate (SDR) for the population of the ACT was 5.3 per 1,000. The SDR was higher for males (6.5) than females (4.3).
- Since 2000, the SDR for the ACT has declined from 6.1 to 5.3.
- Nationally, the SDR has trended downwards, from 6.8 in 2000 to 5.7 in 2010.



Source(s): Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)

Useful Links

About Population Statistics

Causes of Death

What is a Standardised Death Rate?

Standardised death rates (SDRs) enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001. SDRs are expressed per 1,000 or per 100,000 persons.

For large populations with reliable age-specific death rates, the direct method of calculating SDRs is used. The SDR is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age, the death rates of the population under study.

For smaller populations where age-specific death rates are unknown or unreliable, the indirect method of calculation is

used. The SDR is an adjustment to the crude death rate (number of deaths per 1,000 of the estimated resident population) to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths that would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population.

Age-specific death rates are calculated using the number of deaths (occurring or registered) during the calendar year at a specified age per 1,000 of the estimated resident population of the same age at the mid-point of the year (30 June).

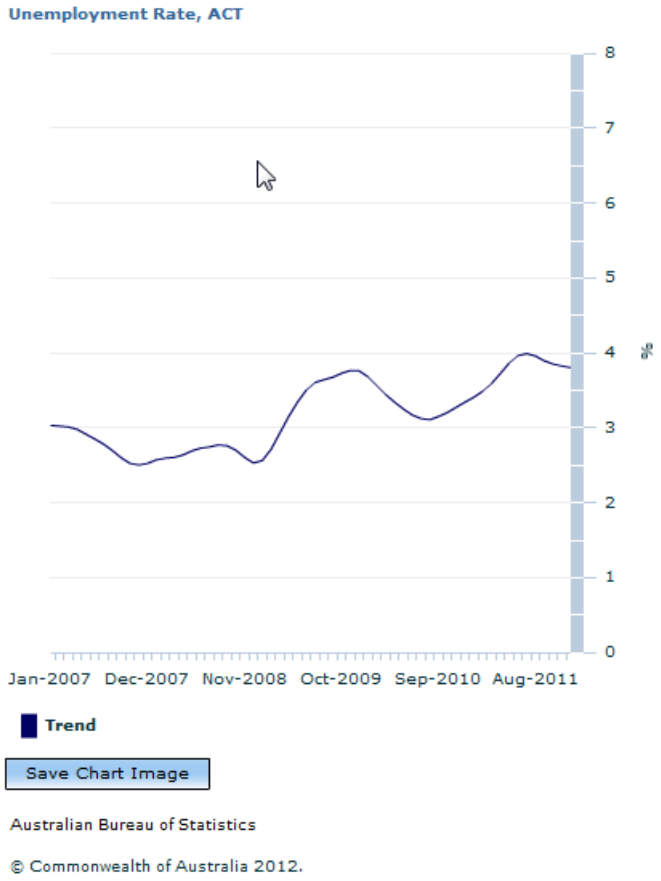
This page last updated 25 January 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 23/01/2012

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

- In December 2011, the trend unemployment rate in the ACT was 3.8% (the lowest in the nation) and unchanged from the previous month. The national rate in December 2011 was 5.3%.
- The highest rate for December 2011 was in Tasmania (at 5.9%).



Footnote(s): Seasonally adjusted data not available

Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

What is the unemployment rate in your state or territory?

The unemployment rate for any group is defined as the number of unemployed people expressed as a percentage of the labour force (employed plus unemployed). As a measure of the proportion of the labour force that is under-utilised, its most important use is as an indicator of the performance of the economy. A high rate of unemployment indicates limited employment opportunities in a labour market that is oversupplied. A low rate of unemployment indicates a tight labour market, potential scarcity of skilled labour, and future cost pressures from wage demands from workers.

The trend over time in the overall unemployment rate serves as an indicator of the performance of the economy, while

the unemployment rate for different groups of people (e.g. younger people, older people, women) identifies areas of social concern when rates for some groups are much higher than for others.

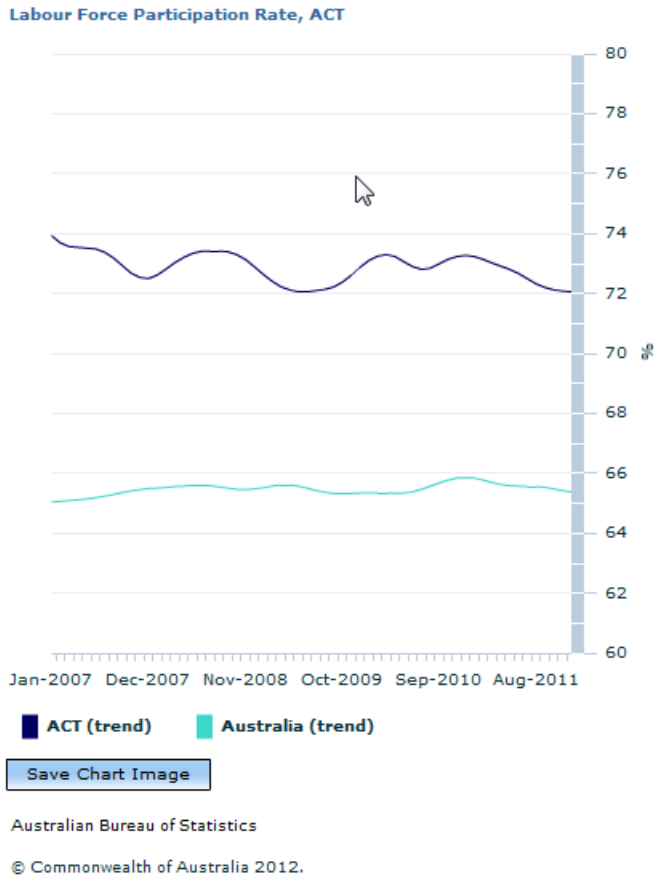
This page last updated 25 January 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 23/01/2012

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

- In the ACT in December 2011, the trend estimate of the labour force participation rate was 72.1%, unchanged from the previous 2 months. The national rate in December 2011 was 65.4%.
- The highest participation rate for December 2011 was in the NT, at 75.2%, and the lowest in Tasmania, at 60.9%.



Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

How many people participate in the labour force in your state or territory?

The participation rate represents the labour force (total employed and unemployed who are actively looking for work) expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over, in the same group. Labour force estimates are derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers using computer-assisted interviewing.

A person's experience of the labour market will vary according to a number of factors, including the economic conditions at any given time, and their age. For example, the chance of someone finding a job decreases during a recession, while

the likelihood of participating in the labour force varies as circumstances change, particularly in relation to family and education commitments. Factors affecting someone's peer group can also have a similar influence on labour market activity - people of different generations may have different expectations and experiences.

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1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 24/01/2012

EMPLOYED PERSONS

- In the ACT in December 2011 in trend terms, there were 204,900 employed persons or 600 less than in December 2010.
- In trend terms, there were 106,200 employed males and 98,700 employed females in the ACT in December 2011.



Footnote(s): Seasonally adjusted estimates not available for ACT

Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

How many persons are employed in your state or territory?

Employed persons are all persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or
- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or
- were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:
  - away from work for fewer than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or

- away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or
- away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or
- on strike or locked out; or
- on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or

- were employers or own account workers, who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

Labour force estimates are derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers using computer-assisted interviewing.

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PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT

- In the ACT in trend terms, there were 53,100 part-time employed persons in December 2011, or 25.9% of total employed persons.
- Of all employed males in ACT in December 2011, 17.1% were working part-time, compared to 35.4% of all employed females.
- In the ACT in December 2011, there were 151,800 full-time employed persons or 700 less than in November 2011 and 1,300 less than in December 2010.



Footnote(s): Trend;Trend;Trend

Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Useful Links

What do part-time and full-time employment mean?

Part-time employed persons are employed persons who usually worked fewer than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week or were not at work during the reference week.

Full-time employed persons are employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working fewer than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

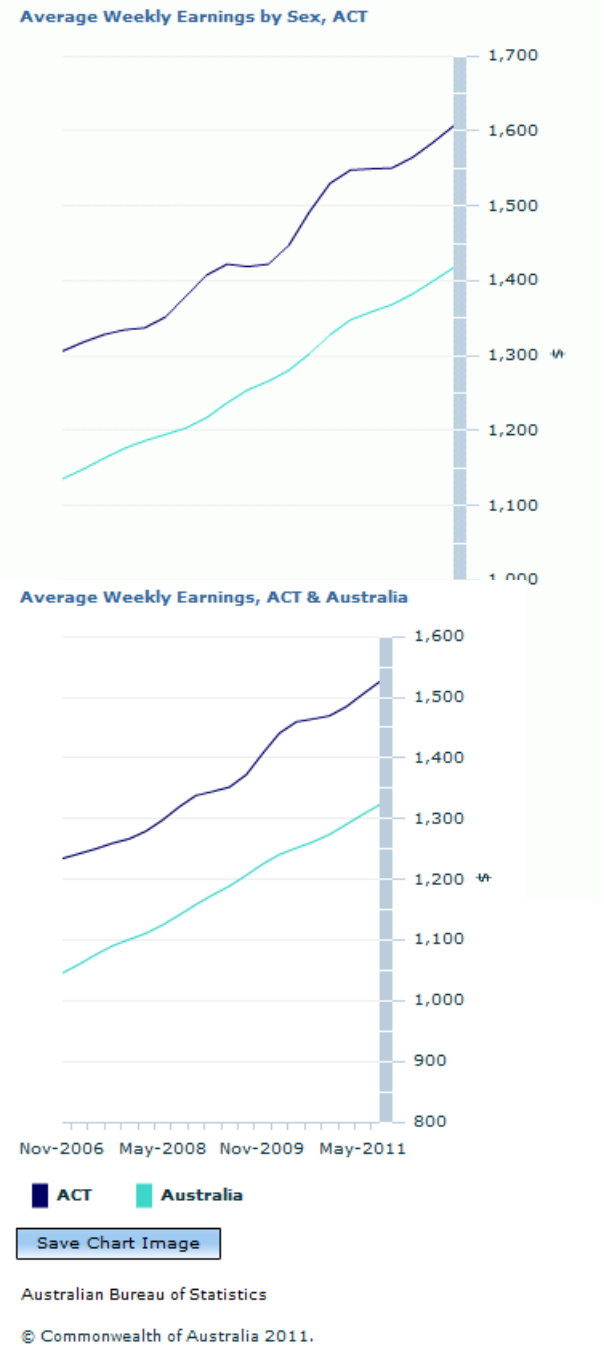
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ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 22/11/2011

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS



Footnote(s): Full-time adult ordinary time (trend)

Source(s): Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0)

- In trend terms, average weekly full-time ordinary time earnings (AWOTE) in the August 2011 quarter in the ACT for males was $1,606.60, a rise of 3.7% from the same time 12 months earlier and for females $1,417.00, an increase of 4.3% over the same period.
- Female AWOTE for ACT in the August 2011 quarter was the highest in the nation.
- AWOTE in the August 2011 quarter in the ACT stood at $1,525.30, an increase of 4.2% from the same period in

2010 compared to the Australian estimate of $1,322.60, an increase of 4.9%.

Useful Links

Australian Labour Market Statistics (cat. no. 6105.0)

How are average weekly earnings derived?

Weekly ordinary time earnings refers to one week's earnings of employees for the reference period, attributable to award, standard or agreed hours of work. It is calculated before taxation and any other deductions (e.g. superannuation, board and lodging) have been made.

What do ordinary time earnings include?
Award, workplace and enterprise bargaining payments, and other agreed base rates of pay, over-award and over-agreed payments, penalty payments, shift and other allowances; commissions and retainers; bonuses and similar payments related to the reference period; payments under incentive or piecework; payments under profit sharing schemes normally paid each pay period; payment for leave taken during the reference period; all workers' compensation payments made through the payroll; and salary payments made to directors.

What do ordinary time earnings exclude?
Amounts salary sacrificed, non-cash components of salary packages, overtime payments, retrospective pay, pay in advance, leave loadings, severance, termination and redundancy payments, and other payments not related to the reference period.

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1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 26/07/2011

PEOPLE WITH NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATIONS

- In 2010, almost three-quarters (74.6%) of people aged 25-64 years in the ACT had a non-school qualification. This percentage has increased from 63.0% in 2000.
- Nationally, the proportion rose to 63.2% with the ACT having the highest rate at 74.6% and Tasmania the lowest, at 59.1%.



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of persons aged 24-65 years with a non-school qualification

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

About the Survey of Education and Work

About the Australian Standard Classification of Education

Non-school Qualifications

Non-school qualifications are awarded for educational attainments other than those of pre-primary, primary or secondary education. They include qualifications at the following broad levels of education:
Post Graduate Degree; Master Degree; Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate; Bachelor Degree; Advanced Diploma and Diploma; and Certificates I, II, III and IV levels. (*Education Variables* (cat. no. 1246.0)). Non-school qualifications may be attained concurrently with school qualifications.

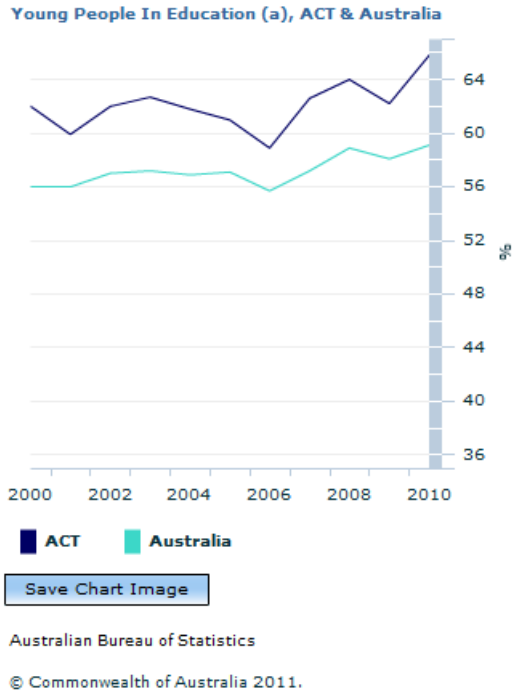
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ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 26/07/2011

YOUNG PEOPLE IN EDUCATION-

- In 2010, about two-thirds (65.8%) of the ACT population aged 15-24 years were engaged in a full-time or part-time course of study at an educational institution. This compares with 59.1% of the same age group across Australia.
- Over the past decade the proportion of young people in education in the ACT has ranged from a low of 58.9% in 2006 to 65.8% in 2010.



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of people aged 15-24 participating in education.

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

About Education Statistics

Deriving Measures of Engagement in Secondary Education

Education Participation

Data on the education participation of Australians aged 15-64 years are collected in the ABS Survey of Education and Work. The 2009 survey collected information from residents of private dwellings in all states and territories. Education participation relates to all people enrolled for a course of study in the survey month at any institution whose primary role is education including (but not restricted to) schools, higher education institutions and Technical and Further Education colleges (TAFEs). For more information about the survey, including definitions, estimation procedures and collection methodology, refer to the Explanatory Notes of *Education and Training Experience* (cat. no. 6278.0).

Participation in education and training typically falls with age. The participation of young people aged 15 -24 years is

seen by the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) as critical in increasing the productivity of individual workers and the economy as a whole *(COAG Meeting, Communique April 2009*). The participation rate of people aged 15 -24 years is expressed as a proportion of the total estimated resident population of that age group.

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YOUNG PEOPLE NOT FULLY ENGAGED IN EDUCATION OR WORK

- In 2010, about one in ten (9.4%) of the ACT population aged 15-19 years were not fully engaged in education or work. Over the past decade, this estimate has ranged from a peak of 14.7% in 2003 to 4.9% in 2009. The observed volatility may in part be due to the small sample size in the ACT.
- Nationally, the proportion of 15-19 year olds not fully engaged in education or work was 14.8% in 2010, with Queensland having the highest proportion (19.8%) and ACT the lowest (9.4%).



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of persons aged 15-19 years not fully-engaged in education and/or work.

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

More information on Education Statistics

Survey of Education and Work

Young People Not Fully Engaged in Education or Work

People who are not fully engaged in education or work fall into three main categories: those who are neither studying nor working; those who are studying part-time and not working; and those who are working part-time and not studying. Many of these people are in the 15-19 year age group, experiencing the often difficult transition from school to work, who may be at risk of remaining unskilled or joining the ranks of the long-term unemployed. The proportion of 15 -19 year olds who are not fully engaged in education or work is an important indicator of the social and economic well-being

of the nation and the strength of state and national economies.

The above estimates are calculated using data from the ABS *Survey of Education and Work* (cat. no. 6227.0), conducted annually throughout Australia. See the link above for more information about this survey.

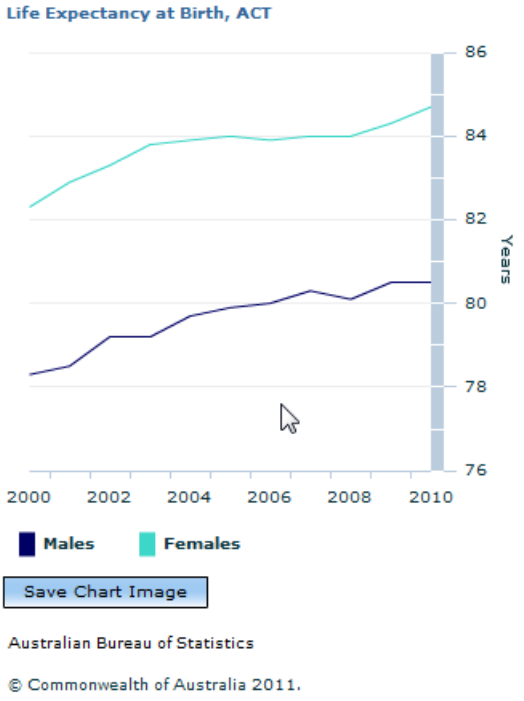
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ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 16/11/2011

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

- Based on current mortality rates, a boy born in the ACT in 2010 could expect to live for 80.5 years (the highest male rate in the nation), compared to a life expectancy of 78.3 years for boys born in 2000.
- At the same time, a girl could expect to live for 84.7 years (the highest female rate in the nation), compared to 82.3 years of life expected for girls born in 2000.
- Nationally, boys born in Australia in 2010 have a life expectancy of 79.5 years, while girls could expect to live for 84.0 years on average.



Footnote(s): Based on 2008-10 life tables

Source(s): Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)

Useful Links

Australian Social Trends, Dec 2010 (cat. no. 4102.0)

Life expectancy trends

How is life expectancy determined?

Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years a person might expect to live if the conditions at the time of birth continued throughout his/her lifetime. These estimates are calculated by the ABS using life tables which are statistical models generated using age-specific death rates. The life tables used to calculate the data for this indicator are current, or period life tables based on death rates for a short period of time during which mortality has remained much the same. Mortality rates used in the Australian and state and territory life tables are based on death registrations and estimated

resident population for the period 2008-2010. The life tables do not take into account future assumed improvements in mortality.

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INFANT MORTALITY



Footnote(s): (a) Deaths per thousand live births

Source(s): Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)

- In 2010 in the ACT, the infant mortality rate for males was 4.9 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. This was higher than the rate of 4.3 in 2009 and 4.8 in 2000.

- At the same time, the rate for females was 2.4, the lowest female infant death rate in Australia. This was a decrease on the rate of 2.6 in 2009 and 3.5 in 2000.
- The overall infant mortality rate for all babies in the ACT in 2010 was 3.7, compared to the Australian rate of 4.1.

Useful Links

Australian Social Trends, Dec 2010 (cat. no. 4102.0)

Australian Social Trends, 2002 (cat. no. 4102.0)

How is the infant mortality rate for your state or territory derived?

The survival of infants in their first year of life is commonly viewed as an indicator of the general health and wellbeing of a population. A low infant mortality rate is a major contributor to increased life expectancy**.**

The main source of data for this indicator is the ABS Deaths collection, compiled from data provided by the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages in each state and territory. An **infant death** is the death of a child before its first birthday. The **infant mortality rate** is the number of deaths in a calendar year of children aged under one year per 1,000 live births in the same calendar year.

The improved survival of babies in Australia in the last century, as in many other developed countries, has been associated mainly with the decline of infectious diseases, along with growing preventative health measures and public health programs. Further improvements in the second half of the century were largely due to improved medical technology and education campaigns about the importance of immunisation and most recently, in the case of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), infant sleeping position. Improvements in neonatal intensive care in the 1970s also played a major role in the continued decline in infant mortality in the latter part of the century.

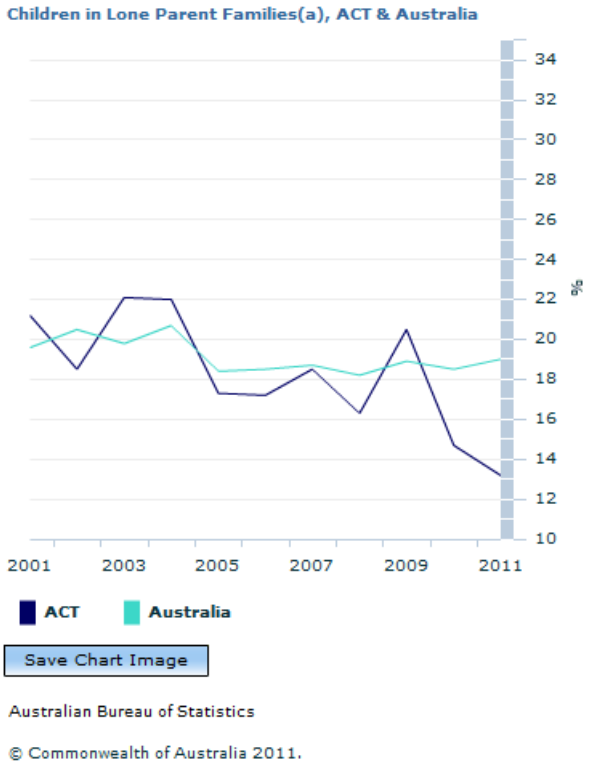
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1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 19/12/2011

CHILDREN IN LONE PARENT FAMILIES

- In 2011, about one in eight children (13.2%) under 15 years of age in the ACT lived in a lone parent family. Over the past decade, this figure has ranged from 22.1% in 2003 to 13.2% in 2011.
- Nationally, 19.0% of children under 15 years lived in a lone parent family in 2011. Among the states and territories, Tasmania had the largest proportion, (24.5%) while the ACT had the smallest (13.2%).



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of children aged under 15 years living in lone-parent families.

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

Improving Family Data

Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families

Family Composition

Family composition data are collected through the ABS annual survey, *Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families* (cat. no. 6224.0.55.001). The survey results represent households across Australia except those in discrete Indigenous communities.

The size and composition of families have changed considerably in recent decades and remain of interest to social commentators and policy makers. Lone parents families are more likely to be at risk of poverty, reliance on government benefits and other forms of economic and social disadvantage. Lone parents may also find it difficult to balance work and care responsibilities (*Measuring Wellbeing: Frameworks for Australian Social Statistics* (cat. no. 4160.0).

For more information about family composition statistics and methodologies, please refer to *Improvements to Family Estimates from the Labour Force Survey* (cat. no. 6224.0.55.002).

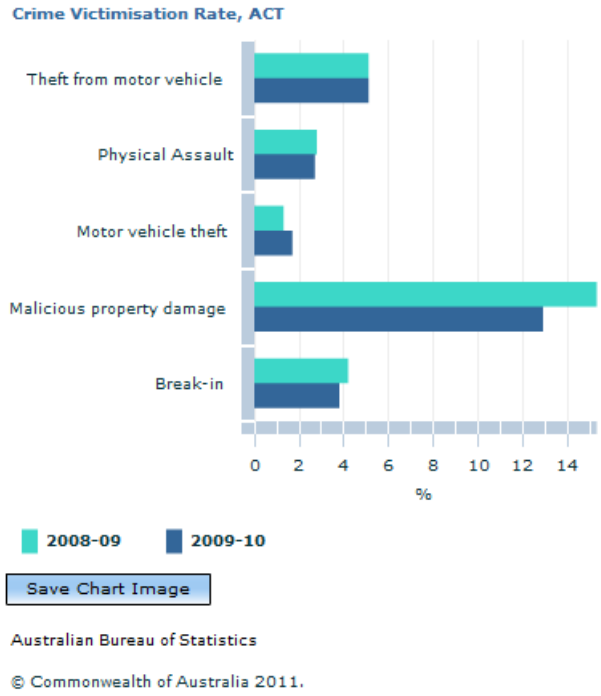
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1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 26/07/2011

CRIME VICTIMISATION

- In the ACT in 2009-10 there were 7.4 thousand victims of physical assault, a victimisation rate of 2.7%.
- In 2009-10 there were 17.1 thousand victims of malicious property damage in the ACT, a victimisation rate of 12.9%, which was the highest rate of all selected crimes in the ACT.
- There were 6.7 thousand victims of thefts from motor vehicles in 2009-10 in the ACT, a victimisation rate of 5.1%.



Source(s): Crime Victimisation, Australia (cat. no. 4530.0)

Useful Links

Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia (cat. no. 4510.0)

Recorded Crime - Offenders (cat. no. 4519.0)

Information Paper: Measuring Crime Victimisation, Australia: The Impact of Different Collection Methodologies (cat. no. 4522.0.55.001)

Crime and Justice @ a Glance (ABS)

What is the crime victimisation rate?

The victimisation rate is defined as the total number of victims of a crime in a given population expressed as a percentage of that population.

A victim may be a person or a household reporting at least one of the crimes surveyed. Victims were counted once only for each type of crime, regardless of the number of incidents of that type.

These statistics are derived from information collected in the ABS Multipurpose Household Survey.

The Survey covered only selected types of personal and household crimes. Personal crimes included physical assault, threatened assault, robbery and sexual assault. Household crimes included break-ins, attempted break-ins, motor vehicle theft, theft from a motor vehicle, malicious property damage and other theft.

Information collected in the Survey was 'as reported' by respondents and hence may differ from that which might be obtained from other sources or via other methodologies.

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Economy

State Accounts	Prices
State Final Demand	Consumer Price Index
Industry Gross Value Added	Labour Price Index
Count of Businesses	**Investment and Finance**
	Housing Finance Commitments

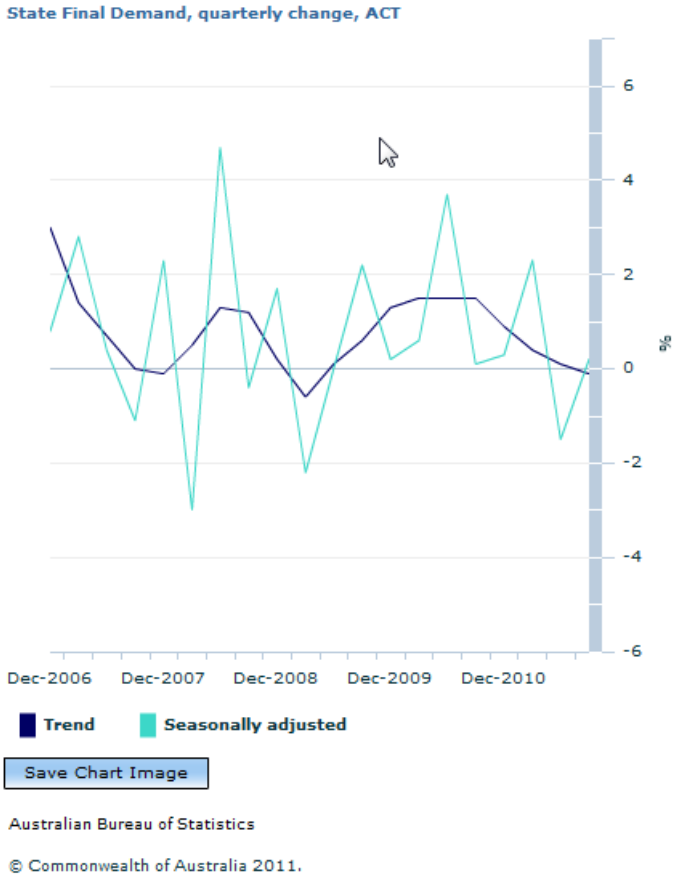
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1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 09/12/2011

STATE FINAL DEMAND

- In the September quarter 2011, the ACT trend estimate of state final demand fell slightly (0.1%) from the previous quarter, and rose 1.3% from the previous year, in volume terms.
- The seasonally adjusted estimate in the September quarter 2011 rose by 0.2% over the previous quarter.
- In trend terms, growth during the quarter was strongest for WA (up 4.1%), and Queensland (up 2.9%). SA was the weakest, with a negative growth of 0.2%.



Source(s): Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0)

Useful Links

Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0)

Spotlight on National Accounts (cat. no. 5202.0)

National Accounts @ a Glance (ABS)

How is economic growth rate measured in your state or territory?

State final demand is a measure of economic demand for products in the economy. It is an aggregate obtained by summing government final consumption expenditure, household final consumption expenditure, private gross fixed capital formation and the gross fixed capital formation of public corporations and general government. It is different from Gross State Product (GSP) as it excludes international and interstate trade as well as change in inventories.

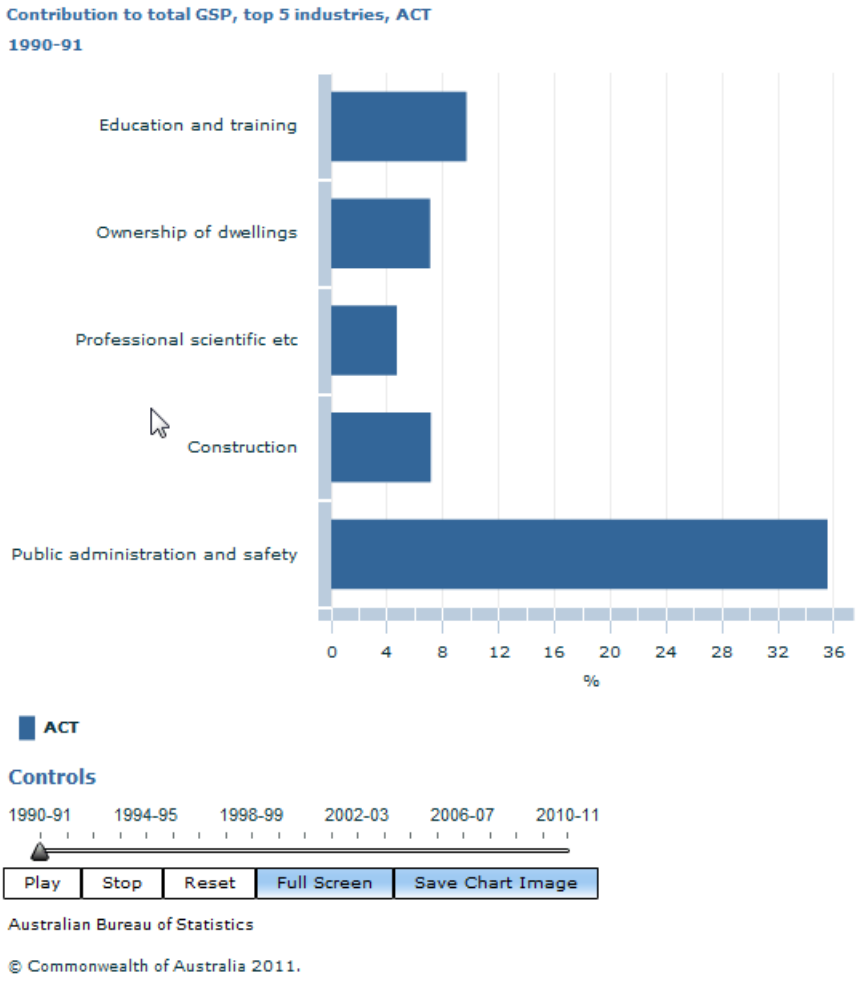
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1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 25/11/2011

INDUSTRY GROSS VALUE ADDED

- The industries in the ACT which made the greatest contribution to the territory's gross product in 2010-11 in volume terms were: Public administration and safety (29.6%), Construction and Professional, scientific and technical services (each 9.2%), Ownership of dwellings (7.1%), and Education and training (7.0%).
- From 2000-01 to 2010-11, the Construction industry recorded a 105.9% increase in value added. This represented the highest increase of all industries in the ACT.



Source(s): Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0)

Useful Links

Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0)

Spotlight on National Accounts (cat. no. 5202.0)

What is the contribution of individual industries to the gross product in your state or territory?

Industry Gross Value Added (IGVA) measures the value of industry production. It is used to measure the contribution of individual industries to the gross product of a state or territory.

Gross State Product (GSP) is a measure of the production of goods and services within a state or territory. This is defined equivalently to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) but is for a state/territory rather than for the nation as a whole.

These estimates are all expressed in Chain Volume terms. Chain Volume estimates provide time series of expenditure and production aggregates that are free of the direct effects of price change.

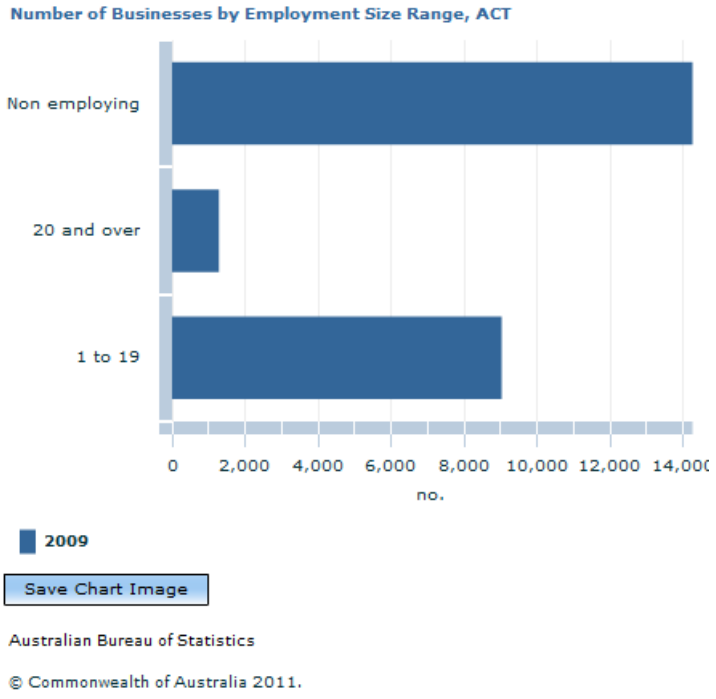
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COUNT OF BUSINESSES

- At the end of June 2009 there were 24,600 operating businesses in the ACT, or 600 less than at the same time in the previous year.
- The vast majority of these were small businesses, with 58.0% of the total being non-employing businesses and further 36.7% of the total employing from 1-19 employees.



Source(s): Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits (cat. no. 8165.0)

Useful Links

Business Demography @ a Glance (ABS)

Do you know how many businesses operate in your state?

The ABS counts the number of businesses operating in the Australian economy, including rates of business entries and exits and business survival. These data are sourced from the ABS Business Register. They show the number of operating businesses by employment size at the end of June in each financial year and only include businesses which actively traded in goods or services during the reference period. Due to changes in scope, these counts are not directly comparable to previous data releases.

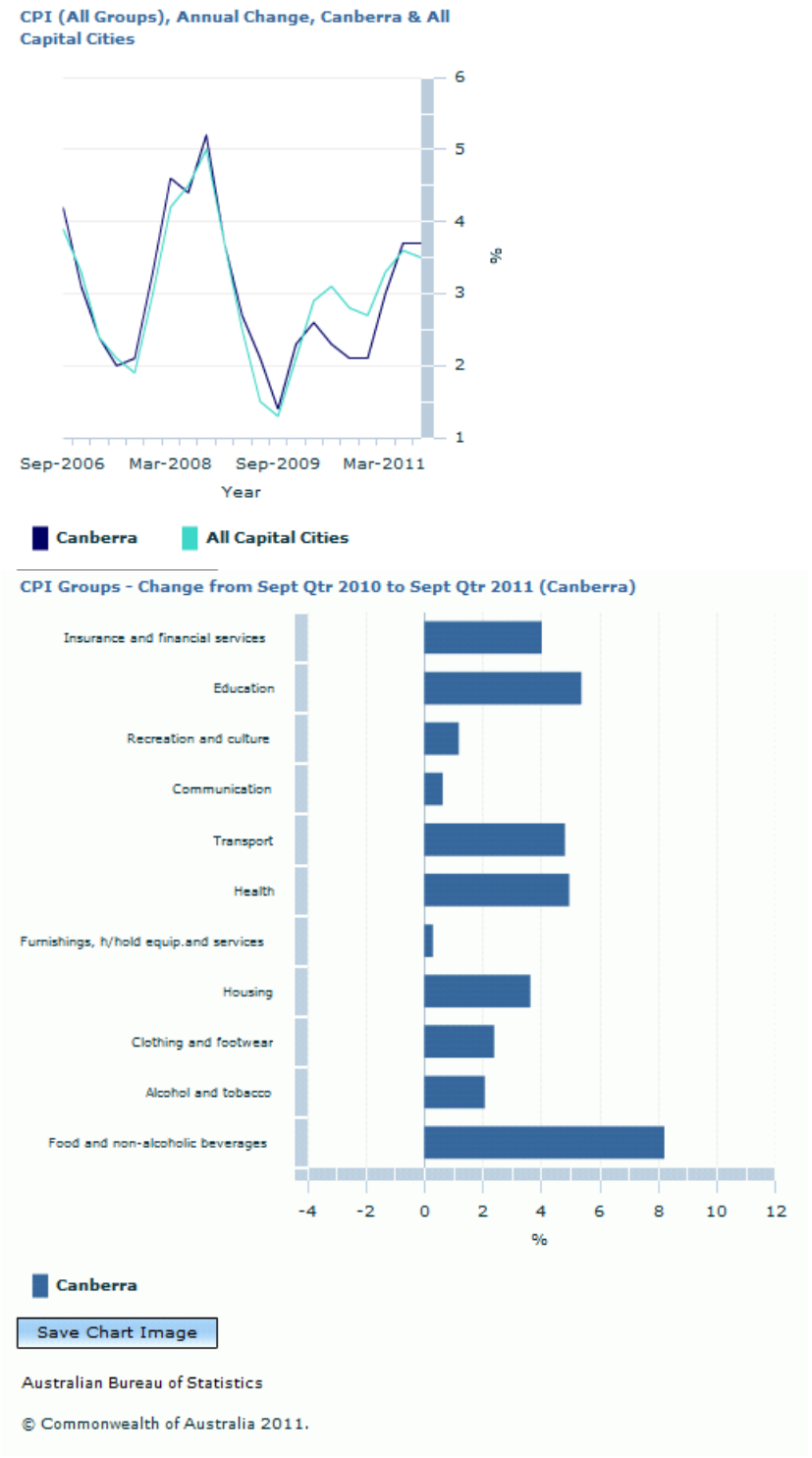
More detailed counts are available from the ABS website by industry, main state and territory, type of legal organisation, institutional sector, employment size ranges and annual turnover size ranges.

This page last updated 25 January 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 28/10/2011

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX



Source(s): Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)

- The increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canberra from September 2010 to September 2011 was 3.7%, above the weighted average for the eight capital cities (3.5%).
- The largest price increase over the year in Canberra was for Food and non-alcoholic beverages (8.2%), a

substantially larger increase than in other states and territories. This was driven by large price rises in fruit and vegetables over the last three quarters.

- The smallest increase in prices occurred in Furnishings, household equipment and services which increased by 0.3%. No groups recorded decline over the year in Canberra.
- In the September quarter 2011, Canberra's CPI increased by 0.7%, slightly above the average quarterly increase for the eight capital cities (0.6%).

Useful Links

About Price Indexes

Information Paper: Introduction of the 16th Series Australian Consumer Price Index, Australia, September 2011

What is the Consumer Price Index?

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is based on the price of a "basket" of goods and services and is used to measure change in this price over time. The content of the basket is determined through the ABS Household Expenditure Survey.

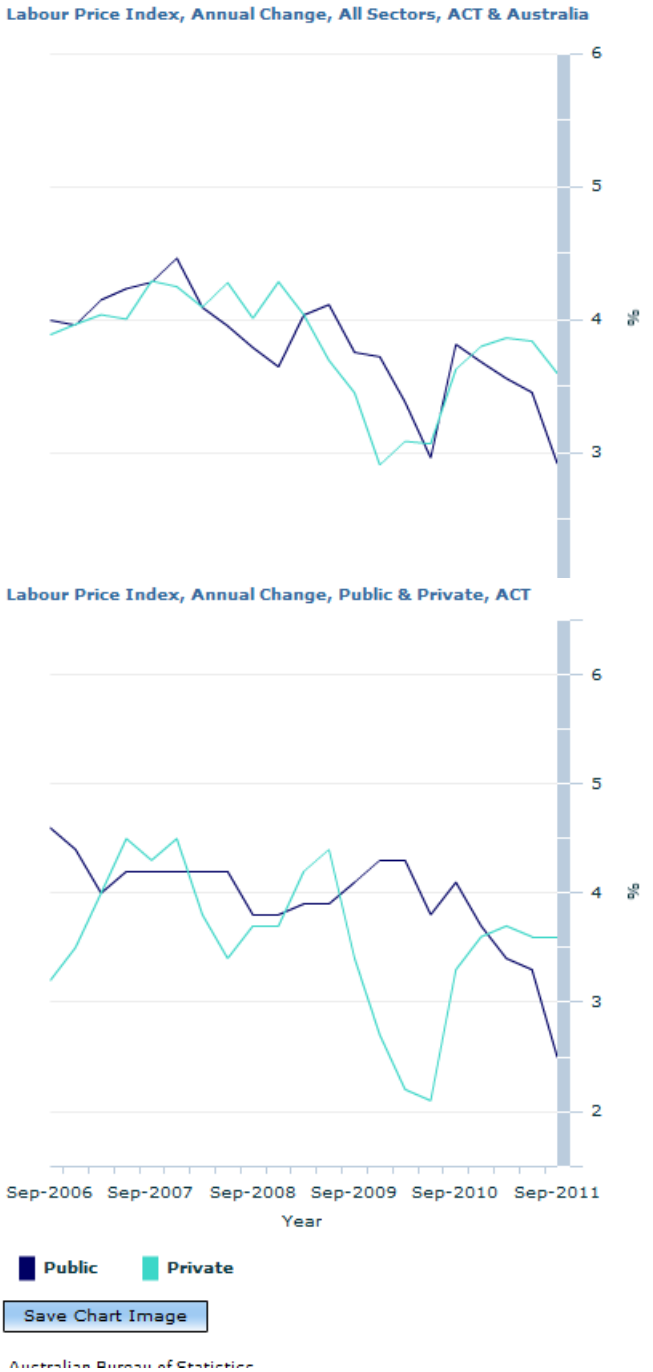
The CPI measures price change relative to the base year 1989-90, for which the index figure is set to 100. Prices are collected each quarter from selected retail outlets and through monitoring marked prices and advertised "special offers". For more information, refer to *Consumer Price Index, Concepts, Sources and Methods,* (cat. no. 6461.0).

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LABOUR PRICE INDEX



Source(s): Labour Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6345.0)

- The annual increase in the Labour Price Index (LPI) for the ACT from September 2010 to September 2011 was 2.9%, lower than the national increase (3.6%) over the same period.
- The annual increase from September 2010 to September 2011 was 3.6% for the private sector and 2.5% for the public sector.
- In the September quarter 2011, the LPI for the ACT increased by 1.3%, slightly higher than the national quarterly increase (1.2%).

- In the September quarter 2011, the private and public sectors in the ACT recorded increases of 1.7% and 1.0% respectively.

Useful Links

About the Labour Price Index

About Indexes

What is the Labour Price Index?

The Labour Price Index (LPI) measures the price of labour services and reflects change in wages and salaries over time. Change is measured relative to the base year, 2008-09, for which the figure is set to 100.

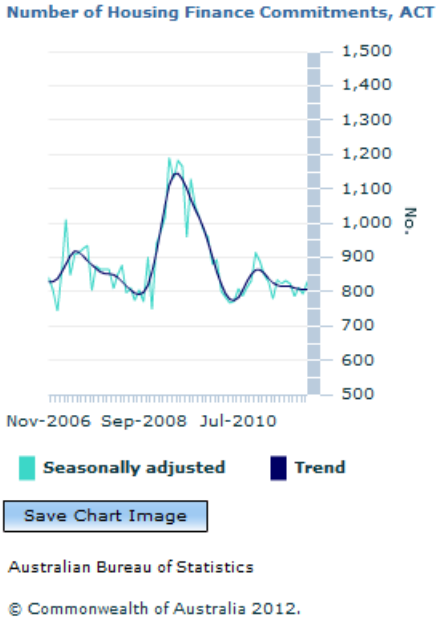
Wage data are collected quarterly from a random sample of 4,800 businesses on the Australian Business Register, which is stratified by state, industry, sector and business size. The LPI collects data related to 20,000 jobs nationally. For more information, refer to Labour Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2004.

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HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS



Australian Bureau of Statistics

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Footnote(s): Owner occupation data is used unless otherwise specified

Source(s): Housing Finance, Australia (cat. no. 5609.0)

- In November 2011, the number of owner occupied housing commitments in the ACT increased in trend terms, to 807, an increase of 0.1% from the previous month (806). However, the number of commitments decreased by 6.5%, from 863 in November 2010.
- The value of commitments (Owner occupation) decreased by 0.5% to $246 million, in trend terms, from the previous month and by 2.8% from November 2010.
- In seasonally adjusted terms, the number of commitments (Owner occupation) increased by 4.4% (to 828) from 793 in October 2011, while the value of commitments (Owner occupation) grew by 0.4% (up from $247 million to $248 million) over the same period.

Useful Links

About Time Series Data

More About Housing Finance Commitments

Housing finance commitments are the monetary commitments made by significant lenders towards the construction or purchase of housing. This includes new commitments as well as the outstanding values of housing loan assets to individuals (owner-occupiers and investors) held by lenders at the end of each reference month. Significant lenders include Banks, Building Societies, Credit Unions, Life or General Insurance companies, Superannuation Funds and other financial institutions. Housing finance data are primarily collected via returns submitted to the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA). For more information about the collection of housing finance statistics, refer to the Explanatory Notes of *Housing Finance, Australia* (cat. no. 5609.0).

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Industry

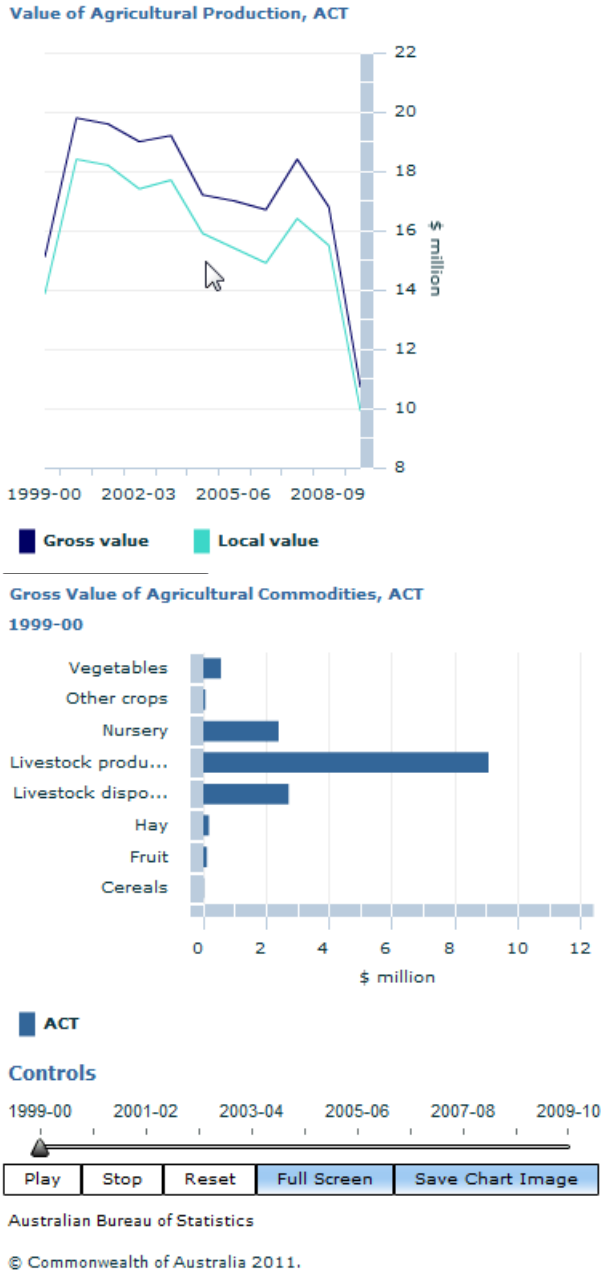
Agriculture	**Retail**
Value of Agricultural Production	Retail Turnover
	Motor Vehicle Sales
	Tourism
Construction	Tourist Accommodation
Building Approvals	

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VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION



Source(s): Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia (cat. no. 7503.0)

- In 2009-10 the gross value of total ACT agricultural production was $10.7 million, a decrease of 36.2% (or $6.1 million) from 2008-09. At the same time, the local value of ACT's agricultural production decreased by 36.1%.
- In 2009-10 livestock disposals contributed 38.5% to the total gross value of ACT's agricultural production, followed by livestock products with 33.1%, and nurseries with 22.8% respectively.

Useful Links

Agricultural Commodities, Australia (cat. no. 7121.0)

Livestock Products, Australia (cat. no. 7215.0)

Agriculture @ a Glance (ABS)

Do you know how the value of your state or territory's agricultural output is determined?

The gross value of agricultural commodities produced (VACP) is the value placed on recorded agricultural production at the wholesale prices realised in the market place.

The local value is the value placed on commodities at the point of production (i.e. farm gate). It is calculated by deducting marketing costs from the gross value of commodities produced. Marketing costs may include freight, cost of containers, commission and other marketing charges.

Quantity data for most agricultural commodities are collected from ABS agricultural surveys or the Agricultural Census. Remaining commodity data are obtained from non-ABS sources, and are comparable across time.

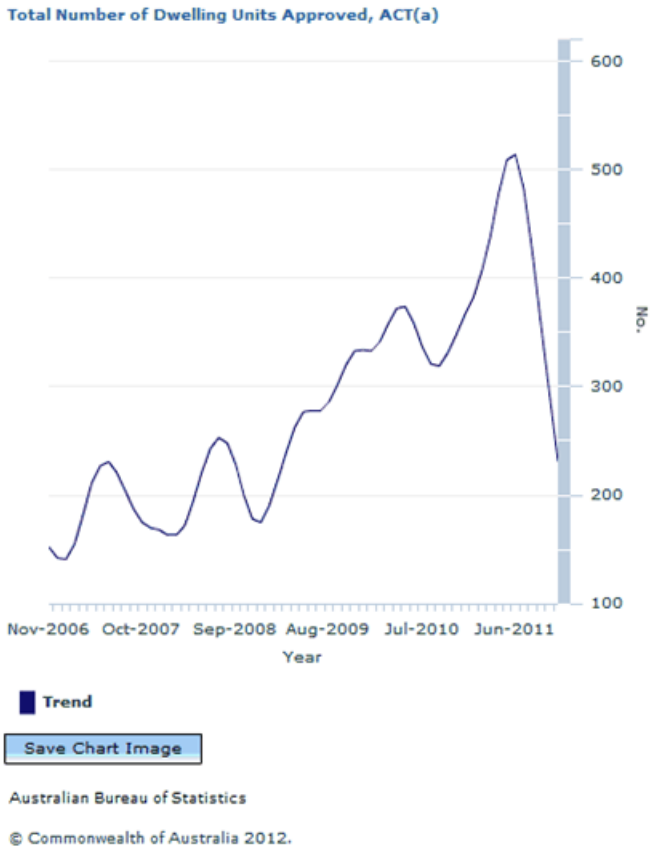
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1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 13/01/2012

BUILDING APPROVALS

- In November 2011 the number of dwelling unit approvals in the ACT (231) decreased by 21.5%, down from 294 in October, in trend terms. This was the fifth consecutive month of decline, following a peak of 514 approvals in June 2011.
- The number of dwelling units approved in November 2011 (231) was 33.6% lower, in trend terms, than in November 2010 (348). Over the year, only the NT recorded an increase in the number of building approvals in trend terms, from 76 to 79, or 3.9%.



Footnote(s): (a) Seasonally adjusted data not available

Source(s): Building Approvals. Australia (cat. no. 8731.0)

Useful Links

About Time Series Data

Building Activity

More About Building Approvals

Building approvals statistics include the number and value of new building work approved by administrative bodies

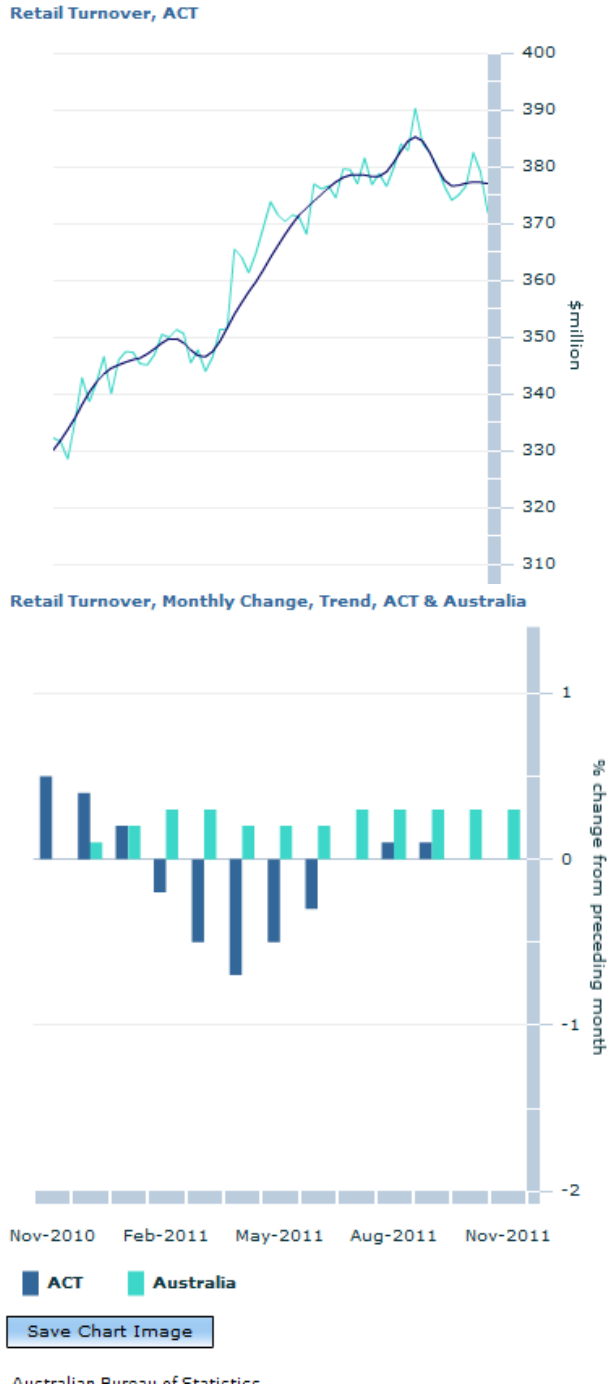
in the collection period. They relate to the construction of new residential buildings, renovations and additions valued at $10,000 or more and the construction of non-residential buildings valued at $50,000 or more. Approvals of engineering works for roads, bridges or railways are not included in these statistics.

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1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 12/01/2012

RETAIL TURNOVER



Source(s): Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0)

- In November 2011, the trend estimate of monthly retail turnover in the ACT remained relatively unchanged (0.0%) compared with a 0.3% increase nationally.
- The ACT's seasonally adjusted estimate decreased by 1.9% in November 2011.
- Estimated retail turnover in November 2011 was 1.5% lower in trend terms than in November 2010. The ACT was

the only state in which turnover fell, in trend terms, from November 2010 to November 2011.

Useful Links

About Seasonally Adjusted and Trend Data

ANZSIC

How are the Retail Trade Statistics Derived?

Estimates of the value of turnover of retail trade are compiled from the monthly Retail Business Survey, which collects sales data from a random sample of approximately 500 'large' businesses and 2,750 'smaller' businesses across Australia. The scope of the survey is all employing retail trade businesses selling predominantly to households. Industries included in the survey are defined according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006. For the purpose of Retail trade statistics, these industries are classified into 6 broad industry groups and 15 subgroups. Retail trade statistics released at the broad industry level include Food retailing; Household goods retailing; Clothing, footwear and personal accessory retailing; Department stores; Other retailing; and Cafes, restaurants and takeaway food services.

Turnover in retail trade includes retail sales, wholesale sales and (from July 2000) the goods and services tax as well as certain other takings and commission. For more information refer to the Explanatory Notes of *Retail Trade, Australia* (cat. no. 8501.0).

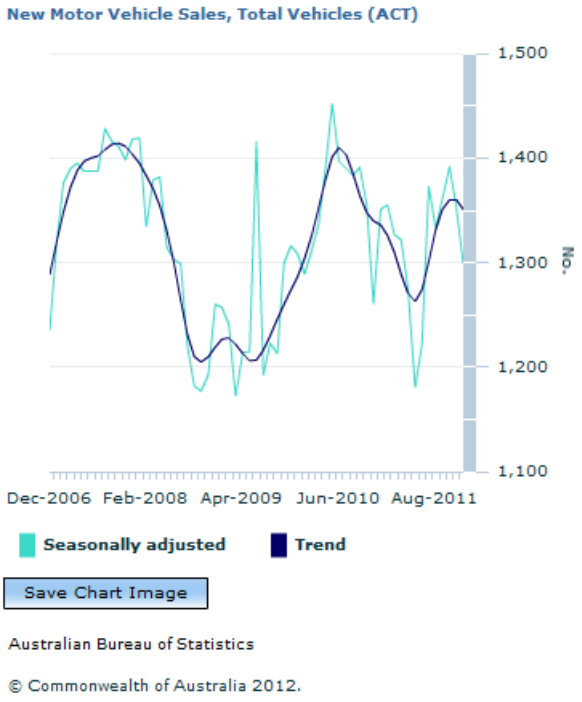
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ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 23/01/2012

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

- In December 2011, the number of new motor vehicles sold in the ACT (1,351) decreased by 0.6% in trend terms from 1,360 in the previous month. The seasonally adjusted figure fell by 3.9%, from 1,352 in November, to 1299 in December.
- New motor vehicle sales were 1.2% higher in December 2011 than in December 2010 in trend terms.
- Nationally, 86,947 motor vehicles were sold in December 2011 (trend). This figure was 0.3% lower than in the previous month but was 2.8% higher than in December 2010.



Footnote(s): Seasonally adjusted numbers of new motor vehicle sales in Tasmania, Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory should be used with caution. For more information, see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes of Cat. No. 9314.0.

Source(s): Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia (cat. no. 9314.0)

Useful Links

Information Paper: Developments in New Motor Vehicle Statistics

About Seasonally Adjusted and Trend Data

Where do Motor Vehicle Sales statistics Come From?

Motor Vehicle sales figures are produced by the Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries (FCAI), which collects data from all of its members on the sales of new vehicles, excluding motorcycles, plant and equipment and unpowered vehicles. For more information refer to the information paper *Developments in New Motor Vehicle Statistics* linked above.

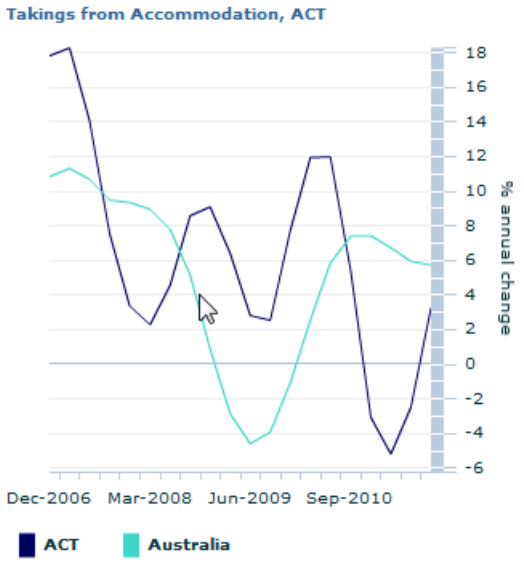
Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation and ‘trading day effects’. A ‘trading day effect’ reflects the varying amounts of activity on different days of the week and the different number of days of the week in any month (i.e. the number of Sundays, Mondays, etc.). Adjustment is also made for Easter which may affect the March and April estimates differently. Smoothing the seasonally adjusted series reduces the impact of the irregular component of the seasonally adjusted series and creates trend estimates. More information about these processes is available in the *Information Paper: A Guide to Interpreting Time Series - Monitoring Trends: An Overview* (cat. no. 1349.0) also linked above.

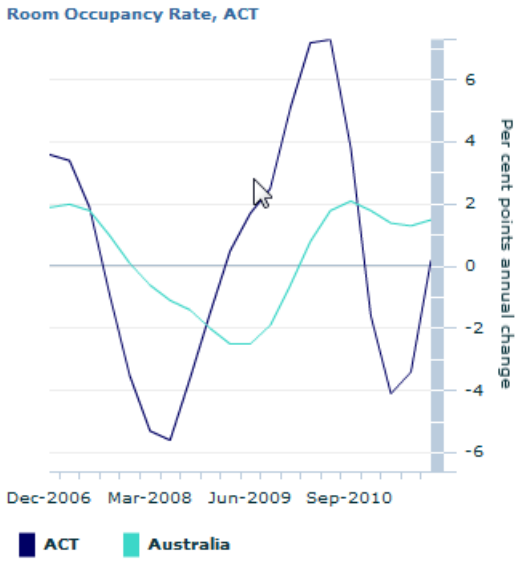
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ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 11/01/2012

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION





Save Chart Image

Australian Bureau of Statistics

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Footnote(s): Hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms (trend)

Source(s): Tourist Accommodation, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0)

- In the September quarter 2011 in the ACT, accommodation takings in trend terms were $57.6 million for hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms. This was an increase of 2.9% on the previous quarter and a 3.2% increase on the same quarter in the previous year.
- In the ACT, the room occupancy rate for hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms was 75.1% in the September quarter 2011 (highest rate in Australia) compared to the national occupancy rate of 65.8%. This was an increase of 1.6 percentage points on the previous quarter and an increase of 0.2 percentage points on the same quarter in the previous year.

Useful Links

Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0.55.002)

Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (cat no. 3401.0)

Australian National Accounts: Tourism Satellite Account (cat. no. 5249.0)

Tourism @ a Glance

Do you know how much visitors spend on accommodation in your state or territory?

Tourist accommodation information is collected from hotels, motels and serviced apartments, with 15 rooms or more. These provide mainly short-term non-residential accommodation, generally for guests staying for periods of less than two months. This is the current scope of the Survey of Tourist Accommodation however, from March quarter 2005 to June quarter 2010, the scope of the survey was expanded to include smaller establishments.

Takings from accommodation include gross revenue from the provision of accommodation, including GST. Takings from meals are excluded.
Room occupancy is calculated by the number of rooms actually occupied expressed as a percentage of total capacity available during the survey period. All data presented here are trend estimates.

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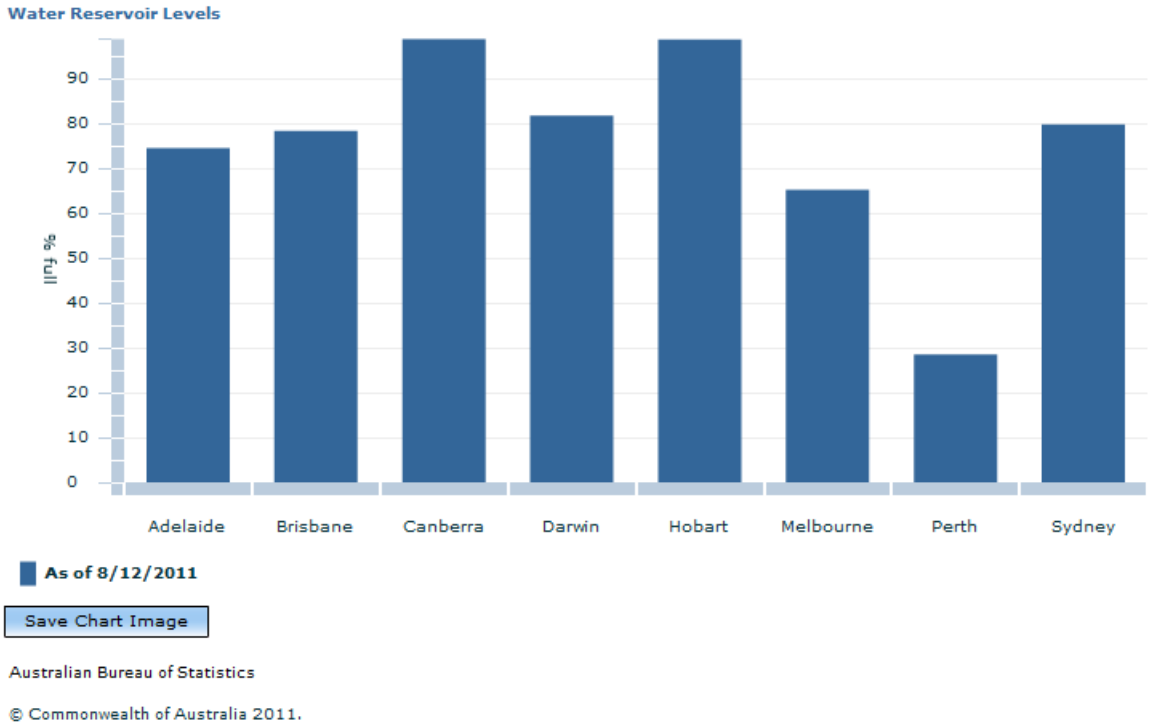
Water	Greenhouse Gases
Water Reservoir Levels	Carbon Emissions
Water Use	

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ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 14/12/2011

WATER RESERVOIR LEVELS



Source(s): Bureau of Meteorology (retrieved December 8, 2011)

- At 8 December 2011, the reservoirs in the Canberra water collection area were 98.8% full, holding approximately 202.9 GL. At the same time in the previous year, these reservoirs were 91.2% full, holding 187.3 GL. Reservoir levels increased by 8.3%, or 15.6 GL, over the year.
- At 8 December 2011, the reservoirs servicing Hobart and Canberra were both near 100% capacity while Perth had the lowest reservoir levels, at 28.5% full.

Useful Links

More Information from the Bureau of Meteorology

About Water Storage Data

Where does reservoir level information come from?

Information on reservoir levels is collected, standardised and disseminated by the Bureau of Meteorology (BOM). This information includes the total volume of accessible water stored in public water storage facilities (e.g. dams) with a capacity over one gigalitre (GL) as well as the total capacity of water storage facilities in the region (% full).

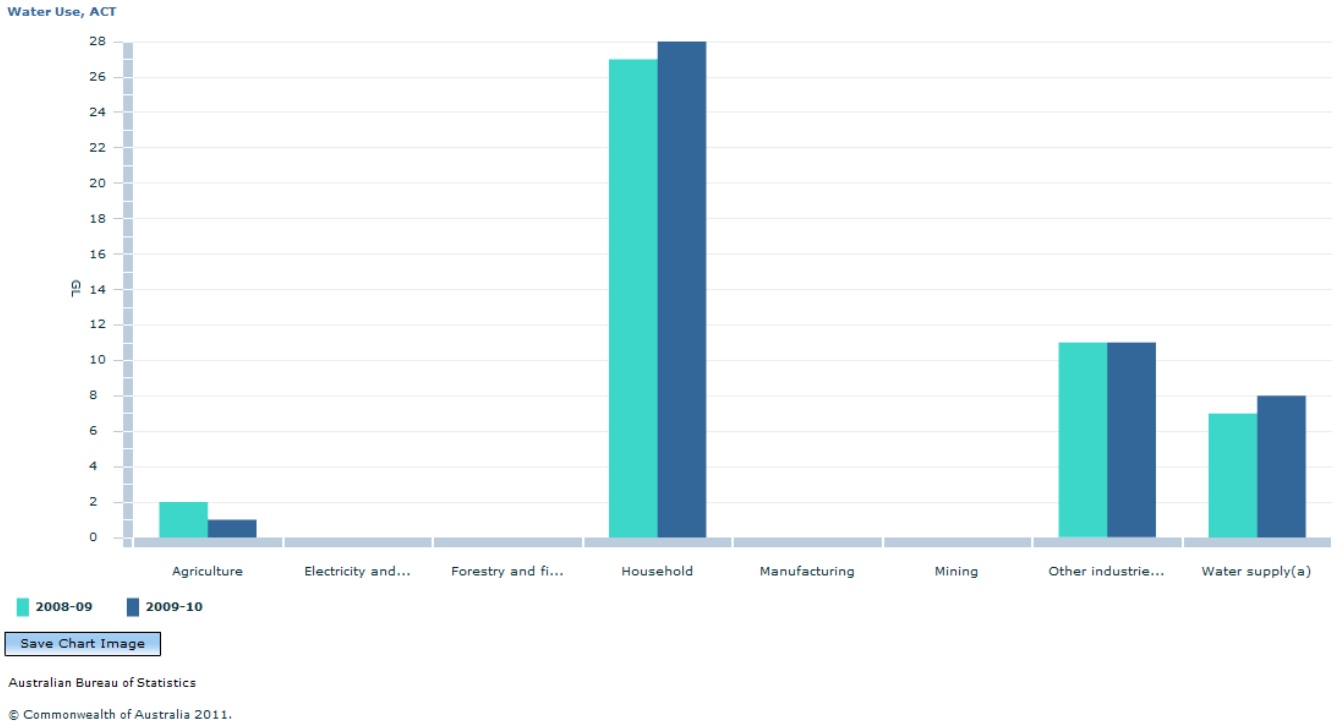
For more details, including daily updates of reservoir data, go to the BOM website linked above.

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1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2011

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WATER USE



Footnote(s): (a) Includes sewerage, drainage services and water losses

Source(s): Water Account, Australia, 2009-10 (cat. no. 4610.0)

- In 2009-10, ACT households consumed 28 GL of water, representing 59% of all water consumption in the territory. This proportion was the highest among all the states and territories in Australia, reflecting relatively low levels of manufacturing, agriculture and other industrial activity in the ACT.
- Household water consumption in the ACT increased marginally from 27 GL in 2008-09 to 28 GL in 2009-10.
- Per capita household water use in 2009-10 was 77 kL compared with 78 kL in 2008-09.
- Total water consumption in the ACT marginally decreased to 47 GL in 2009-10 compared with 48 GL in 2008-09.

Useful Links

More information from the Water Account

How is household water consumption calculated?

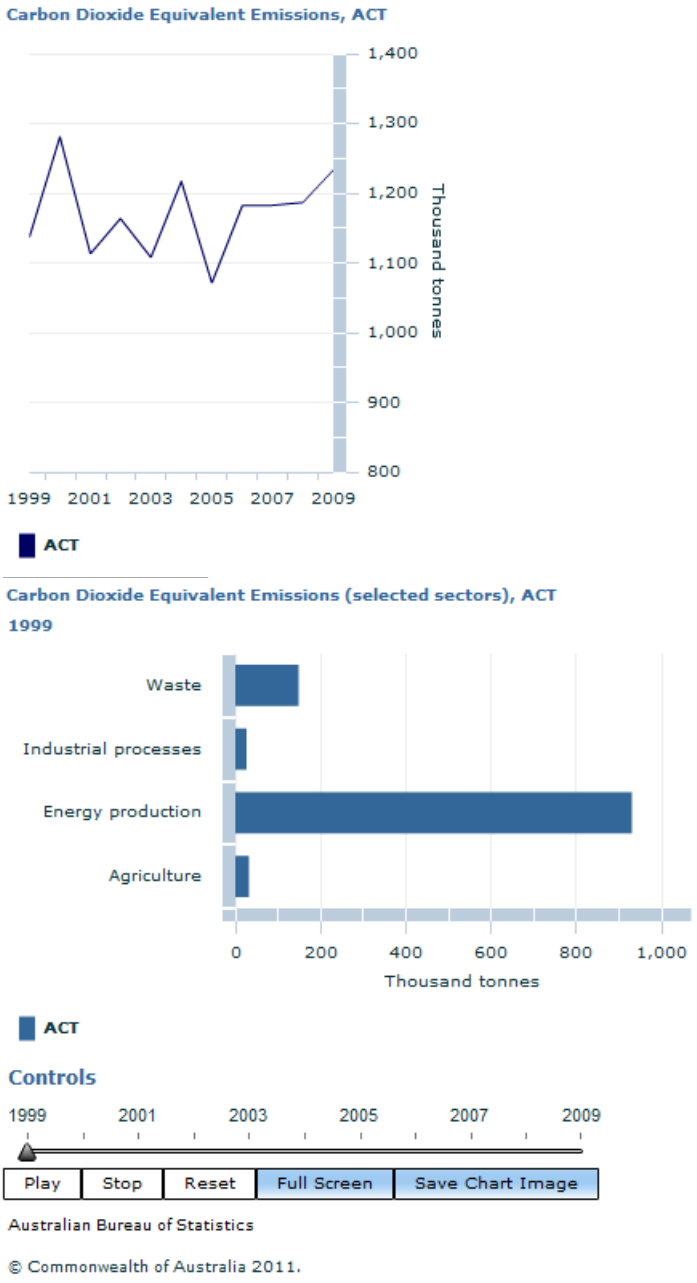
The ABS calculates total household water consumption by combining the amount of water distributed to households by water providers with the amount extracted through bores and other self-extraction facilities. 'Self-extracted ' water use is calculated by applying a coefficient, based on average number of kilolitres used per household connection, to the households known not to be served by water providers.

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ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 26/07/2011

CARBON EMISSIONS



Source(s): Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency

- Carbon dioxide equivalent emissions for ACT in 2009 totalled 1.2 million tonnes, a rise of 8.4% from 1999.
- Energy production accounted for 79.2% of total emissions in 2009 followed by Waste (10.1%), Industrial processes (8.7%), and Agriculture (2.0%).
- ACT created the lowest carbon dioxide equivalent emissions of all states and territories in 2009, producing just 0.2% of total Australian emissions.

Useful Links

Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency

Environment and Energy @ a Glance (ABS)

What are the most common greenhouse gases?

The most common greenhouse gases are carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride.

Emissions from these gases are reported under the **Kyoto Protocol** (an international treaty designed to limit global greenhouse emissions) and are aggregated into carbon dioxide equivalents (CO_2 -e) using factors called global warming potentials (GWPS).

The Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency publishes a number of reports that together, constitute the **Australian National Greenhouse Accounts**.

To view the summary of state and territory Greenhouse Gas inventories, see: http://ageis.climatechange.gov.au/NGGITrend.aspx

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